"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; slight temperature changes; light, variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,919. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROSE REVEALS BECKER SECRETS

Was Rosenthal's Partner, Raided to Force Collections, Split Graft in Slain Man's Home.

GIVES LIST OF GRAFT PAYERS

Burns Men Get Record of His Telephone Call to Accused Lieutenant Just After Murder.

McINTYRE IS CHIEF COUNSEL

Becker Hires Him—Shapiro Now Admits Driving Rosenthal Slayers to Harlem.

MAY HAVE "GYP THE BLOOD"

His Wife, Who Vanished from Rockaway, Cornered in a House in the Catskills.

Three important developments marked the progress yesterday of the investigation into the Rosenthal murder by District Attorney Whitman.

In the first place Jack Rose, Becker's former collector and stool pigeon, whose confession made possible the indictment of the Lieutenant for murder, gave to the District Attorney a thirty-eight page document in which he detailed the history of his connection with Becker, told the full story of the plot that ended in the murder of Rosenthal, and submitted a list of the gambling houses from which he collected tribute as the agent of Becker, with the names of the owners of those houses and the amount each paid for police protection. He asserted that Becker was Rosenthal's partner in the gambling houses; that the $1,500 he loaned to Rosenthal was Becker's money; that graft collections were paid to Becker in Rosenthal's home; that Becker's raids were made to force payments from reluctant gamblers, and that Becker's cry was ever for more and more graft.

In the second place, William Shapiro, the chauffeur of the gray automobile used by the murderers of Rosenthal to make their escape, was confronted by "Dago Frank" Cirosici and "Whitey" Lewis in the effort to get him to identify those two gangsters as among the four gunmen who actually killed Rosenthal. Terrorized by the threatening glances of the accused gunmen Shapiro did not make the identification, but he did break down and make an important admission. He admitted that he had lied when he said that the murderers left his machine at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street after killing Rosenthal. Instead of dropping the gunmen at that point, Shapiro said he drove them at breakneck speed to 126th Street and Lexington Avenue, where they left him to go he knew not where.

Burns Men Corroborate Rose.

A third development in the progress of the District Attorney's case against Becker was the unearthing by detectives of the William J. Burns Detective Agency of the fact that Lieut. Becker's house was called on the telephone soon after the murder from the telephone pay station mentioned by Rose in his confession. Rose said he had called up Lieut. Becker from this pay station and told him that his orders with respect to "getting" Herman Rosenthal had been carried out.

The question as to who will defend Becker on his trial for murder was settled yesterday, when ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre was retained by Becker. The announcement that Mr. McIntyre had been retained was made by Becker himself, and was confirmed by Mr. McIntyre. Becker admitted that Martin W. Littleton had been approached with reference to taking the leading rôle in the defense. He denied that there had ever been any friction between himself and his family or friends as to who should represent him, and added that he and no one else was responsible for Mr. McIntyre being retained.

Denies "System" Is Aiding Him.

"A few good friends of mine did recommend Mr. Littleton," said Becker, "and it is true that he was approached in the matter. It is wrong to say that such a thing as a 'system' of any sort had anything to do with the selection of my counsel. I am now, and have been since it started, the master of my own case. I wanted Mr. McIntyre, and that is why he was finally selected. Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Hart are my counsel now and will continue to act as such."

Police Commissioner Waldo was asked yesterday if he was taking any interest in the talk about the collection of a police fund of $50,000 or more to provide counsel for Lieut. Becker. He replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and that he was not making any investigation. The work of investigating such stories, he said, was in the hands of the District Attorney. He could not proceed on his own initiative without possible interference with the District Attorney. Besides, the latter had men and money for such an investigation, and he had neither.

Then the Commissioner was asked if he had thought of Becker's small possessions, according to the Lieutenant's own statements, in connection with the high-priced counsel that seem anxious to defend him. The Commissioner said he knew nothing about this, and that he had not thought about it. He was asked if the Lieutenant had told him about buying the lots in the Bronx and the building of his house. He replied that the Lieutenant had spoken to him about it after the present police scandal had broken out. The Lieutenant's statement on this point carried an inference that he had told the Commissioner about the building of his home a long time ago. But this information, the Commissioner said, had come to him only recently.

BECKER ROSENTHAL'S PARTNER.

Rose Says Lieutenant Did Put Up $1,500 to Open Place He Raided.

The delivery to Mr. Whitman of Jack Rose's written narrative of his connection with Becker's alleged grafting operations

Continued on Page 5.

THIEF CHOKES GIRL CLERK.

Leaves Her Fainting While He Robs the Till.

Miss Gertrude Corbett of 124th Street and Park Avenue went to call on her 16-year-old sister Gladys yesterday in the Oriental Novelty & Lace Company, at 30 East 125th Street. She found no one in the store and went into the back room. There she found Gladys in a faint on the floor.

Gertrude ran to a nearby druggist and the man returned with her bringing restoratives, and presently Gladys recovered her senses. The younger girl was very frightened, and said that she had been attacked by a man who entered the store after her employer, Elias J. Nehme, had left her alone in charge while he went down town on business. That was about half an hour before, the girl said, and she had laid in a faint almost half an hour.

The man, as Gladys recalled him, was about 35 years old and was clean shaven. He wore a straw hat and a suit of dark clothes. He presented a business card of Mr. Nehme and asked if he was in. Gladys said he was not, and then the man reached across the counter and grabbed her by her throat enough to permit her to answer could not scream, and, dragging her over the counter, he carried her into the rear room, where he released the pressure on her throat enough to permit her to answer when he demanded all the money in the place.

"There is no money here," said the girl, but the man, giving her another choking, dropped her on the floor and Gladys saw him saunter out into the store just before she fainted.

The sisters and the druggist examined the store and found that none of the stock had been touched, although $8.50 had been taken from the till. Mr. Nehme returned presently and he reported the hold-up and robbery at the East 126th Street Police Station. Miss Corbett gave the detectives a description of the robber and they are looking for him.

NORWORTH IN DEATH RACE.

Actor Quitting Engagement Hurries to Carlsbad to Save His Life.

Jack Norworth of the vaudeville team of Bayes and Norworth sailed for Europe suddenly yesterday morning on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to save his life. Mr. Norworth and Miss Bayes, who is Mrs. Norworth, have been appearing at the Brighton Beach Music Hall for the last two weeks in their vaudeville specialty. Early in the Summer they were in a cottage in the Adirondacks and came down to the city to fulfill their engagement.

At that time Mr. Norworth was in bad health, and his physician, Dr. Henry S. Pascal of 1,672 Broadway, said that he had symptoms of Bright's disease. He had no difficulty in getting through the performances at the Music Hall, however, until Monday night, when the work was exceptionally hard. Yesterday morning he complained of being much worse and went with his wife to see the doctor. Dr. Pascal told him that his only chance of living would be to go to Carlsbad as quickly as possible. Without waiting to pack more than a few necessary articles of clothing he caught the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Miss Bayes went on with the act at the music hall yesterday afternoon and last night, and will continue throughout the rest of the week. An explanation was made to the audience.

Mr. Norworth and Miss Bayes have been married for about four years, and their devotion to each other has been noted in the theatrical profession. Miss Bayes was in a hysterical state last night when she told of her husband's illness. She expects to join him as soon as she can make arrangements to leave the country.

$10 BEEF TO STAY AWHILE.

Range Cattle Brings Another Record Price on Chicago Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Prime beef, as well as mediocre, will continue in the class reserved as luxuries for a considerable time despite the dissolution of the Beef Trust. This fact was indicated to-day when range cattle attained the highest prices ever quoted on a Chicago market, and therefore the highest prices ever recorded in this country.

Four loads of 1,341-pound steers from the sand hills country of Nebraska sold at $8.50 a hundred pounds, which is 60 cents above any price quoted up to the present. This means that New York and Eastern points will be called upon to pay at least 2, and in some instances 3 to 4 cents a pound additional for inferior cuts of meat, as compared with the prices of last week.

Cattle men here declare that the troublous times in Mexico are playing havoc with meat prices, and is responsible for the scarcity of range cattle. It is almost impossible, they say, to obtain cattle from the Mexican border.

Even more remarkable than the rise in prices for range steers was the figure attained to-day for Texas heifers at $7.75 a hundred pounds. This not only stands as a record-breaking price but is $1.40 higher than any price quoted last season.

Cornfed cattle, used for the best grades of beef, sold at prices which are usually quoted near Christmas, when prize cattle are brought into the market. They sold generally to-day at $9.35 a hundred weight, and a few at $10.10, the price reached Monday.

There is a large consignment of cattle, approximately 20,000 head, due in Chicago to-morrow morning, and for choice offerings it is expected that the $10 mark will be maintained. Dealers predict that beef prices will remain at the present high figure for some time, and are inclined to the belief that they may reach even higher levels, with consequent sharp advances to consumers on the part of retailers.

BIG STIR AT KITCHEN FIRE.

Firemen Pour on Water While Codington's Cook Uses Milk.

The fire bells rang out in Times Square just before midnight last night, engines and trucks swarmed to the crossways, the police pressed back a huge crowd that formed in a twinkling, Chief Kenlon's little red automobile arrived with a rush, Chaplain McGean of Equitable fire fame, stood ready at the Seventh Avenue curb, and a line of firemen charged into Codington's restaurant, up the narrow stairway and into the back regions where the kitchens are.

A man who, from a stool before the lunch counter on the ground floor was partaking of a late supper, paused with three beans on a fork in midair. He gazed out upon all the excitement, bent his ear while the girl at the counter whispered above the din that it was only a flare up of grease on the kitchen stove, and with a sigh of relief he ate the three beans.

Within the kitchen there was a scene of mild confusion. The grease on the stove had caught fire and the management had wielded two fire extinguishers without producing any effect on the flames. Then, as the alarm went in, the cook reached for a bottle of milk, quietly poured it on the stove, and the fire was out. But with the arrival of the engines it was discovered that the flames had found their way to some soot and dust in the ventilating shaft, and it was necessary to bring out the hose and wet it down from the roof.

ROLLO WELLS TO BE WILSON'S TREASURER

Delay in Naming Him Due to Difficulty of Finding Him in the Michigan Woods.

TO NOTIFY WILSON TO-DAY

Charles R. Crane to be Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee—Wilson Meets Gov. Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 6.—The reason why secrecy has surrounded the appointment of a Treasurer for the Democratic National Committee, it was learned today, was because somewhere in the wilds of Michigan there is a town bearing the name Wequetonsing. While Gov. Wilson was telling reporters that they could not "guess within a mile" the name of the man he had named to handle his campaign fund, Gov. Wilson's agents were hunting by telegraph for the man he had selected, and for several days they could not come within a mile or several miles of finding him.

Rollo Wells, twice Mayor of St. Louis, a Princeton graduate of the Class of '76, and a strong Clark man in the pre-convention campaign, was found to-day at his hunting lodge in the place called Wequetonsing, and he promptly accepted the offer of the Treasurership which Gov. Wilson made him. The word that Mr. Wells would serve came to the Governor while he was entertaining visitors from Delaware at the Trenton State House. He smiled joyfully and called the reporters to him. He then told them the name of the new Treasurer, and it was true that none had guessed it. Then the reporters wanted to know what had been done about Charles R. Crane, who it was supposed would be appointed.

"Oh, yes," Gov. Wilson said with a smile, "I have another appointment to announce which you fellows might as well have. Mr. Charles R. Crane is to be the Vice Chairman, under Chairman Henry Morgenthau, of the Finance Committee."

In announcing the two appointments Gov. Wilson indicated that he was especially glad because his advisers for the campaign will consist in part of men who supported other candidates than himself before the Baltimore meeting. The Governor is said to realize that whatever stand members of his party may have taken before the candidate was named they are now all entitled to equal consideration as "Wilson men" and loyal supporters of the ticket.

In connection with the appointment of Mr. Wells to be Treasurer it was remarked that Emperor once decorated him with the red eagle. He is an officer of several banks and corporations in his home town of St. Louis, and since he went out of office as Mayor in 1909 upon the completion of two four-year terms, he has given his time up to forwarding the interests of Champ Clark in National politics.

Why Crane Split with Taft.

A friend of Charles R. Crane gave to-night what he said was a hitherto unpublished version of how he came to be President Taft's choice as Minister to China, and became involved in a fight with the President, which resulted in his espousing the cause of Senator La Follette and finally going over to the Wilson ranks.

The man responsible for Mr. Crane's appointment, according to the story told here, was a young Chinaman, Lee Som Ling, who was a guest of Mr. Crane in Chicago while the Chinaman was touring the United States. The young Chinaman was much impressed with his Chicago host, and he sang his praises on his return to his own people with so much effect that several influential Chinese cabled to their friends in this country asking them to urge Mr. Crane's appointment. The appointment followed appeals to President Taft, and Mr. Crane's trip toward China, which ended at San Francisco, was begun. Close friends of Gov. Wilson declared to-night that the personal friction between President Taft and Mr. Crane had nothing whatever to do with his conversion to the Wilson cause. They declared that the real reason President Taft recalled Mr. Crane was that he found he had named an ardent Progressive. Mr. Crane's enthusiasm for Gov. Wilson was said to be another instance of the same spirit that made him objectionable to President Taft and his advisers and brought about his recall at San Francisco. Mr. Crane, it is said here, has promised to contribute liberally to the Wilson campaign fund.

The Governor Early at Work.

The Governor answered Col. Roosevelt's charge that he is a man of "a soft life" by arising at 6 o'clock this morning and putting in the busiest day of his career. He motored to Trenton, shook hands with 200 political callers, made an off-hand political speech that thrilled his hearers, held more than a dozen political conferences, and wound up the day with an evening visit to Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, his running mate, whom he found waiting to see him on the veranda of the new Monmouth Hotel.

Gov. Wilson met Gov. Marshall at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. Marshall was present, but Mrs. Wilson was not, as she was confined to her room in the little White House with a severe cold, from which she has suffered for several days. The two Governors settled down on the veranda of the hotel for an evening of anecdotes and limericks. Politics were absolutely taboo.

"I enjoyed my visit very much," said Gov. Wilson, as he stepped into his automobile to motor back to the little White House, "and found my running mate a delightful man. I came only to pay a personal call. We shall talk of political matters later."

Marshall Sure of Indiana.

"So far as Indiana is concerned," said the Vice Presidential nominee, "I can tell you that out in our country the issue of the tariff carried the country for Tilden, and it carried it again for Cleveland. And the tariff will carry Indiana again this year for Wilson. The tariff is the dominating issue with us, although, of course, I am speaking only for my own State.

"Whom do you consider Gov. Wilson's real opponent, Taft or Roosevelt?" the Vice Presidential nominee was asked.

"In point of principles," said Gov. Marshall, "his opponent is Taft, but in point of popularity, Roosevelt. Roosevelt will poll the bulk of the Republican vote."

"But will the Bull Moose cut into the Democratic vote out your way?"

"No, not at all. The Democrats will never feel their campaign."

"And how do you like the Bull Moose issue of "Let the people rule?"

"That's a fraudulent issue. The people do rule as fully as they take the trouble to rule, and when they take more trouble to rule they will rule more. The people know the tariff is the issue, and they will not be drawn away from it to any other so-called issue. Personally, I feel strongly opposed to the doctrine of protection, but I am not in favor of making changes so rapidly as to cause a panic. I do not grant the right of any Government to impose a tax to take my money out of my pocket and put it in the pocket of another man. And our people as a whole do not

Continued on Page 4.

LIGHT SANITATION.
An expert visiting this country preaches a vigorous doctrine for the safeguarding of light in business. Read it in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

RUSH MORE MARINES INTO NICARAGUA

Government Decides to Take No Chances of Leaving Americans Unprotected.

WOMEN FLEE REBEL ZONE

Go to Corinto for Safety—Rebels Again Drive Government Forces Back.

MANAGUA, Aug. 5, via Wireless to Colon, Aug. 6.—The battle at Tipitapa was renewed last Friday night, the rebels having been largely reinforced. They captured the trails and drove the Government forces back. Loyalist reinforcements which were hastily dispatched by steamer were prevented from landing. Other reinforcements, which proceeded by land, checked the advance of the rebels.

The Government forces in Managua are daily being increased by volunteers, and strong detachments are assembling at Rivas, south of Granada and Masaya, which the rebels still hold.

The crew of the American steamer Progresso, which was captured on the great lake by the rebels, deserted it and joined the Government side.

A message received here this morning from Granada, dated Aug. 2, says that outrages have been committed by the rebels, and that the customs receipts have been seized. There is also much looting at that place.

Business throughout the country is paralyzed by the revolution. Merchants refuse to pay the customs dues. Protests have been sent to the American Minister by the American Collector General of Customs and the American judges of the Claims Commission against interference in the matter of the customs duties.

The only two American women residents in Managua, Mrs. A. F. Lindberg, wife of the Auditor of Customs, and Mrs. Julius Ronan, wife of a customs clerk, have gone to Corinto for safety. This was deemed advisable while the railway was still open, for the danger would be great if the rebels attacked the town.

The Americans in charge of various interests all remain at their posts. The Government is confident that it can protect Managua, especially with American marines guarding American lives and property.

The story of the revolution, as related in official circles, is as follows:

On Monday morning, July 29, President Diaz deposed the Secretary of War, Gen. Mena, appointing in his place Gen. Carmelo Berberana Diaz. He also appointed Gen. Emilio Chamorro, who is leader of the Conservative Party, Commander-in-Chief of the army. That afternoon Gen. Chamorro took possession of the left half of the fortress of Managua, in which the residence of Gen. Mena was situated. The troops stationed there and in the fort on the hill joined Gen. Chamorro.

The deposed War Secretary fled to the right half of the fortress, together with his guard, and the troops stationed there sided with him. There was some firing outside the fortress, one civilian being killed and several soldiers wounded.

American Minister Weitzel, carrying the American flag, then called upon both Generals and obtained from the ex-Secretary of War his written resignation and his promise not to fight. That night at about 9 o'clock Gen. Mena abandoned the fortress and, with his troops and three machine guns, left Managua. He was joined by the entire police force, and, with his followers, marched to Masaya, about twelve miles to the south. Some of the police have since returned here.

The revolt rapidly extended. Gen. Mena established his headquarters at Masaya and tried to enter into an alliance with the Liberals, and especially with the followers of the former dictator, Zelaya, against whom he fought two years ago. A letter was captured by the Government troops on Aug. 2 which was signed by Gen. Mena and several prominent partisans of Zelaya. It was addressed to certian Liberal leaders of the Province of Leon.

The allies captured two boats belonging to the American company which operates the service on the great lake, and also seized the American railroad, taking possession of one locomotive and a number of cars. They tore up a portion of the track near Masaya. The trains, however, continued running on their regular schedule to Corinto under American management, but communication with Granada was cut.

The first engagement between the Government troops and the rebels took place at Tipitapa. The Government forces were victorious and held the place. Several wounded men were brought to Managua.

It was reported on Aug. 3 that the rebels were about to attack Rives and San Juan del Sur, and the Government sent troops to Corinto from Managua to proceed on steamers to San Juan del Sur for the protection of that port and its Custom House.

The United States cruiser Annapolis, which was at Corinto, on Aug. 3 landed bluejackets and sent them up to the capital. On the arrival of the American sailors here they found all quiet and orderly. Business continued during the day, but at night military patrols marched about the streets.

American interests in the Custom House and the National Bank have remained so far safe. The railway, however, has suffered considerably. Telegraphic communication with the South is entirely interrupted, but it remains open to Corinto and Bluefields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—State Department advices to-day from Nicaragua were more hopeful of a speedy solution of the struggle between President Diaz and Gen. Mena. This is due mainly to the presence in Managua of the detachment of bluejackets from the Annapolis.

Commander Terhune seems to be handling the situation with military, as well as diplomatic, ability. His task is to induce both parties to lay down their arms, get together on some basis of peace, and leave American shipping and railroad property alone. It is not unlikely that one of the early consequences of peace would be the ratification of the treaty pending before the United States Senate and the placing of the loan that will enable the government of Nicaragua to resume its customary functions and lift its people out of the depression in which they are engulfed.

Notwithstanding the prospect of a cessation of hostilities, it was decided to-day that there should be a larger United States force in Nicaragua, and the collier Justin was sent from Corinto to Panama to take on 250 marines from the Canal Zone and transport them to Corinto for distribution at points where they may be most needed.

Commander Terhune reported to-day that Managua had heard that a battle had been fought between the Diaz and Mena forces near Rivas, on the Pacific Coast. This report lacks confirmation, but from the information that has come to the State Department it is likely to be true.

DISGRACED COLONEL A SUICIDE ON TRAIN

Gibbons G. Cornwell of Pennsylvania Guard, Arrested in New York, Shoots Himself.

CHARGED WITH A SHORTAGE

Uses Pistol While Nearing Philadelphia in Charge of Constable—Had Met Wife Here and Confessed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Col. Gibbons Gray Cornwell of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, who was arrested in New York yesterday, charged with being a fugitive from justice, after stealing more than $200,000 from an estate which he represented, shot and killed himself early this evening aboard a train near the West Philadelphia Station while en route from New York for his home in West Chester, Penn.

Col. Cornwell left New York about 3 o'clock this afternoon with Constable William Mullen of West Chester. When the Pennsylvania train was drawing into the West Philadelphia Station the Colonel found his opportunity.

Following the arrival of the train at the station the body was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, at Thirty-ninth Street and Powelton Avenue. It was then removed to the Sixteenth District Police Station, at Thirty-ninth Street and Lancaster Avenue, where it was held pending shipment to West Chester.

Col. Cornwell was on the window side of a seat in a day coach. By his side was Constable Mullen, who left here provided with a warrant for the Colonel's arrest. Col. Cornwell had been feigning sleep. His head was resting on the back of the seat in front. His grip was on the floor at his feet.

Despite the fact that Mullen was sitting by his side, he managed to extract the revolver from the bottom of the bag. Mullen says that the Colonel straightened up with a jerk. The muzzle of the revolver was in his mouth. He had clenched the stock of the weapon with both hands. Before Mullen could prevent it, the Colonel pulled the trigger with his thumb.

Forgot to Search Prisoner.

There was a heavy, muffled report. Cornwell stiffened spasmodically. He half rose to his feet, and before Mullen could make a motion he had crumpled. He fell toward the window. His head struck the pane and shattered the glass. Death was instantaneous.

Either by oversight or because Col. Cornwell was not officially "under arrest" in New York, the police of that city did not search him nor his baggage. Mullen declares that he didn't, either. The Constable says that when leaving New York Cornwell opened the grip and from a side compartment withdrew an envelope. Mullen says that as far as he could see there was nothing in the grip save some soiled clothes and a book. Cornwell opened the envelope and showed Mullen a wad of bills.

"These," said the Colonel to Mullen, "are for my wife. I shall either mail them to her or maybe I shall give them to you and let you deliver them."

According to Mullen, Cornwell was cheerful on the journey and talked about the scenery, the people in the car, and about the gayety of Broadway. It was Mullen's first trip to New York, and Cornwell's description of the Great White Way was intensely interesting. Not once, according to the Constable, did Cornwell mention his troubles. The only reference he made to his family was when he mentioned the money for his wife.

That she had knowledge of her husband's alleged defalcation of trust funds, and that she had met him by appointment at Grand Central Station in New York last Friday night, when he broke down and cried like a child in confessing, was acknowledged to-day by Mrs. Cornwell. She herself broke down to-day at her home in West Chester, when she acknowledged that she had seen her husband and that he had confessed to her.

"Col. Cornwell left here to go to Gettysburg encampment one week ago last Tuesday," said Mrs. Cornwell.

"On Friday I made inquiry at his office if any word had been received from him, and was told that they had not heard of him since he went away. I felt nervous then, because it was not like Gibbons to fail to notify his family of his movements.

"It was about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, while I was sitting in the library, that the telephone rang, and I found it was a long distance call from New York. It was Col. Cornwell talking. He asked me if I could come to New York at once. He said he wanted to see me. I asked him if he was ill, and he replied:

"'No, but I must see you and want you to come on.'

"I left on the 2:56 train, and arrived in New York about 7 o'clock. I went at once to the Grand Central Station, and there I found him.

Seemed to be Suffering.

"As soon as I saw him I noticed that he was suffering great mental worry, because his eyes were sunk deep in his head and he appeared greatly agitated. We sat down and he then told me the condition his finances were in, and said he had decided that, for my sake, our four boys' and his father's, that it was best for him to go away. Of course, it was a great shock to me, and I at first could not comprehend the situation. After learning as much as he cared to tell me, I begged him to return home with me, but he seemed to feel that he was doing the best thing by remaining away.

"I don't know the extent of his shortage, as when I asked him how bad things were he replied: 'Very, very bad.' I remained with him for about two hours and then came back home, arriving here on the last train.

"I do not know where he went after he left the station. I never talked business with Col. Cornwell. He was a man who did not care to discuss such matters in his own home, so of course I can say nothing as to his clients or anything in relation to that part of the affair."

In addition to the money handled for various estates and for individuals, Col. Cornwell was the executor for the estate of Mary Jackson, his maternal grandmother. This estate was bequeathed to Capt. R. T. Cornwell, the aged father of the dead man, but he threw the responsibility upon his son.

According to the closest friends of the family, not a penny of the Jackson legacy, which amounted to between $40,000 and $50,000, is left. Col. Cornwell is charged with running through it soon after his marriage twelve years ago.

The estates of which Col. Cornwell was in charge are as follows:

T. Alice Darlington Derrick estate, $70,000; William Penn Darlington estate, $20,000; Oaklands Cemetery Fund, $100,000; Jackson estate, $54,000; Anna W. Roberts Trust, $100,000; Company I, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., $4,500; total—$277,500.

Derrick Bonds Caused Arrest.

The three bonds which caused the arrest of the guardsman, were taken from the Derrick estate. Two were bonds of the Peoria Gas and Light Company and the other was of the American Gas Company of Philadelphia. A. P. Reid, attorney for the Derrick estate, in making a preliminary inventory, said he believed that bonds and securities amounting to more than $20,000 had been removed from

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FINDS CONEY CLOSED TIGHT.

Resort Keepers Observe Law for Excise Head's Visit.

At an early hour this morning State Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley started out to do in Coney Island what he did in New York last Saturday night—warn all the places selling liquor after 1 o'clock that they must close at that hour hereafter.

He was accompanied on his trip by Deputy Commissioner Thomas E. Norris and James E. Regan of Brooklyn, and George Donnellan and Charles Firestone, counsel for the department.

In an automobile they visited Sheepshead Bay, and, finding no violations, went to Coney Island, riding along Surf Avenue to Sea Gate and stopping at every hotel along the beach front on their return trip. They arrived at the heart of Coney at 1:30 o'clock, and walked through the Bowery without finding a single violation. All places were closed tight, probably for the first time this season, except two holding all-night licenses, which were doing a large business.

AUTO KILLS BOY SKATER.

Two Other Children Run Down by Motor Trucks in the Bronx.

A little boy was killed and another boy and a small girl were injured by automobiles in the Bronx yesterday.

Nine-year-old Sidney Petchsky of 1,741 Washington Avenue was the child killed. His parents had bought a pair of roller skates for him, and he was trying them in front of his home. He caught on behind a truck which was moving rapidly, and dropped his hold in front of his home and started to skate to the sidewalk. An automobile driven by Frederick A. Olpp, Jr., of 310 East 156th Street, was so close behind that it struck the boy, knocked him down, and ran over him.

Adonis Terry of 1,667 Washington Avenue picked the child up, and with his mother, who had run from the house, carried him to the home of Dr. I. A. Lehman at 1,727 Washington Avenue. The boy died while the physician was working over him.

Five-year-old Alice Dunn was knocked down in Southern Boulevard, near Freeman Street, by an automobile express truck driven by Grover Bode of 909 Eagle Avenue. Her right foot was broken. Dr. Gillette took her to Fordham Hospital.

Radley Metzer, 11 years old, of 1,024 Boston Road, skated in front of an auto truck driven by R. Fox of New Rochelle, at Cauldwell Avenue and 165th Street. He was badly bruised, but had no bones broken. Dr. Joseph took him to Lebanon Hospital.

CHICAGO'S 400 CLAIMS LOOT.

Mrs. S. W. Allerton Gets Back $100,000 Valuables Stolen by Burglar.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Nearly $200,000 worth of jewelry, bric-a-brac, costly silks, expensive laces, and other articles, part of the $350,000 plunder of Jacob F. Guthrie, Chicago's "society burgler," were identified at detective headquarters to-day by Guthrie's wealthy victims.

Among those who identified property were Mrs. Otto Young, Mrs. Samuel W. Allerton, Mrs. Franklin P. Smith, daughter of Mrs. A. W. Durand; William R. Sterling, Charles E. Ford, and Milton Wilson, son of Mrs. Ella Wilson.

The estimated value of the articles stolen from Mrs. Allerton is $100,000, the items being jewelry, silverware, furs, and laces. Some of the articles had not been touched for forty years until Guthrie raided the attic at the Allerton home where they were stored. Two watches which are said to have been once worn by King George III. were in the lot identified by Mrs. Allerton.

Mrs. Otto Young, with tears in her eyes, identified a miniature photograph of her husband, who died some time ago. Mrs. Young claimed about $50,000 worth of diamonds, bric-a-brac, and other articles.

To-morrow the police will invite members of the families of Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. H. O. Stone, and Mrs. C. P. Kellogg to inspect the collection of stolen articles. The burglar has confessed to robbing their homes.

YOUNG TAFT GETS A BEAR.

Doesn't Think He Can Take Indian Chief's Gift Back Home.

GLACIER PARK, Mon., Aug. 6. — A band of fifty Blackfeet Indians greeted the Taft camping party on its arrival here over the Great Northern Railroad to-day. Chief Quite Quiver presented Robert Taft with a young bear, caught on the trail this morning, but the son of the President said the gift put him in a dilemma.

"I don't think I dare take this thing home," he said, "in the face of the strained relationship between my father and one of his old friends."

Miss Helen Taft, Mrs. George Vincent, wife of the President of the University of Minnesota; her two daughters; Robert Taft and six other friends of the Tafts made up the party, which went into Glacier National Park for a three weeks' trip.

The campers saw to-night at Medicine Lake 200 Indians give a war dance.

STATE WANTS AUTO FINES.

Municipalities Fail to Pay Them Over to Treasurer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The failure of certain municipalities to turn over to the State Treasurer moneys collected from automobilists for violations of the motor vehicle law has been called to the attention of Gov. Dix, who said to-night before leaving for New York that efforts are being made by the Secretary of State to collect these fines through the State Treasurer.

Attorney General Carmody rendered an opinion to-day to the effect that all fines and penalties collected by local authorities for violation of the automobile law, whether imposed under local ordinances or State law, should be paid into the State Treasury. The money so received is used by the State for the upkeep of State highways.

SENATOR OWEN RENOMINATED

Oklahoma Democrats Favor Him Over Haskell, Their Former Governor.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 6.—Senator Robert L. Owen was renominated for United States Senator to-day by the Democrats in the State primary, defeating former Gov. Charles N. Haskell. His campaign manager claims victory by 30,000. In the Republican Senatorial race B. M. Parmenter of Lawton and J. T. Dickerson of Edmond are running a close race. William H. Murray of Tishomingo is leading the twenty-seven aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Congressman at Large, and the returns are swelling his apparent plurality. Three candidates for Congressman at Large will be chosen. None except Murray is making gains sufficient to indicate the result.

Ice cold drinks in hot weather cause distress unless you freely use Angostura Bitters.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT SOLE CONVENTION STAR

Cheered for 58 Minutes and Then Talks Two Hours to Enthusiastic Delegates.

WOMEN STILL TO THE FORE

Jane Addams Chosen to Make One of the Nominating Speeches To-day.

FLINN FORCED INTO LINE

Roosevelt's Demand for Full Third Ticket in Pennsylvania Granted—Negro Issue Again Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—As the decks are being cleared to-night for the final session of the first National Convention of Col. Roosevelt's Progressive Party, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the Colonel himself is the whole show.

To-day the Colonel made his first appearance in the convention hall. It is perhaps the first time in the history of this country that an avowed candidate for the Presidency has played the part the Colonel played to-day. The Colonel boldly entered the convention, and in the most startling keynote speech that a convention ever listened to laid down the law to the party that is being built about his striking personality for the proclaimed purpose of ushering in the millennium in public and political life in this country. From the moment the Colonel began to speak one fact stood out beyond dispute: that the earnest men and women who have flocked to Chicago to give birth to the new party are willing to accept the Colonel not only as the vehicle by which to work the party will but also as its law-giver.

For almost an hour the huge auditorium of the Coliseum was kept in a turmoil, while the convention voiced out of lusty lungs its adulation of its third-term candidate for President. And every argument in the keynote speech—foreshadowing the provisions in the Colonel's platform, which is being laboriously evolved to-night out of a bewildering maze of words into a declaration of party principles—fell on willing ears though much of it was frankly Socialistic doctrine.

The programme for to-morrow includes the adoption of a platform which will bear the stamp of Roosevelt more pronouncedly than anything the convention has labored to bring forth, and the nomination of the Colonel for President. Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, in all probability, will be the Colonel's choice for second place on the ticket. The Committee on Rules also is preparing to bring in a report for the convention to adopt in which the permanent organization for the Colonel's Third party will be provided for. As a final act in the Colonel's show will come the unusual proceeding of having the candidates notified and making their speeches of acceptance in full view of the convention.

There is no doubt that the Colonel himself and his lieutenants in the Third party are astounded at the ready response to the Colonel's rallying cry for the forming of an organization which is to act as a scourge to the old parties already in the field, and in particular to the Republican Party, which committed the unpardonable sin of refusing him a third term.

To-night there are many of the Colonel's admirers here who in absolute good faith express it as their opinion that the Colonel has a chance of being the next President.

Col. Roosevelt was in high good humor as a result of the welcome he received in the convention.

"I think I pretty effectively answered the negro question," he said when asked if he had any further comment to make on that issue. Thirty negroes, at least half of them contesting delegates, had called on him since his convention talk, he said, and every one said they were perfectly satisfied with the attitude he had taken, after hearing him.

Among those who will second the Colonel's nomination to-morrow will be Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago. This is the first time in the history of National Conventions that a woman has been privileged to take this part.

Not only in the convention did Col. Roosevelt have his way to-day. In outside conferences he put his plans through without trouble. The Pennsylvania mix-up was settled to-night by an agreement to put a full third ticket in the field. "Boss" Flinn abandoned his plan of putting the same Electors on both tickets, falling into line when the Colonel brought pressure to bear. Altogether it was a great day for the Bull Moose leader.

Cheering Begins.

When Col. Theodore Roosevelt appeared on the convention platform at 1 o'clock this afternoon to tell the crowd about Armageddon and the battle of the Lord he caught sight of a woman with a jovial smile and bright eye over in a box about 500 feet away. She was Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel waved his hat at her, and the Texas and Pennsylvania delegates began cheering, and taking their hats off waved them wildly and shied them into the open space just before the Chairman's desk.

The Colonel grinned. He took his own hat, waved it about his head, and shook it wildly at Mrs. Roosevelt, but he did not shy it into the ring. About this time the California delegation took their Golden Teddy Bear, the one they displayed at the Republican Convention in June, and carried it up on the platform. Meanwhile about 500 wild-eyed delegates were madly cheering Mrs. Roosevelt, who sat over in that box which in June was given over to the wives of millionaires headed by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, but which this time is appropriated by hard working women in shirt waists.

Col. Roosevelt does not own this convention as much as some persons think he does. It is a convention of sincere enthusiasts. They are for Roosevelt, because he is the man who seems to embody their ideals. The grim and almost religious atmosphere was manifest, especially in the hour or so before Chairman Beveridge called the convention to order. It was due to meet at 12 o'clock, but the Colonel was not ready. So the delegates passed the time singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Most people know that tune only as "John Brown's Body." It takes an Abolitionist to know the full swing of those great lines of Mrs. Howe's poem:

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with My contemners, so with you My grace shall deal,
Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

But when that multitude of old men, young men and women got up there and began to sing that song without a chord from the bandmaster it sounded like something new. Hardened and experienced old political representatives looked at the shouting mob, and told each other that they were seeing something entirely new. The Colonel himself stood there waving his hand at his wife, occasionally giving the same signal to somebody that he knew in the Texas or Illinois delegation, but it was evident that the fanaticism had got past him, and that he himself had no realization of the intense Christian feeling in that crowd all over the hall.

Sing "Rally 'Round the Flag."

Oscar Huntley of Alabama was leading the Southerners with "Marching Through Georgia."

"Rally 'Round the Flag" was being sung by the entire Mississippi and Georgia delegations. The Colonel stood waving his red bandanna at his wife and occasionally shaking it at a crowd of crazy men from Texas and Illinois who were standing up on their seats and shrieking themselves hoarse. Somebody tied a bandanna around the head of a bull moose which was hanging in front of a box, and the Illinois delegation tied a bandanna to its flag.

Finally Chairman Beveridge opened the convention with a telegram from Col. W. R. Nelson of Kansas City. The mere mention of Nelson's name was enough to set the convention cheering, and the reading of the telegram was continually interrupted by applause. He wired:

> Lord, how I wish I were with you! What a great day, the launching of a party of imagination, hope, and prospects. We can afford to give the other fellows their memories and disappointments. The past has no interests for us. The future is our fruit. Give Col. Roosevelt my love. I have never missed a chance to place a bet on him and have never lost when there was a square deal. The Lord is surely with us. He has given us the men as well as the opportunity. I cannot help but feel what a narrow escape we had in the June convention. Roosevelt might have been nominated there. My congratulations to everybody. Regret that I cannot be with you.

The call of the Bull Moose now began to be heard here and there in the hall. Sometimes it interrupted the singing and sometimes the speakers.

The convention could not get enough of Julia Ward Howe's hymn. It wanted the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" over and over again. It broke in even on the speech of Mr. Roosevelt. It was sung over and over again:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.
While God is marching on.

And every time they did, the Colonel would stand there on the platform with a puzzled look on his face. They were crusaders; he was not.

Demonstration Lasts 58 Minutes.

When the Colonel first came upon the platform and waved his hat at his wife, standing by his cousin, George Roosevelt, the demonstration started, and it lasted for precisely fifty-eight minutes. You have probably seen one of these organized cheers. If you have, you know that the managers of it station cheermasters at various points down the hall, and that the moment the yelling dies down it is up to the cheermasters to start it going again. That is the real explanation of these hour and one-half or two hour cheers that you read of in reports of National Conventions. In this particular case nothing of that kind was done. Men cheered because they liked Roosevelt. The band helped out a little by again playing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and one or two things of that kind, but generally speaking it was spontaneous and uproarious.

Bandannas Everywhere.

After it had lasted about twenty or thirty minutes the crowd in the hall began waving their red bandannas. You can produce a lot of color in a hall that will accommodate several thousand people by waving red bandannas and getting your neighbor to do likewise. The convention turned red. The nearest thing to it the writer has ever seen was the performance in St. Louis in 1904, when Bryan nominated Cockrell and everybody waved an American flag. It was entirely new, however, to see 10,000 people waving something red in a hall about the size of a city block.

All this time the Colonel stood upon the platform, tickled to death, and waving his hand wildly first at his wife and then at people in the various delegations before him. Just back of him was a band made up of G. A. R. men from some of the local posts who were playing the old song that tells of Sherman's famous march from Atlanta to the sea. Meanwhile the Westerners and Southerners were breaking in on the music with the bull moose call, a plaintive, and yet impelling sort of noise.

Twenty or thirty lusty people from the Atlantic Coast came down to the front and flashed in front of the Colonel an enormous standard reading:

Pass Prosperity Around.

Then the delegations began marching around the hall and waving their standards, headed by Oklahoma. The Colorado people had a standard which was a wonder and which they insisted upon planting right before the Colonel's eyes. It read:

No More Guggenheim.
No More Devine.
No More Angel Archie for Us.
Down With the Bosses.

Carry Standards Down the Aisle.

This standard stayed before the Colonel's eyes throughout the whole of the one hour's demonstration, and when he was not waving his bandanna at his wife he would look over at it and grin. After a while somebody started the standard reading, "Pass Prosperity Around," down the aisle, and the rest of them followed suit. The next standard after it was one from Delaware reading:

We are Delaware Progressives, watch us grow.

And now hats in the ring began to be elevated above the crowd. Old slouch hats with a ring around them were shoved up above delegation after delegation, and finally brought down to the platform and presented to the Colonel, who was filling in his time by taking his own right hand and shaking it, to indicate that he recognized some people in Arizona.

The uproar had now lasted for thirty-five minutes. The band took its cue. It knew what the crowd wanted, and began to play the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Men and women all over the hall climbed upon their chairs and began singing:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.

The Colonel waved his bandanna frantically, and "Boss" Flinn of Pennsylvania tied his own bandanna around his neck correctly for the first time since he has attended the convention. The band played "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and the delegates climbed upon their chairs and joined in singing it.

In the very far front of the hall was the New York delegation. At the head of it was Timothy L. Woodruff, who was standing up waving a flag in time to the music and singing the old Sunday school hymn at the top of his voice. Beside him was Miss Mary E. Dreier, a delegate at large, who was joining Woodruff as lustily as possible in the melody.

Procession of Women.

And now a procession of women began to appear on the platform. Aided by Sergeants at Arms, they made their way up there and shook hands with the Colonel. The first one up was Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, and she was promptly followed by a Georgia woman, Mrs. W. H. Felton, who told the Colonel that Gen. Longstreet's widow would be here to-morrow. While she was doing this the old State flag of New York, marked 1788, the year in which New York became a State, was waved wildly over the platform, and men from every State in the Union climbed on their chairs and cheered Mrs. Felton. She is not a young woman, and the demonstration for her was just about as lively as has been seen during the convention. It was worth while looking at that crowd of clean-built young men and steady and intent old men climbing on their chairs and shrieking themselves hoarse for this old lady.

"I have been fighting for progressive principles for thirty years," she said as she made her way off the platform through a howling mob of enthusiasts. "This is the first time there has been a chance to make them effective. This is the biggest day of my life."

Following her, Miss Dreier came up to the platform and was welcomed by the Colonel, and she was followed by Miss Alice Carpenter of Boston and a lot of women from Massachusetts, including Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, Mrs. Richard Washburn Childs, Mrs. Lew J. Johnson, Miss Helen Temple Cook, and Miss Mabel Cook.

All this time the yelling was going on. The Golden Bear of California was elevated on the platform, and Mrs. W. A. Davis, the woman who started the Roosevelt demonstration at the Taft convention, was standing up in the gallery, garbed in white and waving a red bandanna.

Cheer Mrs. Roosevelt.

Suddenly the California, Illinois, and Texas delegates sprang out of their seats and called on Mrs. Roosevelt to show herself. At first she resisted, but after a while she yielded and got up and bowed and smiled to the frantic multitude.

The Colonel watched her with a quizzical smile. When she yielded to the call he pulled out his bandanna and waved it at her in a jerky sort of fashion, and she smiled at him as if she regarded the whole thing as a good joke.

The tumult was over now. It had lasted almost an even hour. The Colonel should have been proud of it. It was not artificially stimulated: it was as near real as a convention demonstration ever can be. Beveridge banged his gavel and gave the Colonel the floor, and, looking healthier and livelier than he ever did in his life and looking frequently over at where Mrs. Roosevelt sat, he delivered in a lusty voice the speech of the day.

[Col. Roosevelt's speech will be found in full on Pages 8 and 9.]

The greatest applause which the Colonel received was for his talk about woman suffrage, with the single exception of his denunciation of the legal system whereby there is a twilight zone between the State and Federal courts. He got a tremendous ovation when he said that the new party was a buffer against socialism and anarchism.

A Negro Interrupts.

An unforseen incident occurred in the middle of the Colonel's speech. A Southern negro suddenly interrupted him with a question about how he stood on the race issue. The Colonel departed from his printed speech for about 2,000 words. He told his interlocutor that he wanted to see intelligent and educated negroes, men of the type who are elected in the North, come to the front, but that he did not want to see the buyable and bribable type in National conventions that have been seen there for so many years. He wanted to see the the intellectual leaders of the negro race take a prominent position in public affairs, and not transfer the representation of their race and color to the ignorant and debased kind of people that have so often misrepresented them at National gatherings.

As Roosevelt concluded his discussion of the negro problem a voice from the gallery shouted: "How about the liquor traffic?"

Jeers and cries of "Throw him out!" greeted the query, and the Colonel turned to the gallery and exclaimed: "Oh, go to a primary school or something."

After talking an hour and a quarter Col. Roosevelt started to close his speech. He had omitted about one-half of the prepared speech, and some one pointed out that he had forgotten to discuss the tariff.

"That's so," he exclaimed, "I've left out the tariff. But I don't want to take up the time of the convention, and copies of the complete speech will be distributed later."

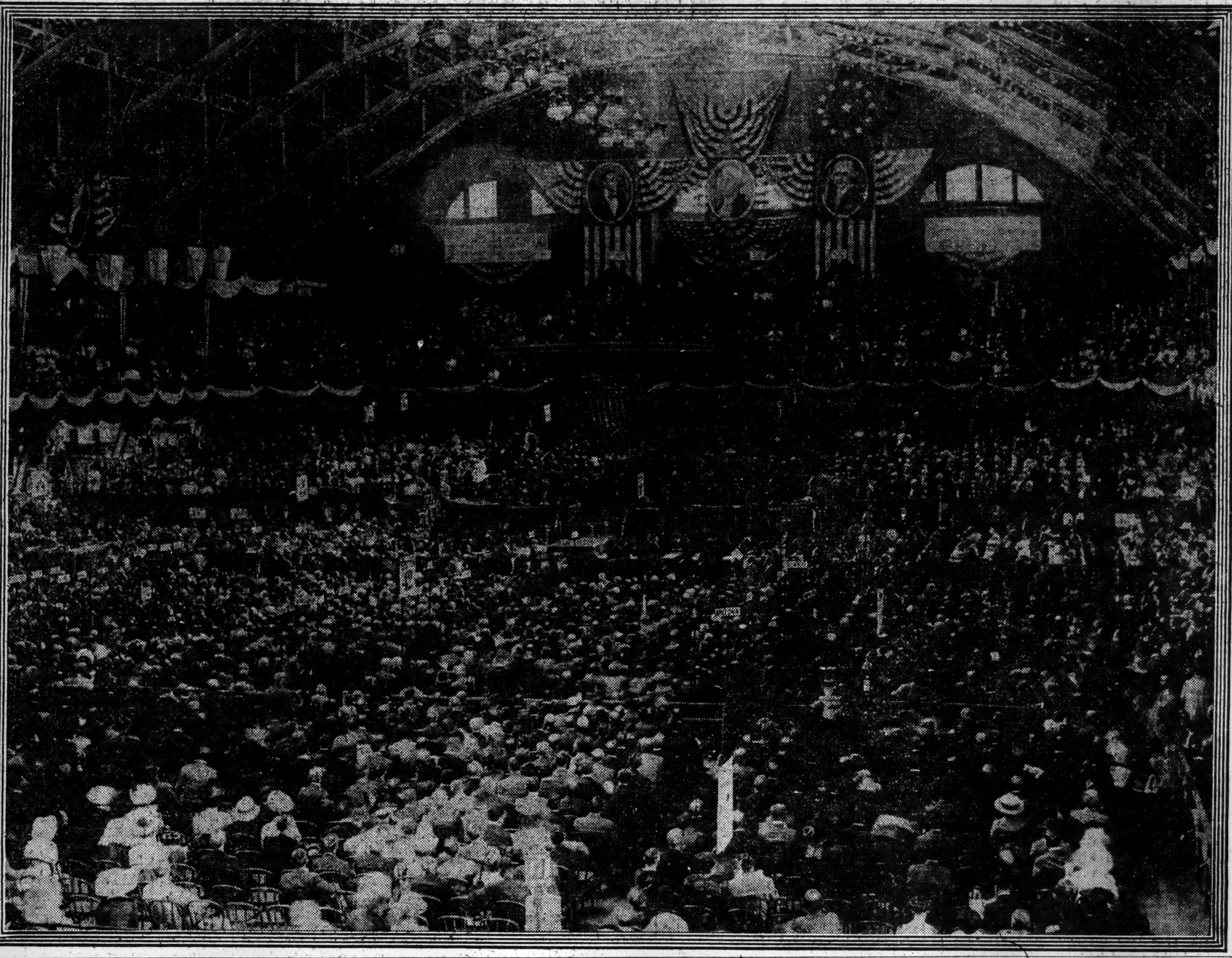
"Go on, go on," shouted the delegates, and the Colonel went back to his speech.

"I am for a protective tariff," he said, and a cheer interrupted him. His tariff views, particularly his indorsement of the Tariff Commission scheme, were applauded.

"I would disregard any tariff promises made by the Republican National Convention," said the Colonel, "for I do not regard a homily on honesty by a detected pickpocket as an authority."

The convention adjourned after the Colonel's speech to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Many Women in the Picture at the Roosevelt Convention.



PERKINS STATE COMMITTEEMAN

His Zeal Is Praised and He Is Unanimously Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—George W. Perkins will be New York's representative on the National Committee of Col. Roosevelt's National Progressive Party. He was unanimously elected to this position at a meeting of the State delegation to-day.

Mr. Perkins's name was placed before the delegation by ex-Judge Virgil L. Kellogg of Watertown, who lauded the self-sacrifice of Mr. Perkins in lending aid to the new movement and praised the zeal with which Mr. Perkins has devoted himself to the promotion of the Progressive cause. The nomination was seconded by Ernest Harvier, a former Democrat of New York City.

Assemblyman Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Col. Roosevelt, presented a resolution sent in by representatives of the traveling salesmen's organizations asking legislation to prevent the disenfranchisement of commercial travelers on account of their absence from home at election time. The delegation went on record as favoring the adoption of such a resolution by the convention.

Mrs. Martin W. Littleton's telegraphed plan for favorable action on her proposition to buy Monticello resulted in a resolution being adopted urging a party pledge to acquire Jefferson's home if the Progressives win.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, a delegate from Kings; Amos Pinchot, and James J. Fitzgerald, the latter a former Democrat, were named as New York's representatives on the committee to notify Col. Roosevelt of his nomination. The notification ceremony will be held in the Coliseum to-morrow as the last act of the Progressive show.

Ernest Harvier of New York and Joseph M. Griffin of Onondaga were picked for the committee which is to notify the successful candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination.

PRESENTS MONTICELLO PLAN.

Mrs. Littleton Asks Convention to Indorse Purchase of the Estate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, who aided in the campaign which elected her husband, a Democrat, to the House of Representatives from Col. Roosevelt's home district, telegraphed the Colonel to-day at Chicago asking the Progressive Convention to indorse her plan for National ownership of Monticello.

Mrs. Littleton wired:

> Will you not urge the convention of patriots assembled in Chicago to put itself on record in doing honor to the memory of Thomas Jefferson by passing a resolution that the estate of Monticello be given a Nation's guardianship?
>
> Yours with sincere admiration,
> Mrs. MARTIN LITTLETON.

NEGRO QUESTION UP AGAIN.

Plank Embodying Jane Addams's Views Before Platform Committee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Committee on Resolutions of the National Progressive Party went into session late to-night to complete the draft of a platform to be adopted by the convention to-morrow. A sub-committee had worked all day hewing out the various planks to meet the wishes of Col. Roosevelt, as the first Presidential standard bearer of the new party.

The sub-committee, it was said, worked hard to curtail the platform and to make the declaration of principles a model for brevity. There were so many subjects to be dealt with, however, and so much ground to be covered that the task was found a most difficult one.

When the full committee met it seemed likely the negro question would again bob up. Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota carried with him to the meeting a plank on the subject which read:

> The National Progressive Party recognizes that distinctions of race, or class, or sex, in political life, have no place in a Democracy. Especially does the party realize that a group of 10,000,000 people, who have in a generation changed from slavery to a free labor system, re-established family life, accumulated $1,000,000,000 of real property, and reduced their illiteracy from 80 to 30 per cent., deserve and must have justice, opportunity, and a voice in their own government.

This plank was said to embody largely the views of Miss Jane Addams on the subject.

Senator Poindexter of Washington had prepared a plank favoring the purchase by the National Government of Monticello, the home of Jefferson.

There was every indication as the members of the committee assembled that the platform would not be finished until far into the night.

The sub-committee draft of the platform was submitted to the full committee by William Allen White of Kansas, who was said to have written most of it. The draft was approved to-night by Col. Roosevelt, and the sub-committee hoped to put it through the committee without difficulty. There still was talk of possible friction, however, over some of the planks.

The sub-committee was said to have reduced the platform to about 3,500 words.

THIRD TICKET IN PENNSYLVANIA

Colonel Has His Way in That State and Also in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—That a straight third party fight is to be made in Pennsylvania was announced by Col. Roosevelt late to-night after a long conference with ex-Senator Flinn and a committee of five delegates. It has been decided, he said, to follow the same course in Colorado.

In Pennsylvania it was decided to have the Roosevelt Electors, now on the Republican ticket, resign and be named on a third ticket.

The State Committee, which is in control of the Republican Party, will select the new Taft Electors and will name among others "Senator Penrose, Oliver, and all the rest of the gang," as one of the Roosevelt leaders expressed it.

"We intend," said he, "to let the people knew just who they are voting for when they vote for President Taft. We think it is a highly amusing situation, and we will make it just as interesting for them as we can."

Col. Roosevelt was asked if Flinn and other Progressive leaders would leave the Republican Party.

"I don't know. That is up to them," he replied.

The decision in the Pennsylvania case seems to show that Roosevelt is to have his way in practically all the States where disputes have arisen over the "plan of action," even though it is in some instances "pretty hard on the Republican leaders" who won for him at the primaries.

Trouble had been looked for in Pennsylvania if Roosevelt held out. It is one of the Republican States which Roosevelt must carry if he hopes to make any material progress with his new party.

Here is what Roosevelt had to say about the conference:

"I had a conference with the Pennsylvania people, who have been extremely kind and said they would accede to my wishes.

"There will be a straight third party ticket in Pennsylvania. Of the Republican Electors three-fourths are Roosevelt men, and the proposition was that they should run on both tickets and give their vote to the man who got the most. This I felt to be a proposal I could not accept.

"Moreover, in Pennsylvania, unlike Kansas, the names of Taft and Sherman go above the Republican Electors. This being the case, I felt that the Roosevelt Electors should not be in that column at all, and, moreover, under no circumstances would I have consented to let any man who voted for me in any possibility have his vote counted for Taft.

"So in Pennsylvania the Progressive Electors will go under the Progressive emblem on the Washington ticket."

The adoption of a different name in Pennsylvania was necessitated by the fact that opponents of Col. Roosevelt in that State stole a march on his supporters and pre-empted under the law the name "National Progressive," as well as a score of similar titles.

DRINK EL-BART DRY GIN
"Keep as cool as a cucumber."—Adv.

NEGRO FACTIONS CAN'T AGREE.

Anti-Roosevelt Group May Pick Taft or Wilson To-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Futile efforts were made to-night to restore peace between the warring factions of the "National Progressive Party of Colored Men."

The faction under the leadership of Dr. W. A. D. Venerable of St. Louis, President of the organization, to-day drafted resolutions denouncing the party for its stand on the negro contests, while the other wing of the negroes, headed by Bishop J. M. Conner of Little Rock, adopted resolutions indorsing the party and promising unswerving allegiance. Fifteen negro delegates signed the latter resolution.

Venerable invaded a stanch Progressive meeting to-night and tried to read his resolution. He was shouted down, and later Bishop Conner was heard at length.

After the meeting Venerable declared Bishop Conner represented a small coterie of politicians, and that the great body of the Colored League was not favorable to his stand. Venerable also announced his intention of calling a meeting of negroes to-morrow to decide whether members of the league opposed to Col. Roosevelt would be advised to support Taft or Wilson.

IS MOOSE CHARGING ENGINE?

London Paper Recalls Old Railroad Days to Point Its Moral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.—The Standard has an editorial on the Bull Moose Party, which, after asserting that "that strange atmosphere of vulgarity which plays around Roosevelt is redolent in the name of his new party," says:

"Roosevelt, whatever else he may do, is not likely to make American electioneering methods more reticent or refined or render them more attractive to persons of sensitive delicacy. These are qualities for which this strenuous politician has never evinced the smallest regard, nor for subtlety or caution or scrupulous consistency.

"The bull moose does not operate that way. He lowers his antlers and goes baldheaded for any obstacle.

"In the early days of railway enterprice, before the bull moose was used to the locomotive, he would sometimes charge it end on. It was apt to be very awkward for the bull moose.

"We are far from saying that this parable applies to Roosevelt. Those who have studied this most interesting of American public men are well aware that behind his noise and rant and violence, and his hopeless lack of distinction in speech and manner, there is a store of energy and conviction, and that driving force of an immensely vital personality."

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The Enemy's Army Threatens!
Will New York Be Captured?

The annual War Game begins on Sunday next. Thirty thousand "Reds" and "Blues" will pit their strategy and staying power against each other. Which will win? EQUIPMENT will tell! In the Russo-Japanese war the fast-marching Nipponese often won simply because they were properly equipped.

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THREE CANDIDATES FOR SECOND PLACE

Gov. Johnson of California Seems to Lead Lindsey and Parker.

HONOR FOR JANE ADDAMS

First Woman Chosen to Second a Candidate's Nomination—Plans for Campaign Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Col. Roosevelt wound up his busiest day at the convention with a series of conferences with his leaders to-night, at which the question of a Permanent Chairman and a running mate on the Bull Moose ticket were discussed. The Colonel did not commit himself, and insists that he is keeping his hands off, but the impression about the Roosevelt room was that Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California was practically sure of the nomination for Vice President.

The boom for Judge Ben Lindsey, independent Democrat of Denver, founder of the Children's Court there, and Roosevelt's warm friend, was given some impetus to-day when headquarters were opened for him in charge of Henry Neil of Chicago and J. W. Newell of Fullerton, Col. Placards and circulars were soon in circulation about the Roosevelt rooms, and little bands of Lindsey's admirers marched back and forth, often venturing within a short distance of the room where Roosevelt himself was at work, shouting for their candidate. Judge Lindsey, they said, had a record which would make him a strong running mate for the Colonel. He was born in Tennessee, and is the son of a Confederate veteran, two facts which they argued would influence many Southern Democrats in casting their ballots.

The backers of John M. Parker of New Orleans were also hard at work trying to get the Colonel to put his stamp of approval on their candidate.

Gov. Johnson seems to have the bulk of the delegates and leaders with him. They believe that a Republican of the Johnson type would do much more to assure success of the Progressive movement than the naming of a Democrat.

The argument has also been advanced that the nomination of Parker, who has been one of the men who stood firmly for a "white man" party in the South, might accentuate the race feeling, which has already given Roosevelt and his followers so much to worry about.

Roosevelt was up early this morning, and devoted almost all of his time until noon going over his "Confession of Faith." Senator Dixon, George W. Perkins, Gifford Pinchot, Oscar Straus, Frank Knox, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, which tossed aside the claims of the Southern negroes, and a few others dropped in for a short time, but most of those who sought an interview were told that the Colonel wanted to be left alone with his thoughts unless the mission was of the greatest importance. Some negro contestants from the South who sought admission were told that the Colonel could see no one.

A committee of fifteen, including E. A. Van Valkenburgh, ex-Gov. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey, John M. Parker of Louisiana, Senator Poindexter of Washington, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, notified the Colonel at 12:30 o'clock that he had been formally invited to appear before the convention, and a few minutes later the Colonel was on his way. A crowd of perhaps 500 gave him a parting cheer as his automobile left the Congress Hotel. Mr. Van Valkenburgh, ex-Gov. Fort, Oscar S. Straus, and Mr. Parker were in the car with the Colonel.

The Colonel's auto shot along so rapidly that the others were soon left behind. Roosevelt and his party entered the Coliseum by the alley in the rear, and the big crowd gathered about the front entrance did not know of his arrival until they heard the demonstration.

Col. Roosevelt had discouraged plans to have a big demonstration and parade along Michigan Avenue when he went to the convention. He slipped quietly away from the Coliseum after giving his address, returning to the Congress about 4:30 o'clock. A few of his superiors were there to congratulate him on his speech. To one who referred to his remarks on the negro question he replied:

"Yes, I was mighty glad that the question was asked and that I had a chance to acknowledge before the convention just what my views are."

After the adjournment of the convention for the day at 4:50 Mr. Roosevelt began to receive the members of the delegations, and these receptions took most of his time until dinner. After that the conferences with his leaders, in an attempt to map out the plans for to-morrow, were begun.

The names of those who are to second the nomination of Col. Roosevelt at the convention to-morrow were given out to-night. They include Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, Jane Addams, Col. John M. Parker of New Orleans, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, ex-Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, P. V. Collins, delegate from Minnesota; Henry J. Allen of Kansas, and Gen. Horatio C. King of New York.

Col. Roosevelt expects to leave for New York on Thursday afternoon.

Col. Roosevelt's campaign this Fall is already being arranged. According to a tentative plan prepared to-day, he will start on his Western tour immediately after delivering an address in Connecticut on Labor Day. Harry Cochems of Wisconsin is to manage the trip.

The itinerary includes an address first at St. Paul, and then the Colonel will go to Fargo, N. D. He will make on address in Eastern Montana and one in Western Montana, probably at Helena. He then goes to Spokane and either Seattle or Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Boise City, Idaho; Salt Lake City or Ogden, Utah, and then into California, ending the California campaign at Los Angeles.

From Los Angeles either of two routes is to be followed out. One will be to take the Colonel to Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and, if possible, to Oklahoma, ending at Memphis, Tenn., between Sept. 24 and 27, when the Mississippi Levee Congress is in session. The other route, from Los Angeles to Memphis, will be through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma.

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WON'T FORCE NEGRO PARTY ON SOUTH

That, Explains the Colonel to Cheering Convention, Is Why He Opposed Seating Contestants.

AGAINST 'ROTTEN BOROUGHS'

Let Southern Negroes Win by Merit, Not Color, He Declares, and Convention Indorses His Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Facing a widespread revolt among negro voters on both sides of the Mason and Dixon line as a result of his "Progressive" policy of barring Southern negroes from seats in the convention, Col. Roosevelt was compelled to-day to take personal charge of the difficult situation growing out of the drawing of the color line.

When the convention went into session to-day it was after an all-night session of the Committee on Credentials, during which that body had indorsed the "lily white" decision of the Colonel's National Progressive Committee and purged the temporary roll of the convention of every negro contestant from the South.

There was some bitter truth telling at the long session of the Committee on Credentials, and when daylight shimmered on the window panes of the room where the committee met, negroes from the North joined their colored brethren from the South in denouncing the Colonel's policy and protesting against the action of the committee, which they called gross injustice and discrimination against the black man from the South, although a movement was being started for which was claimed the lofty purpose of a second emancipation.

The negroes who had been shut out, strongly supported by colored delegates from Northern and border States, threatened to take the matter first to Col. Roosevelt, and, if they failed to get redress, to take their fight into the convention itself.

It was the Mississippi contest, where the Committee on Credentials voted to seat a white delegation elected at a convention called by W. B. Fridge, the Colonel's National Committeeman, as an affair for "white citizens" only, which aroused most resentment. The "lily white" regulars were seated by a vote of 17 to 16, and charges were openly made that a fraudulent proxy figured in the majority side.

The Colonel awoke this morning to have echoes of the all-night battle dinned into his ears. He was urged by some friends to consent to a compromise, but was adamant against all such propositions. He told his advisers that he would take the bull by the horns, and expressed himself as confident that when the convention had heard his side the negro contestants from the South would know that his attitude had been misunderstood, and that they could not gain anything by starting trouble on the floor.

Think Query Was Inspired.

Most of those who attended the convention session thought that when the Colonel departed from his typewritten speech long enough to discuss his views on the question of negro delegates from the South it was on the spur of the moment. A question, shouted from the floor, gave the Colonel his cue. The general impression to-night, however, is that the Colonel's interlocutor was primed to propound his convenient query.

It was only through one of the dozen negro delegates from the North, who had seats in the convention, that trouble could be started. The Colonel, who is a great believer in the theory that more flies can be caught with molasses than with vinegar, said in his reply to the query a lot of pretty things about the Northern negroes. What he said about the Southern negroes was not at all nice.

"In Republican National Conventions hitherto there has been a large representation of colored men, all from non-Republican States, the virtue of the Republicans of the Republican States taking only the form of trying to make the Democratic States be good. Do you see what I mean?

"The colored delegates came from the States that never cast a Republican Electoral vote, that never elected a colored man to office, where, largely owing to the action participated in for forty-five years by the Republican Party, the colored man has, as a matter of fact, gradually lost all his political rights. So that the old policy of attempting to impose on the Southern States from without a certain rule of conduct toward the negro has, in fact, broken down.

"I regret to say that every man who has ever been to a National convention knows that the character of the great majority of the colored delegates from the South—from those old, rotten borough States—was such as to reflect discredit upon the Republican Party and upon the race itself," said the Colonel amid applause.

Praise for Northern Negroes.

"Now, as soon as the Progressive Party was formed, I at once set about, as many other men in different States did, securing from the Northern States themselves an ample recognition of the colored man in these States, so that as a matter of fact there is in this convention a representation from the Republican States of colored men such as there never has been before anything like in any convention in the country, [applause] and, more than that, a representation of colored men who, in point of character, intelligence, and good citizenship, stand on an exact equality with any of the whites among whom they sit." [Applause.]

The Colonel pointed out that West Virginia, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania had voluntarily chosen colored delegates to the convention, and went on:

"Do you think Rhode Island or West Virginia or New York would have sent them if they had been told they had to? They would not have. You had to let the movement come from within.

"From Maryland and West Virginia there have come to this convention colored delegates sent because they represent an element of colored men who have won the esteem and respect of their white neighbors, so that all the honest and decent men can join in sending the delegates of both colors, and they send them here honestly, and send them here of their own free will.

"The other system of trying to force in the far Southern States conditions that we cannot make exist there has failed. I propose to take toward the Southern States the exact attitude that we took toward West Virginia and Maryland, and I believe in adopting that action we shall naturally and spontaneously see from those Southern States the repetition of the conditions in West Virginia and Maryland, so that in future Progressive National Conventions you will see colored delegates come from the South Atlantic and Gulf States precisely as they now come from West Virginia and from Maryland.

Setting Up Standard for South.

"Now, friends, I hold that the white man and the colored man who endeavor to make the colored man discontented with what we are doing are the worst foes of the colored race. I hold we are standing against the brutality of the Democracy and the hypocrisy of the Republicans. [Applause.]

"We are, in the first place, beginning, where all charity must begin, at home. We are beginning by trying to take the steps to do justice to the colored man in our own States. We are setting the standard in border States like West Virginia and Maryland, and setting a standard to which we can have a reasonable hope that our brethren of the South will come up when we no longer attempt to drive them, when it is a matter of honorable obligation with them as with us, to which we have a reasonable right to hope that they will themselves come up and to which a delegate in this convention from Georgia says he believes they will come up.

"Now, friends, the easy thing for me to have done in this matter, if I had been interested only in my own political advancement, was to have repeated the dreadful blunders made for so many years by the Republican Party; to have uttered insincere platitudes about the black man and kept him out of the Northern delegations and brought him in from the South as a cheap method of paying any obligation to him.

"That might have helped me; it would have helped me with those people who accept fine phrases as a substitute for honest action. It might have helped me. It would have driven still further down the black man of the South. It would have kept the white men of the South solidified in an angry, vindictive defensive alliance against any party that did justice to the negro, and it would have sown the seeds at the outset in this Progressive Party, seeds of dissolution which we saw blossom into a perfect flower in the Republican Convention in this city six weeks ago.

"Now, I have taken the action which, as far as I am able to judge my own soul, I believe with all my heart is the only action that offered any chance of hope to the black man in the South, to the white man in the South, and which offers a better chance to the black man in the North, which has already given to the black man in the North a better chance than he ever had before.

"And if I had advocated the following of any other action I should have been in the position of insincerely advocating for purposes of temporary political advantage a course of action which has been followed for forty-five years in the Republican Party, which has during that period hurt the negro in the South, hurt the white man in the South, and finally has brought to disaster—and to crushing disaster and death—the great Republican Party itself. [Applause.]

"Now, friends, I think I can say that I have at any rate met perfectly, fearlessly, and conscientiously the question you have put to me." [Applause.]

Committee Sop to Contestants.

The Colonel made his speech just before the report of the Committee on Credentials, over which the trouble was expected to be presented. When it was handed in and read it was found that a sop had been thrown to the colored contestants from Mississippi in that it contained a mild censure on Committeeman Fridge.

"We regard the Fridge delegates entitled to seats in the convention, but disavow the part of the call contained in the word 'white,'" said the report. "We approve the position taken in the letter addressed to Julian Harris of Georgia by Col. Theodore Roosevelt."

There was no minority report, and the report of the committee in its entirety, covering all the contests, was adopted by the convention without a murmur of dissent.

At the meeting of the New York delegates to-day Prof. Alfred Hayes of Cornell again brought up the resolution drafted by Prof. Joel E. Spingarn, formerly of Columbia, and approved by Col. Roosevelt, in which the attitude of the National Progressive Party on the negro question was defined. The resolution, which was tabled at the meeting of the delegation yesterday, met the same fate when called up to-day.

AS NEWSPAPERS HERE SEE IT.

Editorial Comment on Bull Moose Convention and Roosevelt's Speech.

The newspapers of this city, in their editorials on the Bull Moose convention and Col. Roosevelt's speech to the delegates yesterday, (printed in full on Pages 8 and 9 of this issue,) say this morning:

Still at Armageddon.

The World.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech yesterday nominating himself for President was in harmony with the hymn of the convention. He literally led the delegates anywhere and everywhere. A political party intrusted with Government which undertook to translate the Roosevelt speech into legislation would soon end in an insane asylum. It could be held in control only by a straightjacket.

In justice to Mr. Roosevelt's intelligence, it should be said that this speech was not intended as a programme of Government. It was intended as a cunning, demagogic bid for votes. If Mr. Roosevelt were President again he would not undertake to carry out this speech in the form of legislation or administration. He would undertake only enough of it to keep the country seething with agitation and his own name on the front page of the newspapers every morning.

No census of fools has ever been taken in this country, but thanks to Mr. Roosevelt's personally conducted third-term party, we are in a fair way to have them all counted.

Roosevelt at His Worst.

The Sun.

Mr. Roosevelt's bid for the Presidency is couched in familiar Rooseveltese and contains his deepest alterable convictions up to the time of its composition. It is a manifesto of revolution. It is a programme of wild and dangerous changes. It proposes popular nullification of the Constitution. It proposes State Socialism.

For a generation Theodore Roosevelt has been gorged with honors by the Republican Party. He is now bound to destroy it because it refuses him that third term denied to Grant and by long prescription and tradition held to be dangerous and forbidden. What are Washington and Jefferson to that swollen and purulent ambition?

There is no danger that Theodore Roosevelt will be President again. But to think that such a man has been President, could be President elsewhere than among those congenial sons of mischief and cunning, the Yahoos!

Armageddon Again.

The Herald.

The Third Termer does not appear to be able to get away from Armageddon. He thought the regular Republican National Convention held in Chicago last June was Armageddon, and shouted at the end of the first of many speeches he made there, "We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord." But it proved to be not Amageddon, but Waterloo.

Now again he cries at the end of his new confession of faith, "We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord."

Therefore let it be the battle cry.

Who can fail to be solemnly impressed as Mr. Timothy Woodruff, now unhappily suspected by female members of the Bull Moose herd of being a reactionary, repeating "We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord."

But soon or late, perhaps not until the cold gray dawn of the morning after election, they will all know that it is not the battle of Armageddon that they are fighting, but the battle of Bull Moose Run.

The New Socialism.

The Tribune.

In his speech yesterday before the National Progressive Convention Col. Roosevelt put in no disclaimer to President Taft's recent charge that both he and Gov. Wilson "in their attacks upon existing conditions and in their attempt to satisfy the popular unrest by promising of remedies," are, at least unconsciously, "embracing Socialism." So far as Col. Roosevelt is concerned, the Socialist character of the remedies which he offers is concealed only to the extent of substituting one descriptive phrase for another, and calling his programme not one of Socialism but of "social justice." All his suggestions for legislative reforms run in the direction of limitations on individual rights, and the weakening of the political institutions which have served most effectively to protect liberty and property.

The new Roosevelt party will be a more formidable agency of Socialism that the party of Debs, because it will work for immediate political results. It will go one mile, two miles, or ten miles along the road toward Socialism as the exigencies of each situation warrant, and will gradually accustom the unthinking to Socialistic schemes by labeling them schemes for the realization of social justice. If the Progressive Party can make the courts subservient to the opinion of a temporary majority and can undertake the regulation of commerce, industry, and wages, it will soon be in a position to root up the old system of individual rights and balances, and, as President Taft put it, to pass laws which "lead directly to the appropriation of what belongs to one man to another."

Roosevelt Socialism.

The Press.

It is a perfectly fair thing for anybody, if he believes in Socialism, to proclaim it and work for it. This is the right of everybody, and, whether you agree with him or not, you cannot dispute his right to propose Socialistic programmes, and if he does so you cannot say he is unfair merely to do so.

It is not fair to urge Socialistic measures and at the same time to deny that they are Socialistic measures. Though he may not realize the fact, Mr. Roosevelt does recommend Socialistic measures. A very considerable part of his "Confession of Faith" reeks with Socialism, some of it half-baked, some of it thoroughly done, but in either event Socialism as recognized and declared by the Socialists.

We would have Mr. Roosevelt, we would have any public leader, both know and frankly acknowledge the nature of the things he proposes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—An editorial this afternoon in The Journal, owned by William Barnes, Jr., began:

> At Chicago to-day the Exaggerated Ego, about to receive a made-to-order nomination for the Presidency of the United States, emitted a stream of words. There were about 17,000 of them. Many were various forms of the personal pronoun of the first person, singular. The nominative case predominated.

The speech was freely quoted from, and the editorial concludes:

> Yet in the first part of the sentence, Mr. Roosevelt said that a man must serve his conscience in order to serve the people well; that is, he must do that which his conscience tells him is right. Is it possible to reconcile the conflict of ideas in that sentence with the presumption of sanity in the mind in which it occurred?

The Colonel a Back-slider.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The Public Ledger will say editorially to-morrow of the Roosevelt speech in Chicago:

> Mr. Roosevelt's address is an important document. It is a fine conception; it is a wish for the millennium; all good men stand shoulder to shoulder with him in his professed aim, but how is it to be accomplished? Mr. Roosevelt proposes that this shall be done in a hurry; that the Progressive Party shall "use the Government as an efficient agency for the practical betterment of social and economic conditions throughout this land." How is this to be accomplished in actual practice? The people must rule. They must have Presidential primaries, direct election of Senators, the short ballot, and the initiative, referendum, and recall.
>
> Immediately the Colonel reaches this point he begins to waver. The initiative, referendum, and recall must not be "used wantonly," or the result will mean mischief. To "use the initiative, referendum, and recall promiscuously on all kinds of occasions would undoubtedly cause disaster," he says; and thus practically he becomes a back-slider.

Is Battling in the Dark.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The Chronicle will say editorially to-morrow:

> Roosevelt's remarkable confession of faith concludes with the statement that he is "battling for the Lord." It would have been more to the purpose if he had told what the fight was about. Except that we know he wants to get back to his "own job," so that he can have another "corking good time," it is impossible to tell what he would do.
>
> After all is said the Roosevelt party is the party of the muck-rakers—those who besmirch honest men for money; the liars—those who accuse President Taft of doing, consenting to, or knowingly profiting by anything improper, and the thieves—those who would steal the name of a party to which they do not belong in order to effect the defeat of that party. And a party of muckrakers, liars, and thieves, ought not to, and we predict will not, get more votes than Tom Watson received in 1908.

New Party May be a Mushroom.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—The Sentinel will say editorially to-morrow:

> Said the Colonel, addressing the crowd at Chicago: "It is a very great pleasure to be here again and to be in at the birth of a party, and not at the death of one."
>
> So it is a "new party," is it? But now let us turn to the Colonel's Pennsylvania factotum, Boss Flinn, who says: "We are really not a new party at all; as a matter of fact, we are merely taking possession of the Republican Party."
>
> The convention will have to settle the point whether this Bull Moose party is merely a parasitic growth on the old Republican trunk, or a real, sure-enough mushroom.

Has a Hold Upon the People.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Leader to-morrow editorially will say:

> Yesterday's thrilling demonstration at Chicago showed once more what has often been proved at various times, in diverse places—that the special gift of Theodore Roosevelt is to make the high aspirations of his countrymen a practical, immediate, organized force working toward definite ends. He puts the longings of multitudes into words that they do not forget. He directs their energies to practical reforms. He banishes their doubts and fears by the sheer force of his personality and the vital power of his courage.
>
> He convinces millions of his countrymen that with zeal and perseverance they can make their dreams for their country come true. He shows them how straight the road lies to the goal they seek, if they press on without faltering.

Says the Same Old Thing Over.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Globe Democrat will say editorially to-morrow:

> Not much that is new will be found in Col. Roosevelt's address to the Chicago Convention. At different times and in many connections he said most of the same things before. He made the mistake at the outset in attempting to deal with too many subjects and in using too many words in dealing with each. Thus the address will appear verbatim in very few papers. It is too long to be admitted to the great journals in the shape in which he wrote it.
>
> Mr. Roosevelt attacks both of the great parties, charges them with being controlled by the bosses and the interests and makes an appeal to the independent elements in each for the support for the ticket which is to be nominated by his convention. But his is a lost cause. The National Progressives will not make quite such a stir in the politics of the country in the next three months as the Colonel expects. Either Taft or Wilson will be elected on Nov. 5, and Mr. Taft's prospects are daily growing brighter.

Has Three Notable Parts.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 6.—The Republican will say to-morrow:

> The address may be divided into three notable parts: First, it is a reassertion of what in the main is the commonly accepted Republican doctrine in regard to the tariff and certain other economic policies. Second, it is marked by certain radical theories, which if carried to a logical conclusion would break down constitutional safeguards and possibly destroy constitutional government. Third, it is an attempt to suggest solutions for certain economic social problems which confront all modern government and in regard to some of which much greater advance has been made in Europe than in the United States.
>
> They do not, however, call for the organization of a new party. Upon the Republican Party, as the great moral and intellectual factor in the public life of this country, the right solution of these problems will ultimately depend.

Everybody Should Read Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Chicago Tribune, owned and edited by Medill McCormick, one of Col. Roosevelt's campaign managers, will say editorially to-morrow:

> Every man and woman should read Col. Roosevelt's speech. It will be the centre of strife in the coming campaign. In his customary way Col. Roosevelt has forced his issues to the front, and will keep them there. Much will be heard in opposition to his assertions, but much of affirmative argument by the opposing candidates.
>
> But, conceding all that may honestly be charged against it, the speech is the most honest programme to better the condition of the whole people that any candidate or party.
>
> The speech offers to the people a programme from which they can select what is sound and good and of which they can leave what is premature.

SAYS THIS COUNTRY CONCEALS PLAGUE

Dr. Guiteras Declares That the Disease in Cuba Comes from San Francisco.

IT ALSO INFECTS MEXICO

Director of Sanitation of Cuba Adds That the Island Is Being Infected from Porto Rico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Dr. Juan Guiteras, Director of Sanitation of Cuba, and formerly United States Army yellow fever expert, takes exception to the resolution introduced in the United States House of Representatives on Aug. 2 by Representative George E. Foss recommending an investigation of the sanitary condition of Cuba.

Dr. Guiteras has issued a statement showing by comparative figures that the health conditions in Cuba are far better than in the United States, Porto Rico, or Panama. He charges that the United States is trying to conceal the existence of the plague in San Francisco, where, he says, is the source of Cuban infection, and he cites the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans in 1905, when, he asserts, Cuba was infected in a similar way.

It is an inopportune time, Dr. Guiteras thinks, for the American House of Representatives to censure Cuba, inasmuch as the island has already given a lesson in promptness by frank recognition of the existence of the plague and energetic action in meeting the situation. This example, he declares, the United States would do well to follow in the cases of California and Porto Rico. He further maintains that Mexico was infected with the bubonic plague through the concealment of its existence in San Francisco.

"The United States now infects us with the plague from Porto Rico," declares Dr. Guiteras, "owing to the delay in recognizing the disease there. But the United States Government should not throw the blame on Porto Rico when it is so ready to claim the credit for the things achieved there under prosperous conditions.

"The Panama papers quote officials of the United States Government as saying that the infectious diseases here are a menace, but they have been misinformed as to the situation here. As a matter of fact, the condition in Cuba is better than in the United States, and the United States in reality is a menace to us, with its epidemics of spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, and smallpox, which do not exist in our republic. We are constantly in fear of smallpox infection from the United States. Moreover, the plague situation in California and Porto Rico has caused us much anxiety."

According to Dr. Guiteras the good health conditions in Cuba are acknowledged to be due to the efforts of the medical officers of the United States Army, but the Cubans, he says, are not so enthusiastic now as formerly, owing to constant unjust attacks such as that of Representative Foss.

WILSON MAY AID McMILLIN.

Expected to Bring Votes to Tennessee Gubernatorial Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—The nomination of Benton McMillin in the Democratic Gubernatorial primary meant not only a return of one of the old guard to the active scene of disturbed politics in this State, but it also meant that the regular wing of the party would deliver a blow at the temperance legislation when the convention assembles at Nashville on Aug. 15.

Under the platform to be adopted the convention will declare for local option in the larger cities and it would not require much to have a plank adopted declaring against the manufacturers law, which prevents the making of liquor in the State. As the Republican platform is so strong on the question of prohibition, the Democrats may rest with the repeal of the State-wide law so far as it applies to Nashville, Memphis, and Chattanooga and fight it out with the Republicans on that line.

With Gov. Hooper advocating State-wide prohibition and the Democratic nominee supporting local option in the larger cities, the old whiskey question will be the paramount issue in the campaign and the lines will be strictly drawn between the temperance people and the anti-prohibitionists. In the advocacy of local option the Democratic nominee will be backed up by the expressed views of the Democratic nominee for President.

While Gov. Wilson has indicated that he will not interfere with local disturbances in the States where the Democrats are at war among themselves, he has expressed himself privately as favoring the local option idea. As his popularity is great among the temperance Democrats of Tennessee the fact he favors local option may attract that class to the Democratic nominee for Governor in November.

The Democrats also have faith in the movement of the Bull Moose crowd to draw Republican support from Gov. Hooper. In the Progressive convention to-day there was considerable talk of selecting W. F. Poston to lead that wing of the G. O. P. placed the candidate for Governor on a local option platform identical with the one that is likely to be written by the Democrats.

It is predicted, however, that the nomination of a Progressive for Governor will lose the Democrats about as many votes as it will take away from Hooper, and should it turn out this way the present Chief Executive will be an exceedingly hard individual to dislodge, since he has lost but little of his following of two years ago when he defeated "Bob" Taylor the "Apostle of Sunshine."

BEATS SHANK FOR GOVERNOR

Col. Durbin Gets Indiana Nomination —Fist Fight in Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank was defeated as a candidate for Governor of Indiana by former Gov. Winfield T. Durbin at the Republican State Convention here this afternoon. The nomination of Col. Durbin, who ran far ahead of Mayor Shank on the first ballot, was made unanimous.

The convention then adjourned, after the police had led one belligerent negro away. The remaining work of the convention will be concluded to-morrow.

The most riotous affair ever seen in any Indiana convention was caused by Mayor Shank himself, although his intentions were pacific. Col. Durbin received 602 votes on the first ballot, 28 short of the number to nominate. Mayor Shank, seeing that he was defeated, strode toward the platform, intending to ask the assembly, in a rousing speech, to make the nomination unanimous. Partisans of Col. Durbin misunderstood the Mayor's motive, and their angry shouts were answered by a volley of invective from a crowd of negroes who have been stanch adherents of Mayor Shank. The next minute whites and blacks were engaged in a fist fight, while turmoil filled the hall, and the police, who had been standing at the rear of the hall, made their way with difficulty to the scene of combat. The fighters were at length driven back, the police arresting one small negro.

The defeat of Mayor Shank was the reason of a new alignment of forces. Last night Republican leaders went to Col. Durbin and urged him to enter the race to defeat Shank, whose candidacy had not hitherto been taken seriously.

The convention incorporated a county local option in the platform despite bitter opposition from the liquor interests. Mayor Shank, who had been opposed from the first by the temperance element in the Republican Party, went down in defeat before the onslaught of the anti-liquor contingent.

SURGEON A SUICIDE.

Dr. Hotchkiss Dies Reproaching Himself in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—"This is a terrible ending of a misspent life. I have betrayed every trust imposed in me," wrote Dr. Samuel C. Hotchkiss, 32 years old, an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, before taking poison, which caused his death, in a lonely grove near this city.

His body was found to-day. Overwork and worry are given by his friends as the cause of the suicide. In the note he upbraided himself for the crime of self-slaughter which he was about to commit, said he deceived innocent persons and that he had ceased to believe in God, from whom he hoped for no mercy.

Dr. Hotchkiss, who was unmarried, was a native of Ohio, but had spent most of his life in this city.

MEXICAN REBELS WIN.

Tucson Hears of Federal Defeat—Orozco Warns Juarez.

TUSCON, Ariz., Aug. 6.—Orozco's rebel forces, according to advices received here to-day, defeated the Government soldiers under Gens. Sanjines and Velasco at Sahuaripa, and continued their advance as far as Ladura, Sonora. There they opened fire on the town, which was defended by twenty-five or thirty Federals.

The railroad agent, hiding under the station, sent out the report of the attack, adding that he intended to stay where he could be comfortable.

The rebels cut the telegraph wire between Ladura and Mina, Sonora, to the east.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—Charges that American women had been mistreated in Mexico were to-day the subject of telegraph communication between Ambassador Wilson and Mexican Ambassador Calero at Washington. The matter was brought up because of an editorial in a Baltimore paper, in which it was stated American women had been stripped and driven through streets of an isolated Mexican village. Ambassador Wilson telegraphed Señor Colero that he knew nothing of such an occurrence.

Abraham and Joseph Rattner, Russian subjects, who were expelled from Mexico in May on the charge of illegally selling arms to rebels, were notified to-day that they might resume the rights of foreigners. The decision to lift the ban was taken at the regular meeting of the Cabinet. The Rattners were deported in accordance with the article of the Constitution which provides for removal of "pernicious foreigners."

JUAREZ, Mexico, Aug. 6.—Gen. Pascual Orozco has served notice on the residents of Juarez that he is not responsible for the safety of the city and that all who do not go with him had better cross the border to El Paso. This is the first definite move in the long-delayed evacuation of the Mexican border city by rebel troops. Trains are being made up for the movement and the artillery and cavalry horses are being loaded.

It is announced that Orozco, with 500 rebels stationed here, will proceed south on the Mexican Central to meet the forces of Gen. Inez Salazar, who has escaped from the trap set by Federals at Casas Grandes.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—Revolting Sierra Juarez Indians in Northern Oaxaca have surrounded a Federal detachment near Ixtlan, according to reports reaching here this morning. Unless the troops can cut their way out of the trap they probably will fall victims of torture, because it is reported here that the Indians have suspended personal guarantees. Every Federal soldier captured is executed, unless he hapepns to be of high rank. Then he is tortured before being put to death.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 6.—Mexico believes in a sliding scale in valuing human life. A Chinese, according to the Mexican system of reckoning life, is worth just five times more than an able bodied American citizen. A German is valued at twice the amount of a Chinese and ten times as much as an American. This developed to-day when the Mexican Consul here, Enrique Llorrente, announced the awards for damage and death claims against Mexico resulting from the killing of Americans on American soil by Mexican bullets in the batttle of Juarez.

The sum of $2,000 was the limit for a dead American, while the Mexican Government has allowed $10,000 a head for a dead Chinese, and $6,000 each for Germans killed in the Torreon district.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Favorable report on the Senate resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief and transportation of refugees from Mexico was agreed upon to-day by the House Military Committee, which amended it to make the fund available for all points along the Mexican border. The original resolution provided for its use at El Paso, Texas, only.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today and CLOSING tomorrow
the sale of
Suits for Men
at 11.50
The former prices being 15.00 to 17.50
and also including a number of small lots that sold at much higher prices.

The range of assortment embraces
Fancy Suits—Blue Serge Suits—Fancy Coats and Trousers—Blue Serge Coats and Trousers—Mohair Coats and Trousers—as well as Youths' Suits and Coats and Trousers—all Saks made.

The opportunity is particularly attractive for gentlemen of portly proportions—as large sizes predominate in most all of the lots.

Also continuing today and tomorrow
The Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of
Low Shoes for Men formerly sold at 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00 at 2.85

¶With but a few exceptions—our entire stock of 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00 low shoes for men will go into this Great Annual Clearance Sale at 2.85—offering without doubt the best shoe opportunity of the year!

¶ The leathers: Patent Calf, Gun Metal Calf, Wax Calf, Tan and Black Vici Kid, and Tan Russia Calf.

The models: Two and three eyelet Sailor Ties and Oxfords in blucher and straight lace styles.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
For the man who wants STYLE and insists upon it, there is no substitute for a Young.

B. Altman & Co.
THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
WILL ACCEPT ORDERS BETWEEN SEASONS FOR WOMEN'S DRESSES AND TAILOR-MADE SUITS, AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONAL PRICES:
DRESSES OF CHARMEUSE, METEOR OR CRÊPE DE CHINE, MADE TO ORDER.
USUAL PRICE $85.00 AT $55.00
TAILOR-MADE SUITS OF CHEVIOT OR MIXTURES, MADE TO ORDER, USUAL PRICE $90.00 AT $55.00
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK
Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.
INTEREST RATES
One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.
One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.
OFFICES
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

CHALLENGE WILSON ON HIS PLATFORM

Pamphlet from Republican Committee Asks Democratic Candidate to Outline His Policy.

TO IGNORE ROOSEVELT

A Mere Predilection for an Individual Cannot Make a Party, the Statement Declares.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, discussed the latest developments of the Presidential campaign yesterday at his offices in The Times Building. Mr. Hilles said that Col. Roosevelt's action in barring Southern negroes from his convention at Chicago would certainly alienate Northern negroes from the new Progressive Party.

Chairman Hilles said Col. Roosevelt's decision to bar Southern negroes from his party was a "bold move," and declared he believed it had been long considered before its announcement. The motive for it, he said, was seemingly to enable him to capture the electoral votes of Southern States

President Taft, the Chairman said, would stay in Washington until Congress adjourns, and then go to Beverly, Mass. He said that President Taft would not conduct a "porch campaign." McKinley's porch campaign, he said, was possible because it was easy for delegations to be sent to his home.

"It must not be forgotten that those were the days of railroad passes," he remarked. "It would be an expensive matter nowadays to send workmen from industries threatened by tariff changes to a Presidential candidate's front porch."

Chairman Hilles was asked about the controversy over the Presidential Electors in Kansas, West Virginia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, and California. He said that if the Supreme Court in October should decide that the Electors who had announced their intention of voting for Col. Roosevelt were entitled to stay under the Republican emblem as Republicans, it would then be too late for the regular Republicans to get the names of Electors favoring Taft on the ticket by petition. No effort would be made to nominate Taft Electors by petition before the decision of the Supreme Court. The California situation was novel, he pointed out, because the Electors had not been chosen and their selection depended on State candidates nominated in September. In case Gov. Hiram W. Johnson controlled the primaries the Electors would be Roosevelt men, he said.

The Chicago headquarters of the Republican National Committee will be opened on Aug. 14, Mr. Hilles said, with Daniel W. Mulvane in charge. The Western Executive Committee of the National Committee will meet there on that date. Mr. Hilles will attend the opening of the Chicago headquarters with some members of his local staff. Among Chairman Hilles's visitors yesterday was Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who was reelected to the National Committee from that State. He spent some time with Mr. Hilles in the morning and took dinner and spent the evening with him.

Chairman Hilles gave out a political pamphlet yesterday challenging Gov. Wilson to make his position clear on certain issues. The pamphlet said:

> With the speech of acceptance of President Taft the campaign of 1912 is open, the campaign to determine whether the Republican Party or the Democratic Party shall control the Government. It is another contest between these historic opponents. It is between these two that the voters will decide. It is true that just now there is another movement, but that represents principally a personal distraction. From its very nature it must be transient. A great issue can make a new party, but a mere predilection for an individual, and the ambition of one man, cannot. As in the past so to-day, the fight is between the Republican principles and those of the Democrats.
>
> President Taft, renominated both by party and personal record, in his speech of acceptance set forth in words clear, concise, and unequivocal his attitude on the leading issues before the American people. Will his Democratic opponent be equally frank? To-morrow Mr. Wilson will receive the official notification of his nomination. Will he speak with the same candor, the same readiness to let the people know what they may expect from his election?

The pamphlet goes on to declare that Gov. Wilson's speeches and writings show that he has long been an advocate of free trade and the same immigration laws for the Chinese as for other nations. The pamphlet then says:

> "Is Mr. Wilson still antagonistic to Chinese exclusion? Does he still regard the Chinese immigrant as "more to be desired" than the immigrant from Europe? Two millions of foreign-born citizens in the United States, the millions of native Americans who freely acknowledge the great services of the foreign born in building up, in defending, and in preserving our common country, have a right to a plain, explicit answer by Mr. Wilson."

FOR TAFT ON 'MORAL ISSUES.'

The Rev. Mr. Carson Attacks Roosevelt Contests at Chicago.

Some severe criticism of Col. Roosevelt is expressed in a letter written by the Rev. John F. Carson, a prominent Brooklyn minister. The letter, which became public yesterday, was addressed to Arnon L. Squiers, who was a leader of the Taft faction in the Brooklyn Union League Club in the fight over the question of indorsing the Republican National candidates. Dr. Carson, who is pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, is a member of the club and wrote encouraging Mr. Squiers in his efforts to have the organization give its support to the candidacy of President Taft.

"I have given careful thought to the moral issues involved in this crisis," said Dr. Carson in his letter. "Some things that were done at Chicago cannot be approved or condoned, but the wrong things were not on one side. The evasion and self-confessed insincerity of the Roosevelt party in framing up contests for 'psychological effect' are as damnable in morals as anything done by the National Committee, and for my part I will take my stand with the Taft forces on the morality of the contest.

"The exaggeration, the overemphasized ego, the self-assumed leadership of the people, the billingsgate and the holier-than-thou attitude of the leader and many of the followers of the third-term party are nauseating."

OUT FOR GOOD, SAYS ALDRICH

Denies Rumors That He Will Return to the Senate.

WARWICK, R. I., Aug. 6.—Former Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island set at rest the rumors that he would return to the United States Senate in a speech before the State Central Committee and other prominent Republicans of the State at the Summer home of Gen. Charles A. Wilson, the leader of the party in Rhode Island, here this afternoon.

"I have permanently retired from public life. Am now a citizen farmer," said the former Senator. Mr. Aldrich's estate is next to that of Gen. Wilson on the Narragansett Bay shore.

The keynote of the speeches which were made by Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Gov. Pothier, former Senator Aldrich, Judge Le Baron B. Colt, Congressman George H. Utter, and Gen. Wilson was that the welfare of Rhode Island depended upon the retention of President Taft in office and the continuation of the present tariff.

The State Central Committee, of which Gen. Wilson is Chairman, fixed Oct. 9 for the State Convention.

ROOSEVELT SWEEPS KANSAS.

Close Fight Between Stubbs and Curtis for Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—Progressivism swept Kansas in the primary election to-day. It whisked into nomination the eight Presidential Electors who had declared allegiance to Theodore Roosevelt, and on the face of the returns up to midnight defeated Congressman P. P. Campbell in his struggle to retain his seat. At that hour H. M. Gray, a Progressive, had a lead over Campbell, who has been a stanch supporter of President Taft.

The contest for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Charles Curtis, in which Curtis was opposed by Gov. Stubbs, is close, and will require returns from distant Western counties to decide it. Both candidates claim the nomination.

Congressman D. R. Anthony ran a close race with W. I. Stewart, Progressive, in the First District, and more detailed returns will be required to decide the winner, although Anthony to-night appears to have retained his seat.

Arthur Capper, publisher of The Topeka Capital, was chosen the Republican nominee for Governor by a large majority. George H. Hodges is leading for the Democratic nomination with J. B. Billiard, the candidate who favored resubmission of the liquor question, his closest opponent. Other Democratic returns are not available, as the Republican ballots are counted first.

Owing to the length of the ballot and the large number of names of candidates upon it, it is impossible to estimate majorities in figures. These probably will not be known for several days.

CLOSE RACES IN MISSOURI.

Republican Vote Drops Because Roosevelt Men Keep Out.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Returns at 11:30 P. M. from the State primaries indicate a close race for the Democratic nomination for Governor. F. W. Major, Attorney General, then seemed to have a lead of 20,000 in the State, and W. S. Cowherd, it was predicted, would have a lead of 18,000 in St. Louis.

McKinley had gained since early reports, and was the leader in the Republican race for Governor. Many former Republicans did not vote, saying they had cast their lot with the new Progressive Party.

Minister for Governor.

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 6.—The Rev. A. H. Morrill of Franklin was nominated for Governor at the Prohibition State Convention held in the Methodist Tabernacle here to-day. Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition Presidential nominee, was one of the speakers. Among the delegates were several women.

frage Movement,' a subject that has be

WOMEN AT WORK FOR DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Suffrage Does Not Enter Into This Contest, the Founder of Society Explains.

TO USE 'INDIRECT INFLUENCE'

A Series of Meetings Over the Country Will Be Held—Chairman McCombs Welcomes the Aid.

A call sent out yesterday to women all over the country to become politicians and work for clean government marked the formation of a new woman's political body, the Woman's National Wilson and Marshall Organization, with headquarters at Room 1,058, Fifth Avenue Building. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is the Chairman and founder.

Mrs. Harriman, who has done important work in the interest of pure milk, and who is a member of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, said yesterday:

"Gov. Wilson has passed splendid laws for the benefit of women and children in New Jersey, and as President he can do the same for the entire country.

"Suffrage has nothing whatever to do with this," she continued in answer to a question. "Yes, I am a suffragist, but what we want now is to have the women come out and work by indirect influence for a clean government. My husband is a Republican and he is going to vote for Wilson. I am an independent. I come from a family of independents which was Republican until its members voted for Cleveland. I believe in getting the best man for the place, whatever his party."

Room 1,058, the office of the new woman's organization, had every appearance of being a hustling political headquarters yesterday. There were pictures of the candidates on the walls, secretaries were busy at the typewriters, electric wires were being put in, and there was a continuous string of callers. Among these was Senator Gore, who is on the Advisory Board of the new organization. Judge S. C. Herren of Chicago called to see the Senator, and incidentally remarked that he drafted the suffrage plank for Idaho, and was a strong believer in the enfranchisement of women.

A big meeting of women, to be held next Monday in the vicinity of the headquarters, will begin a series for the country, indoors and outdoors, wherever women can be brought together, with both men and women speakers. Many of these meetings will be held at the noon hours, and in New York some of them will be held in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and further uptown.

The women have a big supply of Wilson buttons, and will try to make arrangements to have stamps which are now being printed, bearing the heads of Wilson and Marshall, sold for a cent apiece in the shops.

Before arranging to float her new political organization Mrs. Harriman wrote Chairman McCombs of the Democratic National Committee to ask if the work of the women would be acceptable. Following is the cordial response from the Chairman:

> New York, Aug. 5, 1912.
>
> Woman's National Wilson Organization,
> Fifth Avenue Building, New York, N. Y.:
>
> My Dear Madam: I am in receipt of your favor of July 31st, 1912, advising me of the proposal to organize a "Woman's National Wilson Organization," the object of which is to promote the election of Wilson and Marshall. I beg to assure you that the organization which you propose will in no wise interfere with the plans of the Democratic National Organization. Many patriotic organizations are being perfected to assist in the election of Wilson and Marshall, and the co-operation of all worthy and patriotic organizations such as you contemplate will be serviceable and will be appreciated. We welcome the support and aid of your organization.
>
> I may add that the high cost of living is daily a tragedy in many households in this country. That tragedy affects the women, the wives and mothers of the household most vitally. It is one of the great issues in this campaign, and I can well understand and appreciate the interest which the women of the land are taking in the effort to fix the responsibility and bring relief to those who are suffering from the evil effects of the oppressive and excessive cost of living. I beg to remain, Respectfully yours,
>
> W. F. McCOMBS.

On the Organization Committee of the organization are Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander, Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Mrs. A. S. Burleson, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mrs. Thomas P. Gore and Mrs. Oswald G. Villard. Besides Senator Gore there are on the Advisory Board, Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, W. G. McAdoo of New York and Gov. Shafroth of Colorado.

The call of the membership asks the women to become active members of the organization to work for clean government in the election of Wilson and Marshall, or to give their influence or the use of their names. The new Wilson stamps which the women will try to sell are about the size of a special delivery stamp and have "Win for Wilson" at the top and "Cut the Cost of Living" at the bottom.

DISGRACED COLONEL A SUICIDE ON TRAIN

Continued from Page 1.

the Derrick vaults in the National Bank of Chester County. He declared that the defalcation might amount to more.

A desire to speculate in the stock markets is said to have been the cause of the officer's downfall. While he was known as a stock plunger, his friends believed that his legal sagacity would prevent any wild manipulations. Col. Cornwell was a heavy customer with a well-known stock brokerage concern of his city. He also had accounts with New York firms, but closed them about a half year ago.

Col. Cornwell's resignation of his commission in the National Guard has been received by Brig. Gen. James B. Coryell, commanding the Fourth Brigade, Col. Cornwell's immediate superior and his predecessor as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment. The resignation was written and mailed in New York last night. It was forwarded to brigade headquarters, Tenth and Chestnut Streets, and will go in regular course to Harrisburg.

Gen. Coryell was in West Chester this afternoon and confirmed the receipt of Col. Cornwell's resignation.

Col. Cornwell was discharged by Magistrate Herrman in the Tombs Court yesterday after he had promised to go back to his home and answer a charge of grand larceny which was made against him by the heirs of the estate of Mrs. A. P. D. Darlington of West Chester.

Col. Cornwell was arrested Monday night after he had been pointed out by Gen. George R. Dyer, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, who said that Cornwell had sold him two of the bonds which it is charged were stolen from Mrs. Darlington's estate. The specific charge against Cornwell was that he stole three bonds valued at $1,000 each from the estate, although a heavy shortage had been discovered.

Gen. Dyer testified that he paid Cornwell $1,934 for two Peoria (Ill.) Gas Company bonds, which were among those mentioned as stolen from the estate. When arraigned yesterday Col. Cornwell said:

"I am perfectly willing to go back to West Chester, but not as a prisoner. It will not be necessary to ask for extradition papers, for I have done nothing to fear. I cannot understand all this fuss. I came here some time ago to enjoy myself and it seems to me a pity a man can't come here without being arrested."

Col. Cornwell disappeared while camping with his regiment at Gettysburg, Penn., and a general search was being made for him at the time of his arrest. He stopped at the Vanderbilt Hotel when he first came here, but later moved to Mills Hotel No. 3, at Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and was stopping at this place when arrested.

LAWYER ORDERED TO JAIL

But Darrow's Counsel Obtained Habeas Corpus Writ and Escaped.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—The bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow came to an abrupt halt an hour before adjournment time to-day, when Judge Hutton committed Darrow's chief counsel, Earl Rogers, to jail until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for contempt of court in lieu of paying a fine of $50.

Rogers applied to Judge Wilds of the Superior Court for release on a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, Rogers being required to give $200 bail.

Rogers's offense was in calling a State witness, Detective Mayer, a perjurer. Judge Hutton promptly fined him $50. Rogers declared he would go to jail rather than pay the fine, and the court added an alternative sentence of five days in jail. When the defense showed that Darrow could not be deprived of counsel during his trial the sentence was modified.

Mayer was produced by the prosecution as the "mysterious stranger" who accompanied Bert Franklin to the office of the McNamara defense on the morning of Franklin's arrest. Leonard Shober, watchman in the office, who first told of the mysterious man, was confronted with Mayer and said he was not the man.

ROLLO WELLS TO BE WILSON'S TREASURER

Continued from Page 1.

like to be offered the comforts of religion when they are hungry. They demand salt, not salvation. And that is the issue of the campaign."

To Gov. Marshall was shown a copy of a speech made in Trenton by Gov. Wilson in which he said that the people should take the Government out of the hands of trustees and put it in the hands of those they can trust.

"That is right," said Gov. Marshall. "I have always been against those who have posed as trustees under God for our welfare, because, so far as I have been aware, they have been totally unable to convince me that the signature attached to their credentials was genuine."

Why He Doesn't Chew Tobacco.

The question of chewing tobacco was brought up, and Gov. Marshall said, with a smile, that he feared this was one point on which he would have to differ with the distinguished head of the ticket. "You see," he confided, "I have a weakness for an occasional chew of tobacco, although just at present I am confining myself to cigars. But when I was elected Governor I used to keep a little chewing tobacco in my pocket. I would sort of go away by myself for a little stroll behind the Executive Mansion and take a chew or two. But an end came to it all. One night Mrs. Marshall dreamed that in my pocket there was a plug of tobacco. She was impressed with her dream, and she got out of bed and made a search. She found the plug. What is more, she threw it out of the window, and then and there she exacted a pledge that I would not again take a chew. And so I am an advocate of cigars."

Gov. Marshall said that while his speaking dates in Maine had not yet been arranged, he was willing to stump the State. His wife, he said, would stump the State with him, as she had been his constant companion on every trip he had taken and had heard all of his political addresses. To-morrow Gov. Marshall will be Gov. Wilson's only personal guest at the notification exercises, and soon thereafter he will go to New York to arrange for his Maine tour with Chairman McCombs of the Campaign Committee.

National Committeeman Willard Saulsbury drew from Gov. Wilson the extemporaneous political speech which was the feature of the day's work at Trenton. Mr. Saulsbury in bringing forward a delegation of 100 citizens who came from Delaware by special train, presented one young citizen, Willard Saulsbury Dickinson, 15 years old, who kissed the Governor on the right cheek. Mr. Saulsbury explained that the enthusiasm of the youth, like the enthusiasm of all of Delaware's people for Gov. Wilson, came from the fact that they had seen him making in New Jersey a fight to rescue the State from the supremacy of the trusts and the public service corporations.

"I hope," replied Gov. Wilson, addressing all the delegation, "that when the next performance comes in the game of politics, you in Delaware will not yield to New Jersey, but will express your views strongly. I want to say that I think the great pleasure in trying to speak for the people, arises from confidence in the way the people think. I am thinking of the sentence in which Mr. Saulsbury admired my administration of the Government of New Jersey. The Government of New Jersey was very bad, but the people were sound to the core, and all they were waiting for was some means through which they could express themselves. We had tied ourselves up by some very ingenious political arrangements, which made it difficult for the people to choose their own candidates and have their own way. I am sure Delaware will act as New Jersey has.

"New Jersey people have always been as progressive as any people in the Union, but there have been embarrassments. They have been in the hands of a board of guardians who used to sit here in the State house and tell the Legislature what it could do. They had not been requested by the people to tell the Legislature what it could do, but they assumed that authority. But we ought to speak tenderly of those who are on their death beds. Those people are not in this State house now and they will never camp in this building again.

"Yet I do not take to myself anything except the good fortune of having been the spokesman of the people of New Jersey. What we are trying to do in the immediate future is to offer the people of the United States the right to say what they want done with their own government and their own affairs. We want to take the Government out of the hands of trustees and put it in the hands of those we can trust. Those for whom the Government was held in voluntary trust are now grown up and ready to assume charge of their own business. I know it is in this spirit that you have come to see me and I am deeply honored on that account."

PLANS FOR THE NOTIFICATION.

Committee Will Start for Sea Girt from This City This Morning.

The Notification Committee which is to apprise Gov. Wilson of his nomination at Sea Girt to-day, completed its arrangements at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in the Fifth Avenue Building yesterday. The committee, made up of fifty-two members, headed by Chairman Ollie James and some forty National Committeemen, will depart from the Pennsylvania Station at 11 o'clock this morning and go direct to Sea Girt. A score of Governors will go along. Sergeant at Arms John I. Martin will be at the station a half hour in advance to arrange for the accommodation of the committee. William F. McCombs, Chairman of the National Committee, will go to Sea Girt by automobile, having as his guests Alton B. Parker, Charles R. Crane and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer.

The headquarters of the National Committee buzzed with excitement yesterday, when throngs of National Committeemen trooped in and out to report the progress of the campaign in their States. There was not a gloomy note struck, for each man said that the prospect for the success of the Democratic ticket never looked brighter. Norman E. Mack, ex-Chairman of the National Committee, explained that the $28,975 which was turned over the day before to Chairman McCombs represented what was left of the $100,000 given to the committee by the City of Baltimore for holding the National Convention there. Mr. Mack spoke as if the committee was lucky to get this much back, as money went fast at Baltimore owing to the prolonged convention. The balance, he said, would be used in the campaign.

"I am strongly in favor of obtaining money by popular subscription," said Mr. Mack. "I want to let every one help. I do not favor a rich man giving $100,000. That is wrong. But the rich man can well afford to give $5,000. We don't want the poor man to do all the work and give all the money. The rich man can afford to give more, but don't let him give so much that it is evident he is trying to obtain favors."

National Committeeman Edwin O. Wood of Michigan was enthusiastic regarding the Democratic outlook in his State:

"The Democrats of Michigan are thoroughly united," he said. "The nomination of Gov. Wilson has been received with enthusiasm. The Republican farmers of Michigan will vote for the re-election of President Taft. Prior to the Chicago Republican Convention there was a very strong Roosevelt sentiment among the anti-Taft Republicans, but it is a conservative statement to make that since the Republican Convention at Chicago, followed by the nomination of Gov. Wilson at Baltimore, a great many Republican farmers intend to vote direct for Wilson. The placing of a third ticket in the field in Michigan, however, will divide the Republican vote in my judgment, between Roosevelt and Taft in the proportion of about 60 per cent. to 40."

Eugene E. Reed, National Committeeman from New Hampshire, said there was a good chance of his State going for Wilson this Fall. He said: "Republicans prominent in the work of both factions express the belief and fear that Wilson may carry the State of New Hampshire. Progressives without number signify their intention of casting their vote where it may contribute most to the defeat of Taft."

Chairman McCombs sent letters yesterday to the Democratic newspapers throughout the country, urging them to start a popular campaign fund. Dollar subscriptions are to be asked for, but larger sums will be welcomed.

"The morale of the Democratic army was never better," said Mr. McCombs. "Prospects of success have made differences disappear. On the National ticket the party is a unit. Recruits are coming daily from the Republican ranks. We intend, however, to conduct a vigorous and unremitting campaign from now on, and I hope every Democratic paper in the United States will immediately begin to solicit popular subscriptions from a dollar upward."

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PURE SILK KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—Accordion and crochet weaves. Best styles, newest colorings. Regularly $1.00	50c
ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR—Shirts and drawers of crepe, nainsook, and other cotton fabrics; finest finish. Regularly 50c and 75c	35c
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ROSE REVEALS BECKER SECRETS

Continued from Page 1.

and of the facts leading up to the murder of Rosenthal followed the publication of several sensational stories to the effect that Rose had been so terrified by death threats that he had refused to give to the District Attorney any more information.

Rose, who is admittedly in a state of great fear, had his written statement ready when Mr. Whitman arrived at the West Side Prison yesterday afternoon, and he willingly made affidavit that every word in it was true.

The document was in many respects a remarkable one. There was not a period, a coma, a semi-colon, or a punctuation mark of any sort in it from beginning to end. Written in a smooth, clear, easily legible hand, it was one single sentence thirty-eight pages long. Not until it is properly punctuated will the remarkable story of graft and crime that it narrates be clearly understood. Last night Mr. Whitman was busy punctuating the statement, and it is safe to assume that when he appears at his office this morning he will be the master of the murder story from beginning to end.

The statement is written on foolscap paper, and at times the style may be described as polite. From polite it suddenly shifts to the vernacular of the underworld and back again. In beginning the narrative, Rose tells how he first came to know Becker well. He had long known of him, but it was not until a little more than a year ago that their relations became intimate.

Becker Raided, Then Used Rose.

Rosenthal figures in Rose's narrative from the very beginning of the friendship that was to end in murder. Rose had long known Rosenthal. They were the best of friends until Becker came along as chief of the Strong Arm Raiders.

A little more than a year ago there was on the east side a small gambling establishment of which Rose was the proprietor. One night he was surprised when a squad of police entered his place. It was a Becker raid. His connection with Becker dates from that raid. Rose and several of his employes were arrested. The other prisoners were arraigned in the Essex Market Court the following morning, but Rose was not. Some of his "people," as he called them, were held for trial. Rose was very "sore," as he put it.

After the hearing Rose approached Lieut. Becker and asked him in a jocular way why the police had it in for him. "I'm getting all the worst of it. It's pretty tough, isn't it?" Rose said, in substance, to Becker, who smiled and then said with a wink:

"It's orders, my boy, orders."

With this as a beginning they came to an understanding that perhaps they could be of mutual assistance.

Becker knew that Rose knew a lot of gamblers. This wide acquaintance was just what Becker wanted, according to Rose. The gamblers known by Rose were not the big fellows, but the "middle class" and "little fellows," the men, the informer said, who paid tribute to policemen of rank lower than that of Inspector.

Finally out of that east side raid grew an understanding between Rose and Becker by which Rose agreed to become the representative of Becker, the man who was to go to the gamblers and present Becker's demands.

Those Who Didn't Pay Were Raided.

"The penalty for failure to come across," Rose says in his narrative, "was a raid. A raid was the sign of my authority to act for Becker."

The scheme worked well. A few raids convinced the gamblers who were ordered to pay tribute that Rose was in fact the agent of Becker. Rose says he soon came to be known as Becker's man.

"Becker," Rose says in his statement, "had then known Herman Rosenthal for some time, but he came to know Herman a lot better through me."

Rosenthal at that time was operating two gambling establishments on the lower east side, and he, the informer says, was willing to do most anything for "approval," the word in this case probably meaning protection. "Rosenthal needed Becker," Rose says, "because he wanted his help and because he wanted to square himself with some gamblers."

Becker and Rosenthal became intimate friends as time passed, and finally Rosenthal decided to open an uptown house, Rose says. He decided to take his friend Becker in with him and offered him a 25 per cent. interest in the place. He asked Becker to give him, Rose adds, $2,500 to make it possible for him to do business in the way he desired to.

Tells of Becker's Loan to Rosenthal.

But Becker demurred when it came to advancing $2,500, Rose says. Instead, Becker suggested that $1,500 was enough, and this was the sum finally agreed upon, and for the advancing of which, Rose says, Rosenthal gave the mortgage that figured so prominently in Rosenthal's affidavit that Becker was his partner. This affidavit was Rosenthal's death warrant.

After Rosenthal and Becker had come to terms and the $1,500 had been advanced, Becker, according to Rose, told Rosenthal that he would have "to look out for Rose, too," and so insistent was the police officer that Rose was taken into the firm and also given a 25 per cent. interest in the place, making Rosenthal only the half owner of the place.

But Rose did not own all of his 25 per cent. of the business. The bald-headed gambler says that he had to give half of his interest to Becker, the result being that, unknown to Rosenthal, Becker's interest in the gambling business was really 37½ per cent., instead of 25 per cent.

The Rosenthal gambling house finally was opened and for a brief period all went well. Then one day Rosenthal heard that Police Commissioner Waldo had been informed about his new place and that the Commissioner had ordered the place closed up. At first Rosenthal did not take the news seriously. According to Rose, Rosenthal thought that the Waldo story was a police joke. But it was no joke.

"One day Rosenthal told me he was worried," Rose says now, "and he told me about Waldo having ordered him closed up."

At this point in his statement Rose makes a grave charge against several policemen, mentioning them by name. He says that Becker called these men, all his inferiors in rank, into conference and described to them the interiot of the Rosenthal gambling establishment, telling them there was red carpet on this floor, a green carpet on that floor, a roulette wheel here, a faro layout there, a crap table somewhere else. It was a general description of the interior of some of the rooms.

Accuses Three of Becker's Raiders.

On this evidence supplied verbally by Becker, Rose say, warrants were obtained and the raids followed. The case fell down when it was brought before the Magistrate or the Grand Jury, but the men who obtained the warrants turned in expense bills to the city, in which they stated they had lost money in the place and itemized the drinks, lunches, and so on that they had to buy in order to get the evidence that Becker had given to them in the space of a few minutes' conversation.

The policemen mentioned in this part of the statement will have an early opportunity of explaining to the District Attorney and will also be given a chance to enlighten the Grand Jury as to the truth or falsity of the Rose charges.

Rose says that Becker's favorite plan in getting warrants was on oaths and information that Becker knew to be false.

He cites in one part of the statement the experiences of two Williamsburg gambling house proprietors. One of the gamblers was named Dorsey and the other Alanwick. Becker had nothing on these two men, Rose says, and he decided to get them in an easy way. He wanted graft from them. Here Rosenthal, according to Rose, proved his friendship for Becker. Rosenthal went over to Williamsburg, invited these two gamblers out, took them to a café not far from their places, and sat down with them at a table and ordered drinks. At a table alongside the one used by Rosenthal sat a member of Becker's raiding squad. Rosenthal engineered the conversation in such a way as to give to Becker's man, Rose says, the information needed to get warrants.

Rosenthal His Stool Pigeon, Too.

Rosenthal previously had described the gamblers who were to figure in the warrants, and as these men were decoyed into the place Becker's spy had no trouble in identifying them. Rosenthal asked his guests if a roulette table was still in a certain place and if a faro layout was still in the corner of another room, the result being that Becker's man jotted down the needed information, and, having seen the men that Becker wanted, swore out warrants charging that he had been in the places and had seen gambling going on there.

The places referred to were in South Sixteenth Street, Williamsburg. The raids came off as planned, and the gamblers, taken entirely unawares, were furious.

"The day after the raid," Rose says, "Dorsey came to me in a rage. He said he was the victim of 'a rotten deal' and he demanded that the matter be straightened out."

Accordingly, Rose says, he hunted up Becker and told him that Dorsey was mad clear through. The news was not unexpected so far as Becker was concerned. Becker told Rose to tell Dorsey to meet him at the Lafayette Baths. The gambler called there and had a long talk with Becker. This was on a Friday, Rose says.

Becker told Dorsey, according to Rose, that he still had two or three warrants that he could use to raid his place, but that there was a way he could keep from having those warrants acted upon. This was by the payment of $600. Dorsey hemmed and hawed, Rose goes on to say, and insisted that $600 was more money than he had. The controversy ended with Becker giving Dorsey until the following Monday to raise the $600. Dorsey, Rose says, raised the money and gave it to Becker.

The same plan that worked so well in the case of Dorsey, Rose says, was worked on a Manhattan gambler named Lawson, whose place was then in a downtown section of the city.

The Raids on Sam Paul.

In another part of his statement Rose deals at length with raids on the Sans Souci, one of Sam Paul's places. This place, he said, was brought to the attention of Becker, and despite the fact that it was, according to Rose, the "graft proper" of a police official of higher rank than Becker, the Strong Arm leader decided that it was good territory and proceeded to raid it. Extra warrants were sworn out, and some of these warrants were suppressed. When the cases went before the Grand Jury for consideration the testimony was so presented that no indictments could be found.

The cases cited are just a few of those mentioned in Rose's statement. There are probably a dozen more specific cases, the history of each being given in detail.

If the proprietor of the raided house, the statement continues, was willing to "give up" a conviction never resulted from the raid. This was avoided by the "turning down" of the cases by the raiding officers when giving their testimony before the Grand Jury or in a Magistrate's Court.

Rosenthal Home Graft Headquarters.

Rose also states that Becker always was paid in "cold cash"; that a great many of the payments were made in Rosenthal's uptown apartments, and that when he, as collector, turned over the money there were present at times not only Rosenthal and his wife but one or more of the Rosenthal servants. Rose says that his collections sometimes went as high as $15,000 a month, and seldom below $12,000. The gambling houses from which he collected tribute for Becker, he said, varied in number from about four to a dozen.

But Rose was not the only collector employed by Becker, he says. There were several others, and these men, he believes, collected on the average amounts that equalled his monthly payments to Becker.

Rose was permitted, as has been before stated, to retain a percentage of his collection.

Becker was never satisfied, so Rose says, but was always demanding more from the gamblers. "The bunch who are in with me want more," Rose says Becker would tell the gamblers over and over again.

"It was more, more, all the time more," Rose says, so far as the amount of the tribute demanded from each gambler was concerned.

Becker and He Had Signal Code.

In another part of the statement the gambler admits that a system of signals was arranged between Becker and himself by which he would know it was safe to respond when any one desired to communicate with him during the time he was in hiding in the home of Harry Pollock in the days immediately following the murder. He also says that Becker was not anxious for him to be in any particular hurry about giving himself up to the police.

In his statement Rose goes into great detail in describing the formation of the conspiracy to kill Rosenthal. The story in this connection is an amplification of the confession made by him last week, as a result of which Becker was indicted, and the gist of which was published in THE TIMES.

The statement, it is said, will be corroborated in many of its most important parts by "Bridgey" Webber and by Harry Vallon. The Burns agents, it is believed, are also in a position to verify many of the allegations contained in the document.

Five Prisoners in Court.

Five of the prisoners now under arrest in connection with the Rosenthal murder were arraigned before Coroner Feinberg in Part 5 of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. They were "Dago Frank" Cirosici and "Whitey" Lewis, who are charged with being two of the four actual murderers; Jacob Reich, known as Jack Sullivan; William Shapiro, the chauffeur of the gray automobile used by the murderers, and Louis Libby, owner of the automobile.

Only persons having passes signed by Coroner Feinberg were admitted to the courtroom. In the corridors the police kept the crowd moving and ordered those who could give no good excuse for their presence to leave the building. In Centre and Lafayette Streets, however, there was a big crowd that was kept in order by the reserves from the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

The prisoners were taken to the courtroom by five detectives, but instead of going directly before Coroner Feinberg they were taken into an anteroom, and there were met by their counsel, District Attorney Whitman, Commissioner Dougherty, and Assistant District Attorney Moss. There was a conference that lasted nearly an hour, and then the counsel announced their willingness for an adjournment of the cases until Aug. 19, four days after the formal inquest into the death of Herman Rosenthal.

The courtroom was well filled, and there were a number of women in the seats. On a front bench was "Dago Frank's" mother and his sister, Carrie. The mother was heavily veiled, but his sister was dressed in white. She cried throughout the hearing.

In the West Side Prison Rose, Webber, and Vallon continue to get threatening letters, but now that hearings in their cases have been postponed until Aug. 19, all have improved in spirits. Morris Rose said that Jack Rose, his brother, was greatly improved yesterday, although still very nervous.

FIND "GYP THE BLOOD'S" WIFE.

Detectives Trace Mrs. Horowitz to House Where Husband May Be.

Special to The New York Times.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Fifteen or sixteen detectives are watching a boarding house in Hunter, five miles from here, to-night, in the belief that Harry Horowitz, or "Gyp the Blood," is hiding there. It was announced here early this evening that he probably would be arrested before morning. The clue to the hiding place of Horowitz, if hiding place the boarding house actually proves to be, was supplied by the wife of the hunted man, whom detectives trailed to the boarding house this afternoon.

Since the search for "Gyp the Blood" was begun a watch had been kept over Mrs. Horowitz, who was stopping at Far Rockaway, but on Sunday she eluded the detectives and disappeared. Then a search for her as well as her husband was started, but no trace of her was obtained until about 2 o'clock this afternoon, when detectives stationed in the State road west of Kingston saw an automobile pass. In it were two women and one of them was recognized as Mrs. Horowitz.

The detectives telephoned immediately to Kingston, where three other detectives hired a motor car and started in pursuit. It was their intention to keep a reasonable distance behind the hunted car, so as not to arouse suspicion, but at Edgewood, some five miles from Hunter, they came suddenly on the car stalled beside the croad with a tire blow-out.

The detectives were afraid to stop for fear of exciting suspicion, and so they kept on for several miles, where they finally halted and waited what seemed the necessary time for the tire to be repaired. Then they turned back with the intention of making it appear that they had ridden to Hunter and were on their way to Kingston. When they reached the spot where the other automobile had been stalled they found the auto had disappeared. They inquired in the neighborhood and learned in what direction the car had started. Then they took up the pursuit again.

From place to place they traced the car, through Phoenicia and Lexington into Hunter by a roundabout route of twenty-five miles instead of the direct route of five miles from Edgwood to Hunter. If they had had any doubts of the identity of one of the women in the car before these were dispelled by the circuitous route which the car had taken.

A call was instantly sent out through the surrounding country for detectives, and presently fifteen or sixteen arrived at Hunter. The women had been traced to a boarding house there, where it was believed Horowitz was hiding, and the detectives surrounded the house. Since they took up their positions no one entered or left the house without undergoing careful scrutiny, and if Horowitz was in the house when his wife arrived the detectives were certain he is still there.

Two suspects were arrested in Broadhead Bridge by local authorities, and detectives left here early this evening to see if they could identify the prisoners. It is not believed here, however, that either of them will prove to be either "Gyp the Blood" or "Lefty Louie."

The detectives did not raid the boarding house in a search for Horowitz because they are convinced that "Lefty Louie" and Sam Shepps were in the neighborhood, and they hoped that Horowitz would try to communicate with them. They hoped to catch all three, and they were fearful that they might lose two in the capture of Horowitz if it was made immediately.

SHAPIRO CLEARS UP A POINT.

Admits Now That He Drove All Four Assassins to Harlem.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty said yesterday that Shapiro, who drove the murder car, had changed his confession and that the change strengthened one very important link in the chain of evidence that the District Attorney is forging.

In his first confession Shapiro said that after the killing of Rosenthal he drove the murder car uptown and that his four companions were dropped at Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. After getting rid of them he drove the car to the garage. These four companions were "Dago Frank" and "Whitey" Lewis, who are under arrest, and "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie," whom the police are seeking.

On Friday last, Mr. Dougherty said, he discovered that the men who actually fired the shots that killed Rosenthal had been together in an apartment house in the neighborhood of 140th Street and Seventh Avenue between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the murder.

The thing that puzzled him was the reason for the separation of the men so far from the general rendezvous as Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. They easily could have reached the apartment house at the time his information placed them there, but why did they leave the car at such a distant point?

Took All the Assassins to Harlem.

At first he thought it was because the occupants of the car were afraid the car would be stopped by patrolmen to whom the number might have been given. Then he realized that the car could have traveled the distance faster than the news could have been spread. He reached the concusion that Shapiro had lied in his first confession, and waited for an opportune time to tell him so and to force him to amend his confession by a true statement of the facts.

The time came yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Dougherty went downtown and found Shapiro with District Attorney Whitman and Aaron J. Levy, the prisoner's counsel. Shapiro, under the probing of the District Attorney and Mr. Levy, was telling some new things about the murder. When he got through Mr. Dougherty asked him plumply to tell the truth about the escape of the assassins and just how they got to that apartment house at 140th Street and Seventh Avenue. He also dropped a little more information that convinced Shapiro he knew all about the ride.

Shapiro at first pretended that his first confession was true, so far as he remembered the facts, but at last he changed his confession. He admitted that he did not drop any of the occupants of the car at Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, but drove them all to Harlem. Three of them left the car, he said, at 128th Street and Lexington Avenue, and the other got out at 140th Street, near the corner of Seventh Avenue. This cleared up the mystery so far as this one incident was concerned.

Others Were Waiting for News.

Shapiro was accused of trying to deceive the District Attorney when he told his original story, but he indignantly denied this. He said stirring events crowded each other so rapidly on the night when Rosenthal was shot that he might have got confused on some points.

Shapiro did not know why one man only was taken to the apartment house. Nobody else seemed to know, either. But Mr. Dougherty thinks that the one who was carried uptown was the news bearer to certain parties waiting in the rooms. Mr. Dougherty is trying to find out who these men were. He said on Friday last that a messenger boy had been called to the rooms and that a message had been given to him to deliver. He also said that he knew what this message contained and to whom it was delivered, although this assertion of knowledge may have been a little in advance of the time when he expected to obtain it. But he wanted to find the messenger boy, in the hope that the boy would be able to identify the persons who were in the room where the message was delivered to him.

Mr. Dougherty was asked yesterday if he had found this messenger boy.

"I have found two of them," he gruffly replied.

"Were there two of them?"

"That's all I'll say now," said Mr. Dougherty.

JUDGE SWANN TELLS OF GRAFT.

Four Police Inspectors and a Civilian Are Involved in It, He Says.

Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions said yesterday that one Police Inspector, having as aids three other Inspectors and one civilian, was responsible for the gambling graft in this city. The statement was an answer to the complaint of Police Commissioner Waldo that it was no use raiding gambling houses because the courts would not hold the prisoners, or when they did hold them the punishment was inadequate.

There are only seventeen inspection districts in the city. They are under the command of C. F. Cahalane, John Daly, William J. Lahey, Cornelius G. Hayes, George F. Titus, Dennis Sweeney, John J. Farrell, Patrick J. Harkins, Charles A. Formosa, John J. Murtha, Henry Cohen, Thomas J. Kelly, John D. Herlihy, George W. McClusky, Robert E. Dooley, Stephen O'Brien, and Donald Grant. There is also Inspector Hughes, who is detailed to Headquarters, and Chief Inspector Schmittberger.

This makes a total of nineteen men. Judge Swann therefore accuses a little more than one-fifth of the Inspectors of being corrupt.

Judge Swann said he would not enter into any altercation of a general character with the Commissioner, because that would not be dignified. He said that he did not consider himself properly equipped to run the Police Department, but he did not intend, he said, to permit the Commissioner to "make asinine, vapid, or untruthful charges" against the courts without calling him to account.

"I am morally certain," said the Judge, referring to the four Inspectors and the civilian, "that they are guilty of grafting. I am convinced that if they were removed from the department the 'system' would get its death blow. I know that their graft comes from gambling, disorderly houses, and the liquor interests."

In reference to the statement of Commissioner Waldo that gambling exists only because the gamblers can obtain what amounts to protection from the courts, Judge Swann said:

> Nobody but a very empty-headed young man would have made such a statement. In the first place, Judges of courts of record are all elected for long terms. In my own court, for instance, our terms are fourteen years. We'd be making a very poor bargain, I think, to grant protection for assistance every fourteen years.

Judge Swann then took up the statement made by the Commissioner about the numerous raids on the four places said to have been owned by Sam Paul. Judge Swann declared that the Police Department was to blame if gamblers escaped punishment. He said that an examination of the records of the courts showed that Paul himself had never been indicted on police testimony for gambling. In other words, while the police raided places alleged to have been run by Paul, no evidence was ever produced to prove the alleged fact. Then Judge Swann said:

> We find that Paul has really been raided thirteen times instead of eleven. Almost every time the Magistrates have had to discharge him, for the police brought no evidence to support their charges. The police did not want Paul convicted. That is the only logical explanation of these conditions. It is about time the public knew it.
>
> A certain number of raids are always necessary to throw dust in the public's eyes. More than that, however, raids are necessary to show gamblers that the police system is always working. Should raids stop there might be no police protection money forthcoming, for then the gamblers would know that they had been "squared" in a different way.

Judge Swann said that Sam Paul was a Republican, and that with one exception the Judges of the court were Democrats. Judge Swann read a letter that he had received yesterday. It accused a lawyer, whose name appeared in the letter, of collecting graft for the police from three disorderly houses. The addresses of these houses appeared in the letter. All of them were in West Forty-seventh Street. Judge Swann said:

> Every one of these women proprietors seems to have a policeman, or Lieutenant or Sergeant as partner. You will find their names out very easily. I know that the police could get any gambling house or disorderly house. All I have to do, or any man, for that matter, is to walk down one of the streets infested with these places and ask the cab and taxi drivers about them. They will give you all the names you want, except those of the police officials who are collecting from or are partners in these places.

Judge Swann said that any man who wanted to gamble, except right now, when gambling houses are admittedly shut pretty tight, need only ask any night-hawk cabman where to go. And the same thing, the Judge said, applied to disorderly houses. He said that if Commissioner Waldo had any specific proof against the courts he ought to make it public. If he hadn't he should keep silent.

"If Mr. Waldo," said the Judge, "or any of his subordinates find that the Magistrates do not hold their prisoners, let him complain instantly to General Sessions or to Mr. Whitman, and ask for Grand Jury indictments. But if he does his men will simply fail to appear at the proper time and back up the testimony they gave in the first instance solely for the purpose of grafting."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

THE PRE-EMINENT CURRENT EVENT IN FURNITURE

THE MACY AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

The Opening Days, Monday and Tuesday, Eclipsed Records in Visitors and Sales.

Thousands of people wait for the Annual Macy August Sale of Furniture, for Furniture is not merchandise to be lightly bought. Furniture one buys to live with and to use for a lifetime. Macy Furniture is dependable. It is the kind that meets with the approval of the most critical and exacting—the kind that discerning people are proud to have in their homes. It even improves on acquaintance. It well paid those who waited for the Macy opening days on Monday and Tuesday to do so. A better collection of single pieces and suites we have never shown. The Macy rule of BUYING ONLY FOR CASH, and of SELLING ONLY FOR CASH, operates so that Macy prices are LOWER, piece-for-piece, and value-for-value, than elsewhere. Our large floor space and our great distributing facilities enable us to have for your selection all the desirable styles the best makers produce, so that you are not even dependent upon what might be the individual choice, in any line of our buyers and merchandisers.

Macy Furniture Is Bound to Give Entire Satisfaction

In this annual August Sale the best products of the best makers are represented. There is Furniture for every room of town and suburban house and apartment. Every piece is structurally right, in good design, and well finished.

It is impracticable to give here more than a hint of the special values. From those here presented may be gleaned and idea, however, of the SAVINGS, which on special purchases for this sale range from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent.; and on our regular stocks, marked at reductions to move them quickly, from 15 per cent. to 40 per cent. A few examples only:

$13.24 Sliding Couches, $10.74

These are the most compact, comfortable and altogether satisfactory combination Bed and Couches for use in a small space, or for emergencies, of which we know. Full size, when open, 4 feet wide, 6 feet 2 inches long. Strong and durable. Fitted with good mattress and springs. Fold up to two feet wide. Great space economizers.

$33.24 Fireside Chairs, $22.49

Solid mahogany frame, upholstered in a rich brown Spanish leather; trimmed with gimp and flat-covered nail heads to match. Broad wings at the top to rest the head. Claw feet. Full upholstered spring seat. A generous-sized, comfortable chair. Rocker of same specifications at same price. Leather upholstery of green, red or black to order if desired.

$36.89 Brass Bedsteads, $30.67

Massive in appearance. In four feet and four feet six-inch widths. Heavy 2-inch square top rails; 2½-inch posts; nine 1⅛-inch filler rods. Finished in a guaranteed lacquer. One of the greatest values among our high-class Brass Beds. SCORES OF OTHER BRASS BEDS at smaller and higher prices, each much less than actual value.

Mattresses, Springs, Box Springs and Bedding at Important Savings

$6.74 White Enamel Beds, $5.24

A remarkable value. Inch brass top rails; seven fillers. Single, three-quarters and full sizes. Other White Enamel Beds at corresponding savings.

$33.24 Library Tables, $27.34

Pure Colonial in design, and of solid mahogany. This is but one of *many*—the prices ranging higher and lower—all providing great savings.

$48.24 Bookcases, $43.49

Solid mahogany; beautifully designed and finished. Double doors. A remarkably handsome piece. Many others, each presenting economy opportunities.

$492.45 Mahogany Sheraton Dining Room Suite, $370.48

In pure Sheraton style; reproduced with great fidelity. In the Suite are Buffet, Serving Table, Extension Table and one Arm Chair and four Side Chairs, each with upholstered box seat. The inlay work is rich in effect and beautifully executed. Other suites and single pieces for the dining room in great variety; mahogany and the various finishes of oak, all at prices much less than usual.

One Hundred Inlaid Mahogany Side and Centre Tables at Prices Reduced 15% and More.

In noting the comparison of prices above remember that the values given are the *regular Macy prices* for such merchandise. Macy prices are invariably *lower* than prices elsewhere. Remember also that the above examples are *only* examples. A vast stock of special values awaits your selection. A full corps of experienced Furniture men to aid you in making your choice.

Fourth Floor.

FLINT QUALITY FFF FOUNDED 1840

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ADVANCE NEW PATTERNS

In our several departments we have on view a very comprehensive collection of new and exclusive patterns of

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Built "Flint Quality."

This vast collection, as displayed on our ten spacious floors, comprises furniture for the

BEDROOM LIBRARY
DINING ROOM LIVING ROOM
DRAWING ROOM or VERANDA

Price concessions of from 10% to 50% have been made on many pieces in all departments in order to dispose of Discontinued Designs.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 West 23rd St. 20-28 West 24th St.

GIMBELS

A Fine GIMBEL Custom Tailoring Sale For Men

Perhaps you hadn't thought of having a new Suit made to order at the beginning of August.

Here's where you change your mind.

We have material for about 240 Suits in our stock of all-wool custom tailoring materials. Mostly a single suit of a pattern—sometimes two.

There are fancy mixtures, staple gray effects and plain blues. Many are essentially Summer Suits; others in medium weights for Fall wear. To clean them out we offer them today as follows:

$25 to $30 Suits to Order at $17.50
$35 and $38 Suits to Order at $21.50
$40 and $45 Suits to Order at $26.50

This means FULL VALUE in the fit and workmanship, as well as in the material—not a $45 suit, for instance, with a $26.50 finish. And we will give prompt service, too, if you're in a vacation hurry for your Suit.

Fourth Floor

It's Worth While to Deposit Your Money Before Saturday

For it means another month's interest on your new capital, counting from August 1st. We credit all amounts deposited on or before August 10th, with interest from the first of the month, at the rate of

4% Per Annum

Our banking facilities are excellent; our offices are conveniently reached, and the hours—9 to 5—are longer than those of the usual bank. (9 to 12 on Saturday mornings in Summer). $1 is all that is necessary to start an account.

Main Floor, Rear Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers

Every $15 to $24 Trunk Today at $10

THE HARTMANN TRUNK CO. CHICAGO

LIKLY

Frankly, it is with the idea of spreading the knowledge of the excellence of Gimbel Trunks among a wider circle of people that we make this extraordinary offering today. Every Trunk in our stock ranging in price from $15 to $24 will be marked at the flat price of $10, regardless of size or style.

Included are Trunks in great variety, from such well-known makers as Drucker, Likly and Hartmann. There are

Dress Trunks
Shirt Trunks
Steamer Trunks
Hat Trunks
Men's Trunks Sizes 32 to 42-in

There will of course be no charge for making initials.

As New York Agents of the "Innovation Ingenuities Incorporated," we offer an assortment of genuine

"INNOVATION" Wardrobe Trunks At $25, $45 and $65 Fifth Floor

Tell the Truth—Print the News

Real publishers do this. Their papers are the big, strong ones. A sincere and reliable newspaper that is in touch with real human interest will be read from end to end, ads and all.

The Baltimore Sun

tells the truth and prints the news.

Circulation, 120,000 Net Paid

During the past year THE SUN'S increase in circulation has been remarkable. Get full information before making up your Fall list.

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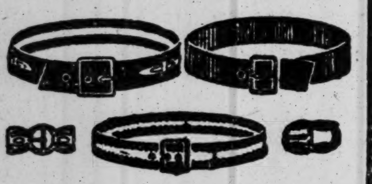
ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers
89 Regent Street
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

It requires so much time to accomplish our ends there is scarcely any opportunity left to admire them.

Cross Belts
For Ladies



Black Patent Leather, with White Kid Strip Stitched Through Centre—Black Patent Covered Buckle
Or—Light Blue, Red, Tan or Dark Green Belts, with White Kid Strip Through Centre and Covered Buckles to Match—These Belts Are All White Silk Lined and are 1½ Inches Wide.......... $3.00
Black Calf Belt, with Patent Leather Straps and Tiny Gilt Buckle on Sides—Also Gilt Engraved Buckle Fastener—White Silk Lined—1¼ Inches Wide.
Same Style in White Kid, with Light Blue, Tan, Dark Green or Red Strap Effects on Sides $4.50
Black Patent Leather Belt, 2 Inches Wide, with White, Dark Blue or Black Moire Ribbon Laced In and Out Through Belt. This Ribbon Is Fastened in Belt so That It Can Be Renewed or Different Colors Put in to Match Costume $3.50
BELT BUCKLES—One Shown at Left—Bright Gilt Buckle of Novel Design.......... $1.25
One at Right—Bright Gilt in Twisted Design... $1.75
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We crack prices wide open!
All our men's two-piece summer suits.
Flannels, batistes, light-weight foreign worsteds, Canadian homespuns, and a lot of blue serges.
123 Suits were $16.
513 Suits were $18.
332 Suits were $19.
495 Suits were $20.
513 Suits were $22.
63 Suits were $24.
441 Suits were $25.
130 Suits were $27.
325 Suits were $28.
170 Suits were $30.
$15 now.
Odd trousers!
$5.00 to $8.00 regularly.
$3.50.
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Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

VICHY
CELESTINS
Avoid substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
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Use Elsinore
THE "QUALITY" TYPEWRITER PAPER.
Guarantee satisfaction.
Try "ElsinoreBond" To day

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ARRESTS FINISHED 'IDEAL HOLIDAY'

One of Britons in Jail in Germany Had Taken Photographs for a Competition.

THE CASE AROUSES ENGLAND

German Charge Declared Preposterous—The Five Yachtsmen All Professional Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.—The London newspapers are making a great outcry against the arrest of five English yachtsmen at Eckernförde and have proved to their own satisfaction that the charge of espionage against the men is absolutely preposterous.

The friends and relatives of the men were astounded by the news of their arrest, and emphatically declared that it was impossible that they were spying. All are professional men in active pursuit of their professions, and all are enthusiastic yachtsmen.

No definite statement of the charge against the yachtsmen has yet been made, but the British Foreign Office has cabled to Kiel asking for particulars. In the meantime the five men remain in custody at Kiel.

It appears that the only photographer of the party was a keen competitor for a prize of $5,000 offered by a London newspaper for the best set of snapshots illustrating an "ideal holiday." The snapshots seized by the German authorities were intended for this competition.

The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says:

"The universal assumption by the German press of the guilt of the five Englishmen, although no further evidence has been alleged against them than that they had been taking such photographs as every holiday yachtsman takes, is a renewed indication of the blindly prejudiced persecution to which English travelers in Germany are liable if by mishap they arouse the nervous suspicions of German officials.

"The most trifling facts are being twisted into testimony against them. Their yacht, the Silver Crescent, seems from its description to be a converted North Sea fishing smack fitted with an auxiliary engine. Her build, together with the fact that she is painted black, leads the German press to point out that evidently she is no pleasure craft, but designed specially for the work of espionage.

"The Tägliche Rundschau gravely states that 'the fact that one of the yachtsman when he came ashore asked from where he could send a telegram to Hull made the whole affair seem very suspicious to the customs officials.'"

RUBBER ATROCITIES INQUIRY.

Asquith Announces Appointment of a Parliamentary Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the Government had approved the appointment of a select parliamentary committee to inquire whether any responsibility for the atrocities in the Putumayo rubber district rested upon the British Directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company.

This announcement is heartily welcomed by the newspapers, which regard such a step as imperative. The Daily News says:

"It will be the task of the committee to devise means of controlling the activity of unprincipled men who shrink from no crime against nature and humanity in their pursuit of gain. In this task they may count upon the sympathy of the Peruvian Government, but more than sympathy is demanded.

"There must be active measures, and means of enforcing them. It is not enough to make regulations which may be evaded in the inaccessible forests. Personal supervision by officials who can be trusted is indispensable."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, publishes the text of an encyclical letter addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of South America, calling upon them to extend their labors throughout the continent in order to check the brutal enslavement of natives which is prevalent.

The Pope says that when he received the report narrating the brutalities which had taken place he was incredulous, and waited for confirmation from missionaries' letters.

Missionaries are instructed to establish fresh stations all over the country, which may serve as centres of civilization for the natives. The Pope declares himself willing to aid them with money and whatever else is required.

A letter dated June 12, a date considerably anterior to the publication of Sir Roger Casement's report, is based upon reports from Padre Genocchi, who was sent by the Pope to make a special investigation of the subject. As a result of this report the Vatican made urgent representations to the various Governments concerned, including the British, and decided, at the request of the Peruvian Government, to establish a larger number of missionaries on the South American continent.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 6.—Complete order is reported now to prevail in the Peruvian zone of jurisdiction of the Putumayo rubber district.

A dispatch to-day from Inquitos says that both the press and the authorities of the district express their conviction that the authors of the recent crimes in the Putumayo region were Colombian marauders entirely unconnected with the firm of Arana, former owners of the rubber region.

It is also asserted in the newspapers that the reports of outrages were spread in order to discredit the Arana family, whose influence in the Peruvian Amazon Company was unpalatable to some of the British shareholders.

MRS. GRAHAME-WHITE CURED.

Says She Doesn't Want to Fly Any More—Once Was Enough.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A story is being told, and has been repeated to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by a friend of the persons concerned, who vouches for its correctness, regarding Mrs. Claude Grahame-White's only flight with her aviator husband.

As every one knows, Mrs. Grahame-White was Miss Dorothy Taylor of New York, and, naturally, after becoming the fiancée of the best-known British aviator, she greatly desired to be taken on a flight.

Despite the stories of flights before the wedding, it is stated that Mrs. Grahame-White's first and only flight was after her marriage, when she persuaded her husband to bring her across to England from France, where the honeymoon had been spent.

That experience was not exactly as she had pictured it. It is told by Mrs. Grahame-White herself, who says she felt like a person drowning and clutched her husband around the neck almost to the choking point. It was a most perilous flight, the aviator having an exciting time in keeping both the aeroplane and his wife under control, but it has cured the latter's desire for flying.

MONTENEGRO FEARS WAR.

Fighting with Turkish Troops on the Border Goes on Continually.

CETTINJE, Aug. 6.—Frontier fighting between small guerrilla bands and Turkish troops has been going on continually since yesterday morning.

The cordon of troops on the Montenegrin frontier was ordered to retire and adopt a defensive policy. The Turks crossed the frontier, but retreated again when the Montenegrins opened fire with their artillery.

Great excitement prevails here, and dangerous complications are feared.

ITALIANS CAPTURE ZUARA.

Stubborn Resistance to Them Offered by the Turks and Arabs.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The Italian naval and military forces to-day occupied the town of Zuara, about 66 miles west of Tripoli City, and the surrounding oases. The Italian troops, who were under the command of Lieut. Gen. Garrioni, suffered very few casualties, only a small number being wounded.

The Turks with their Arab allies retired to the desert. Zuara was practically their only remaining foothold of any importance on the Tripolitan Coast.

TRIPOLI, Aug. 6.—The Turks and their Arab allies at Zuara offered a more stubborn resistance than was expected to the Italians.

Bluejackets were landed yesterday from the Italian fleet to the east of Zuara, which is near the Tunisian frontier, while the Italian warships kept up a constant bombardment of the coast as well as of the numerous oases.

On an adjacent hill a large Mussulman monastery was a conspicuous object, and it is believed that it suffered during the bombardment.

The Arabs, who were in strong force, were under the command of Turkish officers. They appeared to be well armed.

DANISH-AMERICAN LUNCHEON

Prominent Participants in Monday's Ceremonies Guests of Honor.

AALBORG, Denmark, Aug. 6.—Dr. Maurice Egan, American Minister to Denmark; Count Carl Moltke, Danish Minister to the United States, who is about to be transferred to Berlin; Dr. Max Henius of Chicago, and other prominent participants in the inauguration of the National Park in the Rebild Hills of Jutland, presented yesterday to Denmark by Danish citizens of the United States, were the guests of honor to-day at a luncheon given by the Festival Committee.

Count Moltke in the course of a speech thanked the American citizens of Danish descent for their generosity and for the devotion they had shown to their native country, and also for the strong support they had given to him while he was Minister at Washington. He said he regretted leaving Washington for his new post in Berlin, but would take with him a fund of knowledge not to be acquired in any other country.

Dr. Egan, Edward G. Winslow, American Consul General at Copenhagen, and Dr. Henius also delivered speeches, and the proceedings closed with enthusiastic cheers for the United States.

SUFFRAGIST FOUND GUILTY OF ARSON

Convicted of Setting Fire to a Dublin Theatre—Accomplice Pleads Guilty.

SENTENCES ARE POSTPONED

Jury Disagrees in Case of Woman Accused of Wounding Redmond with Hatchet Thrown at Asquith.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—Four militant suffragettes were put on trial here to-day charged with having committed serious outrages at the time of the visit to Dublin of Prime Minister Asquith.

Gladys Evans was found guilty of setting fire on July 18 to the Theatre Royal, where Mr. Asquith was to speak the following day on Home Rule.

The charge against Mabel Capper, who was accused of being an accomplice of Gladys Evans, was withdrawn.

Lizzie Baker, also charged as an accomplice, pleaded guilty to damaging property.

The jury disagreed in the case of Mary Leigh, and she will be tried to-morrow on the charge of wounding John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, who was hit by a hatchet that was thrown at the Premier's carriage while it was proceeding with the Ministerial party to a hotel.

Sentence was reserved in the case of the convicted women.

A great crowd filled the courtroom and gathered outside. Timothy Healy, chief counsel for the women, was hooted when he entered. He demanded the exclusion from the jury of all members of the Society of Molly Maguires. He said that he refused to be insulted by them and did not doubt that they were there by the Government's orders.

The Attorney General for Ireland, C. A. O'Connor, with three assistants, conducted the prosecution. He described the attempt to burn the theatre, and said it was only by a miracle that it escaped destruction. Witnesses testified to seeing Gladys Evans and another woman putting oil on the carpet and box curtains and trying to set them on fire, and also to putting matches in a cinematograph box.

The police testified that the first performance was ended and that the house was nearly empty when the attempt was made. The Evans woman struggled when arrested and said: "This is only the beginning. There will be more explosions at the next performance."

Miss Evans, it was further said, declared that she had gone to the theatre for the purpose of burning it—a Cabinet member, C. E. Hobhouse (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) had told the suffragists that they would be justified in such acts.

Mr. Healy's cross-examination developed the assertion that Mr. Hobhouse in the course of a speech had said that the suffragettes would accomplish nothing until they began to burn houses. Mr. Healy, in addressing the jury, said that Miss Evans was not a criminal. "She is one of those," he added, "who claim a right to vote for the selection of the Members of Parliament, who, from what I have seen of them, are not the extraordinary body of sacrosanct persons they imagine themselves."

MIKADO'S FUNERAL SEPT. 13.

Interment to Take Place at Momoyama the Following Day.

TOKIO, Aug. 6.—The funeral arrangements for Emperor Mutsuhito, who died on July 30, have been completed by the special bureau presided over by Prince Fushimi, which has been sitting since Aug. 1.

The date of the funeral ceremony at Tokio has been fixed for Sept. 13, and the interment is to take place at Momoyama on Sept. 14.

TOURIST SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Albert Twyford, an American, Attempts Suicide at Vichy.

VICHY, Aug. 6.—Albert Twyford, an American visitor, shot himself to-day on the banks of the River Allier.

The shots attracted the attention of a policeman, who found Twyford lying in the underbrush with three bullet wounds in his head. Twyford, who was still conscious, told the policeman that he had intended to kill himself. He then became unconscious and was taken to a hospital. Twyford is about 52 years old. No explanation of his attempt to commit suicide is known.

YOUNG TURKS DEFIANT.

Djavid Bey Says They May Hold a Parliament of Their Own.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.—The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent sends an interview with Djavid Bey, one of the Young Turk leaders, whose appeal in Parliament to the army made a deep impression.

The dissolution of the Chamber, in Djavid Bey's opinion, will not pacify the Albanians, who are struggling for autonomy. As for the Committee of Union and Progress, he says it will resist any attempt to exert pressure, and should brute force be employed it will seek to hold a Parliament elsewhere.

"Nothing," said Djavid, "can hinder the voice of the nation. The officers of the committee are acting with conspicuous openness in the matter of their demands, but the threats of the Government, the refusal of the Sultan to receive the President of the Chamber, and the denial of speech to the former Minister of War are violations of decency.

"The influence of the committee, however, is great, its proclamations are seen everywhere. It is regrettable that the nation should be split into two hostile camps, but I believe the committee will prevail in the end."

MORE FIGHTING AT WU-CHANG

Trouble Arises Over the Disbanding of Some of the Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Severe fighting has started at Wu-Chang, according to a news agency dispatch received here to-day from Tien-Tsin.

The trouble arose over the disbanding of some of the troops.

WIRELESS TO WARN VESSELS IN FOGS

French Government to Make Experiments—A "Radio Compass" Invented.

KNAPSACK WIRELESS KITS

British Army Adopts Equipment, Which Can Be Carried by Four Men—The Mast of Aluminum.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The War Office has appointed a committee to consider the application of the recent remarkable developments in wireless telegraphy to the needs of the army. The Chairman of the committee is Sir Henry Norman, the author and traveler.

Interesting experiments are about to be undertaken by the French Government in connection with the use of Hertzian waves for fog signals. It is believed that the system will prove of great value to navigators, as vessels equipped with wireless apparatus will receive warnings when the usual lights cannot be seen. One great difficulty is that of establishing direction, so as to enable a mariner to determine from which station a message has come. Several English and Italian investigators have now, it is said, formulated practicable schemes, and by means of a "radio compass" ships will get bearings accurately.

A complete wireless installation which can be carried in the knapsacks of four men is the latest development of radio telegraphy adopted by the British Army. A "knapsack station" has a range of about ten miles. It is carried in knapsacks strapped on the backs of soldiers, four men each carrying a load of twenty pounds. The mast is about thirty feet in height, of extremely light though rigid construction, being made chiefly of aluminum in tube form.

Nurses to Meet in San Francisco.

COLOGNE, Aug. 6.—The International League of Nurses to-day selected San Francisco as the meeting place of its next convention in 1915, and elected Miss Goodrich of New York President.

The Oak and Walnut of Olden Days

THE patrician dignity and stateliness which distinguish the Rooms of the old English Manor Houses may be brought into the modern home by a discreet selection of its Furniture.

From among our Reproductions of English Oak and Walnut of the 17th Century may be chosen the long Jacobean Study Table and the imposing high-backed Chairs of Oak or the latticed China Cabinet of Walnut, each one of which will give a touch of old world expression to the whole Room.

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34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway
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FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS
Final
Clearance Sale Summer Shirts
95c.
Value $1.50, $2.00, & $2.50
4,000 plain and plaited shirts—madras, silk-mixed, percale and soisette.
Soft and laundered cuffs, some with detachable cuffs.
Regular and extra long sleeve lengths.
Sizes 13½ to 18½.
Also a quantity of extra sizes 18½ to 20
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

Midsummer Sale
LOZIER
Rebuilt Cars
During June and July we have rebuilt a number of Lozier cars taken in trade for 1913 models. Among these are several seven-passenger touring cars and a few of the popular Lakewood and Briarcliff models. These are now being offered at very attractive prices. All cars are refinished, complete in equipment and fully guaranteed.
LOZIER BRANCH---56th & Broadway

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Like the grass—it is everywhere. You can't get away from Ford service for Ford owners—to be found in practically every business center of civilization. Ford repairs are seldom needed—but are always at hand—and cost but little when required.
75,000 Ford cars already sold this season—one-third of America's product. Five passenger touring car $690—three passenger roadster $590—torpedo runabout $590—delivery car $700—town car $900—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with all equipment. Get catalogue from Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway, New York, or direct from Detroit factory.

Automobile Exchange
ADVERTISEMENTS in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times place your announcements before the greatest number of people interested in automobiles, and it is among these that buyers are found.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.
Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
Cole, 1911 fore-door touring car; Cole 1911 torpedo tonneau; both in excellent condition; fully equipped; just rebuilt and painted; backed by the same guarantee adopted by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers for new cars. Colt-Stratton Company, Broadway, at 68th St. Telephone 6000 Columbus.
"ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES." New and used "Hup Yeats" passenger and commercial electrics; second-hand electric cars of other makes, overhauled and painted, at very low prices. R. C. H. Corporation, 1,989 Broadway.
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Twelve Perish There for Want of Hits to Bring Them Home, Pittsburgh Winning.

THE SCORE.

Pittsburgh ..0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 2—7
New York...0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

PITTSBURGH.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Byrne, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Carey, lf	4	2	0	1	1	2	0	2
Donlin, cf	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Wagner, ss	3	0	1	2	0	5	1	1
Miller, 1b	4	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Wilson, rf	4	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
McCarthy, 2b	4	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Gibson, c	4	1	0	0	0	7	1	0
Camnitz, p	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	36	7	8	3	2	27	6	4

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	5	3	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, rf	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	5	1	1	0	1	15	1	1
Herzog, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	0
Shafer, ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss	2	1	2	1	0	1	7	0
*Becker	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
†McCormick	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crandall, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	2	8	5	5	27	18	2

*Batted for Fletcher in eighth inning.
†Batted for Tesreau in fourth inning.

Two-base hits—Wilson, Merkle. Three-base hits—Tesreau, Donlin. Sacrifice hit—Donlin. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Stolen base—Wagner. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; New York, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 12. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Gibson and Byrne; Miller and Wagner. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Crandall, 2; off Camnitz, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Crandall, 2; by Camnitz, 5. Hits—Off Tesreau, 5 in 4 innings, (at bat, 18;) off Crandall, 3 in 5 innings, (at bat, 18.) Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Once more the Pittsburghs laid the Giants low at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 7 to 2, the primary cause of the New Yorks' defeat being Howard Camnitz, the Kentucky Rosebud, who kept the New York hits scattered and pitched great ball when McGraw's base runners were on the paths all ready to make new speed records. The fact that twelve of the Giants were left on bases shows how effective Camnitz was when the occasion called for him to keep the enemy at bay. Camnitz also aided his own cause materially with three hits.

Pittsburgh played smarter ball than New York, and made their hits count for more than the Giants. Tesreau was wobbly in the second inning, and the Buccaneers grouped three hits off him and got a good lead of three runs. Crandall, who succeeded the Bear Hunter, was effective up to the ninth inning, when a timely three-base smash by Mike Donlin added a couple of runs to Pittsburgh's total.

New York had plenty of chances to win, and there were half a dozen occasions when a timely hit would have turned the battle in the Giants' favor, but it was on these occasions that Camnitz was at his best and refused to allow the opposing batsmen to delve into the mystery of his service.

The Pittsburgh outfield gave the Pirate pitcher great support. In the seventh inning, with two on bases and one out, Wilson saved the day for Pittsburgh when he picked Doyle's long fly to right field off the concrete front of the right field stand with one hand. With the bases crowded with Giant runners in the eighth and two out, Max Carey again saved the day for the visitors by romping far back into deep left field to corral Crandall's long drive, which would have cleared the bases.

Pittsburgh was alert and active all the time, and never let an opportunity go by, while the Giants let many slip from their grasp. There is no dodging the fact that if Pittsburgh and Chicago continue to make so much trouble for the Giants in the remaining games of the season, the Giants' chances for another pennant will be none too strong. It looks as if New York would need every bit of that lead of eight and a half games before the strife is over.

It was in the second inning that Pittsburgh began to make trouble for Big Jeff Tesreau. Wagner walked, and was forced by Miller, Doyle failing in an attempt to make a double play at first base. Wilson hit a two-bagger to left, sending Miller to third. McCarthy hit to centre, scoring Miller and Wilson. Gibson hit in front of the plate and Meyers tried to get McCarthy at third, but the runner slid in safely. Camnitz singled to left, scoring McCarthy, and then Byrne ended the inning by hitting into a double play.

In the third inning, with one out, Fletcher drew a pass, and scored when Tesreau hit a long liner to deep right for three bases, which would have been a home run for a faster runner. Devore walked, and Doyle hit a grounder to Wagner, who threw Tesreau out trying to score. Snodgrass was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases. Murray here had a great chance to clean up, but Camnitz tightened up and struck him out.

McCarthy was safe in the fourth when he hit an infield grounder which Merkle fielded and then threw the ball wild to Tesreau, covering first. McCarthy went to second while Gibson was being thrown out at first, and he scored when Camnitz made his second hit, a single to centre.

The Giants got one run in that same inning on Merkle's two-bagger, Carey's error on the return of the ball, and a sacrifice fly by Herzog. Meyers and Fletcher both singled, and McCormick was rushed in as a pinch hitter, but he struck out, and Meyers was doubled trying to steal third base.

Pittsburgh added their fifth run in the eighth when Carey walked, was sacrificed to second by Donlin, and scored on Wilson's hit to centre field. The ninth was also very productive for Pittsburgh. Gibson's grounder was to much for Shafer to handle, and Camnitz was safe on Shafer's fumble. Byrne went out at first, and Carey forced Camnitz at second base. Mike Donlin then hit a three-bagger between centre and right fields and sent Gibson and Carey home.

Early Start Helps Reds to Win.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Cincinnati got away to a lead of three runs off Brown in the first inning to-day and won easily, 6 to 3. Dickson succeeded Brown in the first inning. Grant's fielding at shortstop and a catch off the fence by Mitchell from which a double play resulted were features. The score:

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	5	0	2	1	0
Marsans, cf	5	2	3	2	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	1	2	8	0
Mitchell, rf	4	1	2	2	1
Phelan, 3b	4	1	1	0	1
Grant, ss	4	0	0	6	7
Egans, 2b	4	1	2	3	2
McLean, c	4	0	1	5	0
Suggs, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	37	6	13	27	13

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
McD'ld, 3b	4	0	0	0	0
C'pbell, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Sw'ney, 2b	4	1	1	2	4
J'kson, lf	3	2	1	3	0
Titus, rf	3	0	2	1	0
Devlin, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
B'dwell, ss	4	0	1	4	2
Rariden, c	4	0	1	4	5
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
D'kson, p	2	0	1	0	3
*Houser	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	14

*Batted for Dickson in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bridwell, (2,) Phelan.

Cincinnati ....3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—6
Boston ....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Marsans, Bescher. Home runs—Mitchell, Jackson. Hits—Off Brown, 3 in one-third inning; off Dickson, 10 in eight and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Suggs. Stolen bases—Egan, Marsans. Double plays—Grant and Egan; Mitchell and Grant. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Suggs, 3. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Struck out—By Dickson, 3; by Suggs, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Klem.

Baltimore Sells Two Pitchers.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Pitchers "Doc" Martin and Dixie Walker were to-day sold by the Baltimore International League Club to the Wilkesbarre Club of the New York State League. Martin formerly was with the Philadelphia Athletics, and Walker came from the Washington American League team.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Albany, 1. Syracuse, 3; Albany, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Troy, 1.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 5; Binghamton, 2. Wilkesbarre, 4; Binghamton, 3.
At Scranton—Elmira, 5; Scranton, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 7; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 6; New York, 2.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Boston 5; Cleveland, 4.
(Eleven innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Toronto, 2.
Newark, 7; Buffalo, 6.
Buffalo, 6; Newark, 2.
Rochester, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Montreal, 8; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	71	26	.732
Chicago	63	35	.643
Pittsburgh	57	38	.600
Philadelphia	47	47	.500
Cincinnati	46	54	.460
St. Louis	44	57	.436
Brooklyn	36	64	.360
Boston	27	70	.278

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	70	33	.680
Washington	64	39	.622
Philadelphia	59	42	.584
Chicago	51	49	.510
Detroit	52	52	.500
Cleveland	46	56	.451
New York	32	66	.327
St. Louis	32	69	.317

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	62	44	.585
Toronto	58	47	.552
Baltimore	54	46	.540
Jersey City	55	53	.509
Newark	53	54	.495
Buffalo	48	54	.471
Montreal	45	61	.424
Providence	44	60	.423

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore—2 games.

SUPERBAS' LUCK TURNS.

Losing Streak Broken, Beat St. Louis at Washington Park 7 to 4.

The losing streak which had held the Brooklyn team in its grasp for more than a week was broken yesterday in the second game of the series between the Superbas and the St. Louis Cardinals at Washington Park, the home team winning, 7 to 4. St. Louis picked up a comfortable lead in the second inning by batting Ragon off the mound, but did some loose fielding in the next two innings, while Brooklyn was bunching six hits for six runs. These proved enough to win the game, as St. Louis could not score after the second inning.

Yingling was called upon in the second inning, after the Cardinals had collected five hits off Ragon, and the southpaw pitched strong ball during the remainder of the game. He was touched up for eight hits by the Cardinals, but most of them came with two batsmen out and no runs resulted. The Cardinals got two hits in each of the last three innings, but could not score.

Home runs are becoming an almost daily occurrence at Washington Park, and yesterday was Jake Daubert's turn. With the score 4 to 2 against Brooklyn in the third inning, two men out and Smith on first base, Jake drove the ball to deep left centre field, far beyond Magee and Oakes, and made the circuit easily on the drive. It was Daubert's first home run of the season.

After Ragon had retired the Cardinals in order in the first inning, the Cardinals got busy in the second. Konetchy hit to left field for two bases and Ellis walked. Hauser beat out a bunt, filling the bases. After Oakes had fanned, Wingo hit to left centre for a double, which cleared the bases. Harmon's single to centre scored Wingo with the last run for the Bresnahan boys.

Mowrey's high throw gave Miller a base in the third inning, Yingling singled to centre and Moran beat out a bunt. Miller scored while Northen was forcing Moran at second, and Yingling counted while Smith was forcing Northen. Daubert hit the home run and scored behind Smith.

In the fourth inning Fisher bunted, Miller was safe on Hauser's bad throw, and Yingling flied to Ellis, advancing Fisher to third. On Moran's grounder to Hauser Fisher was thrown out at the plate. Northen followed with a double to left centre, which scored Miller and Moran. The last run came in the eighth inning on a pass to Fisher, his steal and Magee's error on a drive by Moran. The score:

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	4	1	1	4	0
North'n, rf	4	0	1	2	0
J.Smith, 3b	4	1	0	3	2
Daub't, 1b	4	1	1	5	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	2	0
C'tsh'w, 2b	4	0	1	5	4
Fisher, ss	3	1	2	0	3
Miller, c	4	2	0	6	3
Ragon, p	0	0	0	0	0
Yingling, p	4	1	2	0	0
Total	34	7	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b	4	0	2	5	4
Magee, lf	5	0	0	2	0
M'wrey, 3b	5	0	1	3	1
K'netc'y, 1b	4	1	3	7	1
Ellis, rf	3	1	0	1	0
Hauser, ss	5	1	1	2	7
Oakes, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Wingo, c	4	1	3	2	1
Harmon, p	3	0	1	0	1
Geyer, p	0	0	0	1	0
*W. Smith	0	0	0	0	0
†Bresnah'n	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	4	13	24	15

*Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ellis in ninth inning.
Errors—Hauser, (2,) Mowrey, Oakes.

Brooklyn ....0 0 4 2 0 0 0 1 ..—7
St. Louis ....0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Northen, Konetchy, (2,) Wingo, (2.) Home run—Daubert. Sacrifice hit—Moran. Stolen base—Fisher. First base on erroors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 11. Double play—Hauser, Huggins, and Konetchy. Struck out—By Ragon, 2; by Yingling, 2; by Harmon, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ragon, 1; off Yingling, 4; off Harmon, 1; off Geyer, 1. Hits—Off Ragon, 5 in one and one-third innings, (at bat 9;) off Yingling, 8 in seven and two-third innings, (at bat 28;) off Harmon, 9 in seven innings, (at bat 31;) off Geyer, 0 in one inning, (at bat 3.) Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Phillies Give Cubs Hard Jolt.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Philadelphia drove Richie from the pitcher's box in the fourth inning to-day and won from Chicago 6 to 1. The batting of Knabe and Doolan featured the contest. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Lobert, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Magee, lf	4	0	0	5	0
C'vath, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Lud'us, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Knabe, 2b	4	3	3	2	1
Doolan, ss	4	2	3	1	5
Killifer, c	2	0	0	8	1
Seaton, p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	8

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sk'k'd, lf	4	0	2	4	0
Goode, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Z'm'm'n, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Leach, cf	3	0	0	3	0
W'llams, cf	1	1	0	2	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	1	1
Archer, c	3	0	2	1	3
Cotter, c	0	0	0	2	0
Richie, p	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	33	1	7	24	10

Errors—Zimmerman, Doolan.

Philadelphia ....0 3 0 1 1 0 0 1 ..—6
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Archer, Cravath, Knabe. Three-base hit—Knabe. Sacrifice fly—Killifer. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Double plays—Doolan, Knabe, and Luderus; Doolan and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Richie, 1; off Cheney, 3; off Seaton, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Struck out—By Cheney, 2; by Seaton, 8. Pitchers' record—Off Richie, 7 hits and 14 times at bat in three innings, (none out in fourth;) off Cheney, 3 hits and 18 times at bat in five innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

YANKEES DEFEATED AGAIN BY DETROIT

Half Dozen Hits Worth Only Two Runs, While Tigers Run Up a Score of Six.

THE SCORE.

Detroit .....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 3 ..—6
New York...0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

DETROIT.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
McDermott, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Bush, ss	3	1	2	2	9	1
Cobb, cf	2	2	1	4	0	0
Crawford, rf	4	1	0	0	0	0
Louden, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	0
Moriarty, 1b	4	0	0	18	0	0
Deal, 3b	3	1	2	0	1	0
Stanage, c	3	0	2	2	1	0
Willett, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
Total	29	6	9	27	18	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf	4	0	0	4	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	8	0	0
Paddock, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Zinn, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Simmons, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	1
Hartzell, cf	4	0	0	6	0	0
Martin, ss	3	0	0	0	2	1
Sweeney, c	4	0	2	2	1	1
Caldwell, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	32	2	6	24	8	3

Two-base hits—Deal, McDermott, Louden. Three-base hits—Bush, Stanage, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Zinn, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Stolen bases—Cobb, Chase (2,) Zinn, Crawford, Martin. Double play—Simmons and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 3. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Willett, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Willett, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Westervelt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—As in yesterday's game, the Yankees wasted their hits to-day and lost 6 to 2. As they only made six altogether they had none to spare. Just one hit was produced by them at an opportune moment. The other Yankee run was due entirely to Hal Chase's craftiness. In spite of this the Yankees managed to keep even with the Tigers for six innings and were in the lead on two occasions. Caldwell pitched some excellent baseball up to the eighth inning. He had pretty good help from his teammates, however, especially in the outfield, but the gardeners were only human, unable to gather anything, and when the Tigers began to aim them a little wide of the spots Daniels, Hartzell, and Zinn played in, they began to go for doubles and triples. No less than six extra bases were taken in the last three innings, from which the Tigers manufactured all their runs except one.

Hal Chase and Ty Cobb each gave an exhibition of how to go the route with a laugh on the opposition. Chase got on base by means of an honest single in the sixth inning. He took a long lead off first base, but Willett paid no attention to him and pitched the ball. As a result, when Zinn hit to Bush Hal was too far advanced to be forced. He lost no time stealing third. Simmons walked and Hal promptly went to the home station, Simmons going to second.

Ty Cobb made his first round trip entirely on generosity. He got a walk to start with and would have been nipped stealing second had Sweeney used more care in his throw. The ball caromed off Martin's glove to the garden, letting Cobb proceed. Simmons recovered the ball and threw it badly to third base so Tyrus registered. The Yanks started out to blow up Willett in the first inning, but as they did not begin until two batsmen were out they could not go through with it. Three innings elapsed before they broke the ice. Opening the fourth Paddock profited by Bush's bad throw and Zinn's sacrifice, after which Simmons poked the ball to centre, sending his predecessor over the pan.

Chase's run in the sixth was tied by Bush, on his triple and Cobb's sacrifice fly. In the seventh the Tigers took the lead for the first time. Deal doubled, after two were out, Stanage following with a triple which Zinn took a somersault trying to intercept.

McDermott, recently acquired from Providence to play third base, but placed in left field to-day for his first introduction to major league ball, opened the eighth by turning loose a rare exhibition of speed and stretching a single into a double. Bush's out advanced him, then Cobb tripled. Crawford hit to Martin, who elected to peg Cobb out at the plate, but Cobb turned back to third, Sweeney shot the ball to Paddock, who claimed an out. The umpire would not allow it, and while he was kicking Crawford waltzed on to second. Louden turned loose a double to left centre and was out trying to make it a triple. The ninth inning was a forlorn hope, for the Yankees disappeared with two grounders to Bush and a fly to Cobb, with a useless stroll by Martin sandwiched among the outs.

Athletics Win in Eighth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Allison weakened in the eighth inning while his support was ragged, and Philadelphia with a changed line-up took the third game of the series from St. Louis, 5 to 1. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barry, ss	2	1	1	1	3
Oldring, lf	4	2	1	2	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	4	5
Baker, 3b	4	0	2	3	1
McInnis, 1b	4	1	1	7	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Lord, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c	4	0	0	9	1
Bender, p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	32	5	7	27	10

ST LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	3	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	3	2	1
Stovall, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
W'llams, rf	2	0	0	1	0
C'pton, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Wallace, ss	3	0	2	3	4
Stephens, c	3	0	0	4	5
Allison, p	2	0	0	0	2
Ham'ton, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Laporte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	27	14

*Batted for Allison in the eighth inning.
Errors—Thomas, Austin, (2,) Compton, Stephens, Allison.

Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Barry. Three-base hit—Baker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Oldring. Double plays—Collins and McInnis. Stolen bases—Austin, Williams. Bases on balls—Off Allison, 2; off Hamilton, 1; off Bender, 1. Struck out—By Bender, 8; Allison, 2. Hits—Off Allison, 7 in eight innings; off Hamilton, none in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Connolly.

Boston Pulls Out in Eleventh.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—Boston won from Cleveland 5 to 4 in eleven innings to-day. In the eleventh, with men on second and third bases, Blanding passed Hooper purposely. Then Yerkes singled, sending in two runs. In the sixth inning Griggs left third for home before Hooper caught Peckinpaugh's fly. Sheridan decided the run counted, but Egan reversed him. The score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	5	0	1	3	1
Yerkes, 2b	6	0	2	2	4
Speak'r, cf	5	0	1	2	1
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	3	1
G'dner, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
Stahl, 1b	4	2	2	12	2
Wagn'r, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Cady, c	3	0	1	5	1
N'maker, c	0	0	0	2	0
Wood, p	5	0	1	1	3
‡H'riks'n	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	5	11	33	18

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ryan, lf	5	1	2	5	0
Turner, 3b	5	1	1	1	2
Jacks'n, rf	5	1	2	0	1
Lajoie, 2b	3	1	2	4	5
Griggs, 1b	5	0	4	12	0
Bir'h'm, cf	4	0	1	3	0
P'k'p'gh, ss	4	0	0	4	8
O'Neil, c	3	0	0	4	2
Blanding, p	4	0	1	0	2
*Easterly	1	0	0	0	0
†Hunter	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	4	13	33	20

*Batted for Peckinpaugh in eleventh inning.
†Batted for O'Neil in eleventh inning.
‡Batted for Cady in the eleventh inning.
Errors—Ryan, Griggs, O'Neil, Lewis, Gardner, Wood.

Boston ....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—5
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Griggs, Birmingham, Ryan, Cady. Sacrifice hits—Lajoie, Stahl. Sacrifice flies—Lajoie, Birmingham. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Lajoie, Peckinpaugh, and Griggs; Hooper and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Blanding, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Blanding, (Cady;) by Wood, (O'Neil.) Struck out—By Blanding, 4; by Wood, 5. Wild pitch—Blanding. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 10. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan.

White Wins Pitching Duel.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—White bested Groome in an exceptional twirling duel to-day, Chicago defeating Washington 2 to 1. The visitors scored their only run in the ninth inning on two hits and a stolen base. Groome was touched for four hits, two of which came in the first inning, and enabled Chicago to score two runs. Milan was benched for disputing a called third strike in the first inning. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Mattick, cf	3	1	1	0	0
Lord, 3b	3	1	0	2	1
Bodie, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Collins, 1b	3	0	1	8	0
Cal'han, lf	1	0	1	1	0
M'Int're, lf	2	0	1	0	0
E. J'son, ss	2	0	0	3	5
Kuhn, c	2	0	0	10	0
White, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	25	2	4	27	9

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	2	1	3
Milan, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Walker, cf	2	1	1	2	1
Sch'fer, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Morgan, 2b	4	0	1	0	1
W'lliams, c	3	0	1	3	1
McBride, ss	3	0	0	3	5
Shanks, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Groome, p	2	0	0	0	4
*W. J'son	1	0	0	0	0
Pelty, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	15

*Batted for Groome in the eighth inning.

Chicago ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Hits—Off Groome, 4 in 7 innings; of Pelty, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—E. Johnson, White. Stolen bases—Mattick, Kuhn, Walker. Double play—Rath and Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off White, 2; off Groome, 2; off Pelty, 2. Struck out—By White, 10; by Groome, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BASEBALL PLAYERS' UNION.

Organization Formed Here at Secret Meeting Last Sunday.

There was a report yesterday that a long-talked-of union of baseball players was formed at a secret meeting on Sunday in the office of David Fultz, former New York baseball player, 41 Wall Street. Every club in the National League, it was said, was represented at the meeting, and the St. Louis Club, the members of which are stopping at present in the Somerset Hotel, was strongly in evidence at the meeting. Some of the members of this club said that a union was practically formed, but they would not go into details. One of them said that Mr. Fultz was to be President of the organization.

The organization, it was said, has the sympathy of several managers of clubs, but it was not intended to take them into the organization, as this would put them into a position in which there would be a conflict of duty to the union on the one hand and to the club owners on the other.

Mr. Fultz said last evening that while there was a meeting at his office to form an organization, the latter would not be strictly a labor union. It will be an association for the benefit of baseball players, by which they will be able to collectively obtain fairer conditions than they might do as individuals.

"This will be an association," he said, "but will have no trade union features. The aims and objects of the body will be to have a better understanding among all the members of the baseball clubs and the club owners, and, in short, to systematize the playing of baseball. It was not intended that the matter should leak out so soon, as the plans for the organization of the association have not been fully completed. As soon as the matter takes definite shape a statement regarding the association will be made."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Baltimore.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	10	2
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Quinn and Blair; Vickers and Bergen.

At Jersey City.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	..	4	13	0

Batteries—Rudolph and Bemis; Doescher and Rondeau.

At Providence.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	8	11	2
Providence	2	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	..	10	17	2

Batteries—Carroll, Taylor, and Burns; Lafitte and Street.

At Newark.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	6
Newark	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	18	0

Batteries—Holmes and Mitchell; Bell, Dent, and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	6	11	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	2

Batteries—Stroud and Mitchell; Gaskell, Dent, and Smith.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Connecticut League.

At Springfield—Waterbury, 5; Springfield, 4.
At New Haven—New Haven, 7; Bridgeport, 1.
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Holyoke, 8.

New England League.

At Lynn—Fall River, 4; Lynn, 0.
At Worcester—Lowell, 6; Worcester, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 6; New Bedford, 0.
At Brockton—Brockton, 6; Haverhill, 2.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Milwaukee, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 10; St. Paul, 9. (12 innings.)
At Louisville—Minneapolis, 9; Louisville, 5.
At Toledo—Kansas City, 5; Toledo, 0.

Tri-State League.

At Allentown—Harrisburg, 5; Allentown, 4.
At York—Atlantic City, 3; York, 1. York, 5; Atlantic City, 1.
At Reading—Trenton, 3; Reading, 0.
At Chester—Wilmington, 25; Chester, 4.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Portland, 5; San Francisco, 1.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 4; Vernon, 3. (11 innings.)
At Sacramento—Oakland, 11; Sacramento, 9.

Virginia League.

At Roanoke—Petersburg, 6; Roanoke, 4.
At Norfolk—Richmond, 4; Norfolk, 0.
At Newport News—Newport News, 1; Portsmouth, 1.

Southern League.

At Chattanooga — Birmingham, 8; Chattanooga, 2.
At Nashville—Nashville, 8; New Orleans, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Memphis, 2.
At Atanta—Atlanta, 6; Montgomery, 3.

National League Bulletin.

Thomas J. Lynch, President of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, last night announced that the following contracts and releases have been approved:

Contracts—With Cincinnati, Eugene Moore, (probationary;) with Chicago, Robert E. Clemons and Thomas Downey, the latter assigned by Philadelphia; with New York, La Rue Kirby, (probationary;) with Philadelphia, Frank C. Nicholson and William H. Ritter; with Pittsburgh, Ona Dodd; with St. Louis, C. Sanford Burk, assigned by Brooklyn.

Releases—By Boston, William A. Brady; by Brooklyn to St. Louis N. L., C. Sanford Burk; by Brooklyn to Nashville S. L., Jud L. Kirby; by Cincinnati to Toronto, I. L., Charles H. Thompkins; by Cincinnati to Rochester, I. L., R. F. Keefe; by Pittsburgh to Wheeling, C. L., Frank Edington, (optional agreement;) by St. Louis to Montreal, I. L., Jean Dale; by St. Louis to Montreal, I. L., Frank L. Betcher.

Suspended—By Brooklyn, July 27, Jud D. Daly; by Pittsburgh, Aug. 1, Leonard L. Cole.

Reinstated—By Brooklyn, Aug. 3, Jud L. Daly.

Racing at Motordrome Track.

Ray Peck, the Newark star, and Arthur Chapple of New York will come together to-morrow night in what promises to be one of the best speed duels that have yet been staged on the Stadium-Motordrome course at Brighton Beach. Peck's victory over Thomas last Sunday night gave him much prestige and everything points to his giving Chapple the hardest fight of his career. The one-hour race will be held Sunday night. Both Chapple and Albright have entered. The field will be out after the record and with eight starters, the limit of the track, thrills will be plentiful every minute of the fray. Chapple will make an assault on the hour record of 81 miles, established in a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., by Jake De Rosier, the Frenchman, in 1911. The New Yorker will also take a fling at the mark from thirty to fifty miles, also held by De Rosier. Chapple holds the records from three to thirty miles, having established the marks on the local course a short time ago. Larry Fleckenstein hooks up with Chapple Saturday night in the feature event over the four-mile distance, best two heats out of three.

Rain Stops Cricket Match.

SUTTON, England, Aug. 6.—The cricket match between the Philadelphia eleven and the Sutton Club, one of a series between the visiting cricketers and British teams, was stopped on account of rain to-day after ten minutes' play.

Boats to Race Back from Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 6.—The American motor boats Kathemma and Dream, which contested in the race from Philadelphia to Bermuda for the Bermuda Cup, will start to-morrow from St. Georges in a race to Philadelphia. The visiting yachtsmen were entertained last evening by the Royal Yacht Club.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS LOSE TO WESTERNERS

McLoughlin and Bundy Vanquish Little and Touchard in State Doubles.

Lawn tennis followers who have predicted that when Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomes C. Bundy played the National doubles champions for the title at Newport that the crowns would slip easily upon the Pacific Coast pair had a foretaste of what is coming when Raymond D. Little and Gustave F. Touchard went down to defeat at 6—3, 6—3 yesterday on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge. The meeting of the challenging pair from the Pacific Coast and the champions who must play them on the turf courts of the Casino two weeks from to-day came in the third round of the New York State championship. It had not been expected that the champions would consent to such a test at this stage which would serve as an anti-climax to the match to come at Newport. They were willing, however, and a gallery of 2,500 spectators found places of vantage on the terraces and were well repaid for their journey to the courts, for it was slashing, spirited racquet work from beginning to end.

Early in the day Miles S. Charlock, the referee of the tournament, had decided to stage only doubles and to let the singles competitions for brackets in the semi-final round hold over until this afternoon. As a consequence the chief feature of the day was staged upon the main court at the beginning of the afternoon.

McLoughlin led off with the service. He was splendid on his overhead shots, and, supported by Bundy in the rallies, the two scored the first game. Then McLoughlin and Bundy captured the next against Little's service, while Bundy, whose service was always a puzzle to both Little and Touchard, won his game. This placed the Pacific Coast champions in the lead at 3—love. Up to this point both of the pairs had been working straight drives and volleys. The pace was a sizzling one, with the wonderful crossing shots of the Californians reaping the points on the opposition side of the net.

Touchard finished the order of the service. He was vastly improved in his form, and he made things hum for McLoughlin. In the rapid-fire rallies he changed quickly to Bundy and managed so well as to win his service game without allowing McLoughlin and Bundy to get a point. Then the games began to follow the service. Little had a difficult task in scoring his game, for he was not up to his usual standard, probably because of his injured hand, and it required a lot of manoeuvring against Bundy to score after the points had touched at deuce. Touchard's service was also a deuce game, but the Pacific Coast men held steadily together and with some brief bits of lobbing took the set at 6—3.

Little opened the service in the second set. The National champions plunged into it headlong. Touchard was his old self in this game, his cross court shots holding McLoughlin and Bundy back, although the latter forced the points to deuce before the champions won. The service was again the important thing, the games falling evenly to 2—all. In the next game McLoughlin and Bundy began to lob. With occasional variations they kept it up to the end. From their side Little and Touchard seemed unable to restrain a desire to try for a "kill" every time the high-sailing ball came over. Neither of the champions was remarkably successful at this, and Little's outs helped McLoughlin and Bundy to run along to a lead of 5—2 on games.

In the eighth game Touchard matched his skill against that of McLoughlin. Each let off his most spectacular shots, but it was Touchard who always seemed to find the vulnerable spot as he scored the game, almost single handed, against McLoughlin's service. That was the last game for the champions, as the Pacific Coast pair worked some pretty lobs, running up to the net under the dropping ball. Bundy scored the deciding point—a cleanly played cross-court straight through Little's court.

All of the other matches were fairly close, with the exception of the defeat of Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Henry C. Martin, the winners of the Western championship last year, who were defeated by Watson M. Washburn and Lyle E. Mahan at 6—0, 6—2. Karl H. Behr and Frederick C. Inman had a lively match against Frederick C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell before they won at 6—3, 10—8. Behr piled up a great number of net shots in this match and was the unsteady member on his side. Inman's best work was his lengthy drives and his skill at passing. The summary:

Doubles.—Second Round—R. H. Palmer and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated G. S. Groesbeck and M. Hamilton, 1—6, 8—6, 10—8; K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., and A. S. Cragin, 6—3, 10—8. Third Round—K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin, 10—8; W. M. Washburn and L. E. Mahan defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin, 6—0, 6—2; A. H. Man, Jr., and L. D. Woodbury defeated Dr. Ewing Taylor and Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, 6—8, 7—5, 8—6; H. A. Plummer and B. S. Prentice versus R. H. Palmer and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 8—6, unfinished; M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy defeated R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard, 6—3, 6—3.

NO DAVIS CUP TENNIS TEAM.

United States Will Not Compete for Trophy in Australia.

America is to default its place in the Davis International Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup matches. Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has been diligently searching for players of the top class who could make the team during the past week or two. He has been at the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge during the New York State championship now in progress, discussing the matter with Maurice E. McLoughlin, Thomas C. Bundy, Raymond D. Little, Karl H. Behr, and others.

His efforts to secure positive assurances of the leading players to represent this country has principally been due to the fact that the English Lawn Tennis Association, following the victory in the preliminary ties against France, has definitely decided to play the Americans, if at all, in Australia. This means that there will be no international matches of any character whatsoever in this country this year. Furthermore, it means that the Americans, if they wish to play for the world-famous trophy, must journey to Australia to play the English team to decide which will become the challengers of the Australasian holders of the cup. None of the leading American players can spare the time to go to Australia.

The final official decision upon the matter is not likely to be arrived at until next week during the playing of the tournament at Southampton, L. I. There is little likelihood, however, of any change in the situation.

Favorites Win at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—The second round of the men's singles for the State tennis championship at the Swimming Club to-day resulted in few surprises, most of the favorites winning. The hardest matches were those between Edgar Scott and J. De Koven Bowen and Pitney and B. F. Davis. Philadelphia entries scored heavily in the day's wins. The results: Harold A. Sands, Philadelphia, beat Newton Rae, New York, 8—6, 6—4; G. F. Pitney defeated N. Davis of Milton, Mass., 6—8, 7—5, 6—4; Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, defeated J. De Koven Bowen, Chicago, 2—6, 9—7, 6—3; J. Kersley Mitchel, Philadelphia, defeated J. Kuhn, Pittsburgh, 6—0, 6—1; H. R. Scott, Philadelphia, defeated William Blair, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1; R. Harte, Philadelphia, defeated T. N. Day by default; E. P. Nevin, New York, defeated C. B. Judge, 6—4, 6—4; J. T. Bowen, Chicago, defeated C. R. Currier, 3—6, 6—2, 7—2.

Wright in Rhode Island Finals.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 6.—Beals C. Wright of Boston and A. F. Kennedy, Jr., of Philadelphia will cross racquets at the Agawam Hunt to-morrow for the Rhode Island State tennis championship. Wright and Kennedy won their way to the finals to-day by defeating respectively Russell N. Dana and J. O. Ames of Rhode Island. Kennedy is not yet out of his 'teens, and his victory over Ames, a seasoned player, was a surprise.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Gr'ds, To-day, 3:45 P. M.—Giants vs. Pittsburg. Reed. Seats and Boxes at Club's office, St. Av. Bldg., 9 to 12 A. M.

CYCLIST'S NARROW ESCAPE.

William Shields Falls from Motor at 85-Mile Pace and Is Unhurt.

William Shields of Syracuse had a most fortunate escape from serious injury last night at the Brighton Beach Stadium Motordrome when he fell from his motor cycle during the progress of the first heat of the five-mile professional race when riding at a pace of eighty-five miles an hour.

Shields, with Billy Wray of New York and George Lockner, Syracuse, had been see-sawing in the matter of making pace up to the middle part of the second last lap, this stage of the contest finding the trio almost aligned with Shields in the centre.

In an effort to improve his position Shields attempted to make his way through a gap which seemed to have been opened up when Lockner swung up the bank a trifle. The latter's move was instantly changed to a short cut down the bank in the doing of which he just touched Shields's handle bars which caused the machine to take a jump, unseating the rider, who landed all in a heap on the flat running board from which he rebounded into the grass of the infield.

Rubber-ball-like, he bounced to his feet and promptly chased after his wheel, which was performing stunts along the track, the engine keeping it going for a hundred yards before it slid off into the infield with nothing damaged but the left pedal.

The race proved the greatest exhibition of nervy riding seen at the Beach this year, as each of the men seemed to be inviting disaster by their daring work of running up the bank to the lead, which was followed by a shoot down the bank for the pole. At no stage of the race up to the mishap to Shields was there ever more than a length between the riders, and it was concededly the event of the season thus far.

Eddie Hasha, the Tod Sloan of the motor cycle game, established himself with the fans in the four-mile match race in which he had the hitherto unbeatable Johnny Albright of Denver as an opponent. Apparently on appearance Albright, on the pole, was in command to the bell lap, where Hasha laid closer to his handle bars and got home by an open length in 2:53 4-5.

For the second heat Hasha was compelled, because of having broken one of the gear cases of his wheel, to use Chapple's, in which he had to put a new rear wheel. Albright got away two lengths to the good and a pretty race ensued. The Denverite led up to the last twenty-five yards, where Hasha got up and won by half a wheel in 2:56 3-5.

Billy Wray was again awarded the ten-mile handicap, having been conceded three laps by Arthur Chapple, who was placed second, with Albright third, the latter being in receipt of one lap. On all sides it was conceded that the F. A. M. officials got the scoring mixed up and it was quite apparent that Chapple had won. The time was 6:38. The summary:

Two-Mile Race, Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by James B. French, Brooklyn, (½ lap;) John W. Constant, New York, (scratch,) second. Time—1:37. Second Heat—Won by French, (½ lap;) Constant, (scratch,) second. Time—1:33.

Five-Mile Race, Professional.—First Heat—Won by W. H. Wray, New York; George Lockner, Syracuse, second; Ferdie Mercier, Brooklyn, third. Time—3:45 4-5. Won by inches. Second Heat—Won by Wray, Lockner, second. Time—3:54 1-5. Won by a wheel's length. Third Heat—Won by Lockner; Wray, second. Time—3:51 3-5. Won by inches.

Time Trial.—Arthur Chapple; one mile, 0:40.

Match Race, Four Miles, (Eddie Hasha, Dallas, vs. Johnny Albright, Denver.)—First Heat—Won by Hasha. Time—2:53 4-5. Won by an open length. Second Heat and Race—Won by Hasha. Time—2:56 3-5. Won by half a wheel.

FINE POLO AT PIER.

Young Players in Saddle Show Brilliantly, Philadelphians Winning.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—While two games were scheduled today in the junior polo championship at the Point Judith Polo Club, the most interesting match was to start the one-day handicap. This was a game marked by the brilliant efforts of young players, the Wanderers, who consisted of James Park, Thomas Le Boutillier, F. A. Gill, and B. F. Gatins, opposed to the Philadelphia Country Club team, made up of J. R. Fell, F. S. Von Stade, C. C. Rumsey, and J. W. Converse. Harry N. Halff was the referee, and for once the referee was better mounted than the players.

The game was quite the event of the afternoon. It was of but four periods, so that the Point Judith Wanderers received handicap odds of 2½ goals. Gatins in the course of the play managed to increase this advantage by two goals, but Gill was penalized for a foul, so that at the end of the contest the Wanderers had only a total of four goals. The Country Club players, on the other hand, were very energetic and powerful. Von Stade made two goals, Fell two, Rumsey one, and Converse one. So that this total of six won out for them. Piping Rock defeated Back River in the junior championship by a score of 11½ to 1½. The summary:

PIPING ROCK.	BACK RIVER.
No. 1—J. C. Rathborne.	No. 1—Capt. Long.
No. 2—R. Belmont.	No. 2—A. H. Gault.
No. 3—H. Tweed.	No. 3—H. D. MacDougall
Back—J. B. Thomas.	Back—Capt. D. Ross.

Goals by Piping Rock—Tweed, (6,) Belmont, (4,) Rathborne, pony; lost on penalty, ½. Net score—11½. Goals by Back River—Capt. Ross, (2;) lost by penalty, ½. Net score—1½. Referee—R. Bullock.

William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., was thrown from his pony and seriously hurt in a practice game. He has a broken collarbone and internal injuries are feared.

W. J. TRAVIS GOLF VICTOR.

Wins Western New York Amateur Championship, Defeating H. B. Lee.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Walter J. Travis, Jr., of the Garden City Golf Club defeated Howard B Lee of the Detroit Country Club in the finals for the Western New York amateur championship on the links of the Country Club of Buffalo to-day. The final score for the thirty-six holes of match play was 4 up and 3 to play in favor of Travis.

This morning, at the end of the first round, Travis led 3 up. There was a good gallery following the play during both the morning and afternoon rounds. The medal score for the thirty-six holes was: Travis, 73—75—148; Lee, 77—79—156.

The course was in only fair playing condition, but weather conditions were ideal.

Ekwanok Golf Starts To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 6.—One hundred and eighty-two players are paired and timed for the qualifying round of the first President's Cup tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club, which begins to-morrow morning. The first players leave the tee at 7:18 o'clock, and there will be no break in the starting before 4:40 o'clock in the afternoon. Fred Herreshoff, who has played in this competition for ten years in succession and has been the winner on two occasions, was among the last to enter. Every part of the East, and Chicago and other parts of the Middle West, are represented. A partial list of the more promising candidates for the trophies follows: From Garden City—W. J. Travis, J. M. Ward, A. R. Fish, R. H. Robertson, Chase Mellen, S. C. Mabon, and A. P. Alvord. From Brae Burn—Al. White, Francis Ouimet, H. W. Stuckler, W. C. Chick, and D. W. Houston. B. W. Corkeran, Baltimore; C. C. Klamos, Chicago; G. C. Harry Potter, St. Louis; C. H. Gardner, Agawam; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn; F. A. Martin and H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis; J. H. Stevens, the New Hampshire champion; Tom and Sherill Sherman of Yahnundasis, and G. H. Crocker of Brookline.

Ladies Play in Hollywood Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 6.—Play for the ladies' championship and second cups was started to-day at the Hollywood Golf Club links. The match will not be finished before Friday. The first eight qualifying for the ladies' championship cup were Mrs. S. Rossin, Mrs. E. J. Salomon, Miss Greenhall, Miss Goldsmith, Mrs. E. S. Bayer, Miss Louise Bijur, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, and Mrs. B. T. Tim. The eight who qualified for the second cups were Mrs. Clifford Seasongood, Miss Florine Content, Mrs. W. W. Vaughn, Mrs. E. Goldsmith, Miss Florine Bach, Mrs. Jacobson, Mrs. Forsch, and Mrs. Leonard Cohen.

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JOE PATCHEN II. WINS FORT PITT STAKES

Unbeaten Horse Captures Pacing Race in Grand Circuit Racing at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—It was a day of close finishes at the racing of the Grand Circuit to-day, with a fair representation of the aristocracy among the starters. Scions of the Patchen, Patch, and Gentry families started in the two pacing events, but only one, Joe Patchen II., lived up to family traditions. He was in the Fort Pitt stake, 2:13 class, and took the race in straight heats, going two of them in 2:05 each. Pearl Patch, a bay mare by Dan Patch, was a disapointment, getting no better than third money.

The Patchen horse clearly outclassed his field. He has not been beaten this year. He got away to a clean lead in all three heats and was never worried by Grand Opera, who ran second. In the first heat Grand Opera and Pearl Patch made a fine brush of it for place, Joe Patchen being a length or more in the lead. In the second heat Pearl Patch was again beaten out for place by Grand Opera, Gray whipping hard to bring her under the wire third, but Stetbrino Lad, in a burst of speed, crowded the Patch horse into fourth.

In the 2:12 pace Jones Gentry and Princess Patch were looked upon to furnish the excitement, but there was little trouble in the former taking every heat. Third money was all Princess Patch could win. In the second heat Cox, with Mansfield, crowded Gentry at the three-quarter pole, but coming into the stretch Murray pulled out in a safe lead. Gentry did the last heat in 2:05¼.

The preparation stake for two-year-old trotters was the best race of the day. The time in the first heat, 2:13½, is the fastest run thus early in the season, with one exception, and this at Detroit two years ago. Lord Allen took this race in two straight heats. The summary:

2:12 Class.—Pacing, three in five; purse, $1,000.

Jones Gentry, ch. g., (Murray)	1	1	1
Mansfield, b. s., (Cox)	2	2	2
Princess Patch, b. m., (H. Gray)	3	3	5
Lily Woodford, b. m., (Jamison)	5	4	3
Fern Hal, blk. m., (MacPherson)	4	7	4
Idol Chimes, br. s., (Geers)	6	5	6
Ideal, b. g., (Ray)	7	6	7
Helen Tell, b. m., (Montgomery)	Dis.		

Time—2:06½; 2:07½; 2:05¼.

The Fort Pitt 2:13 pace, three in five; purse, $2,500.

Joe Patchen II., b. s., (Fleming)	1	1	1
Grand Opera, b. s., (Snow)	2	2	2
Pearl Patch, b. m., (Gray)	3	4	3
Stetbrino Lad, ch. s., (Rodney)	8	3	7
Beth Clark, blk. m., (McDonald)	4	5	6
Denver Jay, b. g., (Macy)	6	8	4
Ad F., b. s., (Cox)	5	6	5
Chimes Hal, roan s., (Murphy)	7	7	8
The Assessor, b. g., (Geers)	Dis.		

Time—2:05; 2:08½; 2:05.

The Preparation, for two-year-old trotters, two in three; purse, $2,000.

Ford Allen, b. c., (McDonald)	1	1
Sweet Alice, b. m., (J. Benyon)	5	2
Nowaday Girl, b. f., (Lassell)	2	5
Ruby Watts, b. c., (Wright)	3	4
McGowan, b. c., (Andrew)	4	3
Tom Minton, b. c., (Cox)	Dis.	
Cegantle, br. c., (Murphy)	Dis.	
Carsto, b. c., (Tiffany)	Dis.	

Time—2:13½; 2:15.

Sweet Alice and Nowaday Girl divided second and third money. Ruby Watts and McGowan divided fourth money.

2:08 Class.—Trotting, two in three; purse, $1,200.

Helen Stiles, b. m., (Murphy)	2	1	1
Elizabeth Ray, b. m., (Snow)	1	2	4
Baron May, b. s., (Cox)	3	5	2
Todd Mac, b. h., (Valentine)	4	3	3
King Brook, blk. g., (Higgins)	5	4	ro

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¾; 2:10½.

Olympian and Blooded Horses Arrive.

Having 173 blooded horses aboard and a few persons of note, the steamship Minnewaska of the Atlantic Transport Line arrived at this port from London yesterday. The horses were of the Belgian and Norman types and are destined for the West, where they will take their part in revivifying the native American blood. Lieut. E. F. Graham, United State Army, who, with several troopers, took part in the riding contests at Stockholm, where they won third place, returned on the Minnewaska.

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A stringent and efficient Corrupt Practices act, applying to primaries as well as elections.
Publicity of campaign contributions.
Initiative, referendum, and recall.
Recall of judicial decisions.
Simplifying the process for amendment of the Constitution.
Strengthening of the pure food law.
Establishment of a National Health Department.
Social and industrial justice to wage workers, including a minimum wage.
Insurance and old-age pensions for employes.
Regulation of conditions of labor, hours of work for women, prohibition of child labor.
Federal control of trusts.
A National Industrial Commission, controlling all inter-State industry.
Revision of the tariff in the interest of employe and consumer.
A permanent tariff commission, non-partisan.
Land monopoly tax.
Suffrage for women.
Regulation of hearing in contempt cases.
Internal waterway improvements.
Reform of the currency to give greater elasticity.
Conservation of forests, mines, water power.
Development and control of the Mississippi River.
Government ownership of Alaska railroads.
Leasing system for Alaska coal fields.
A larger navy.
Fortification of the Panama Canal and strict observance of the canal treaty.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Col. Roosevelt's speech, outlining his views on the leading questions of the day, is herewith reproduced in full. He said:

To you, men and women who have come here to this great city of this great State formally to launch a new party, a party of the people of the whole Union, the National Progressive Party, I extend my hearty greeting. You are taking a bold and a greatly needed step for the service of our beloved country. The old parties are husks, with no real soul within either, divided on artificial lines, boss-ridden and privilege-controlled, each a jumble of incongruous elements, and neither daring to speak out wisely and fearlessly what should be said on the vital issues of the day. This new movement is a movement of truth, sincerity, and wisdom, a movement which proposes to put at the service of all our people the collective power of the people, through their governmental agencies, alike in the Nation and in the several States. We propose boldly to face the real and great questions of the day, and not skillfully to evade them as do the old parties. We propose to raise aloft a standard to which all honest men can repair, and under which all can fight, no matter what their past political differences, if they are content to face the future and no longer to dwell among the dead issues of the past. We propose to put forth a platform which shall not be a platform of the ordinary and insincere kind, but shall be a contract with the people; and, if the people accept this contract by putting us in power, we shall hold ourselves under honorable obligation to fulfill every promise it contains as loyally as if it were actually enforceable under the penalties of the law.

No Hope from the Old Parties.

The prime need to-day is to face the fact that we are now in the midst of a great economic evolution. There is urgent necessity of applying both common sense and the highest ethical standard to this movement for better economic conditions among the mass of our people if we are to make it one of healthy evolution and not one of revolution. It is, from the standpoint of our country, wicked as well as foolish longer to refuse to face the real issues of the day. Only by so facing them can we go forward; and to do this we must break up the old party organizations and obliterate the old cleavage lines on the dead issues inherited from fifty years ago. Our fight is a fundamental fight against both of the old corrupt party machines, for both are under the dominion of the plunder league of the professional politicians who are controlled and sustained by the great beneficiaries of privilege and reaction. How close is the alliance between the two machines is shown by the attitude of that portion of those Northeastern newspapers, including the majority of the great dailies in all the Northeastern cities—Boston, Buffalo, Springfield, Hartford, Philadelphia, and, above all, New York—which are controlled by or representative of the interests which, in popular phrase, are conveniently grouped together as the Wall Street interests.

The large majority of these papers supported Judge Parker for the Presidency in 1904; almost unanimously they supported Mr. Taft for the Republican nomination this year; the large majority are now supporting Prof. Wilson for the election. Some of them still prefer Mr. Taft to Mr. Wilson, but all make either Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson their first choice; and one of the ludicrous features of the campaign is that those papers supporting Prof. Wilson show the most jealous partisanship for Mr. Taft whenever they think his interests are jeopardized by the Progressive movement—that, for instance, any Electors will obey the will of the majority of the Republican voters at the primaries and vote for me instead of obeying the will of the Messrs. Barnes-Penrose-Guggenheim combination by voting for Mr. Taft. No better proof can be given than this of the fact that the fundamental concern of the privileged interests is to beat the new party. Some of them would rather beat it with Mr. Wilson; others would rather beat it with Mr. Taft; but the difference between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft they consider as trivial, as a mere matter of personal preference. Their real fight is for either, as against the Progressives. They represent the allied reactionaries of the country, and they are against the new party because to their unerring vision it is evident that the real danger to privilege comes from the new party, and from the new party alone. The men who presided over the Baltimore and the Chicago Conventions, and the great bosses who controlled the two conventions, Mr. Root and Mr. Parker, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Taggart, Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. Sullivan, differ from one another of course on certain points. But these are the differences which one corporation lawyer has with another corporation lawyer when acting for different corporations. They come together at once as against a common enemy when the dominion of both is threatened by the supremacy of the people of the United States, now aroused to the need of a National alignment on the vital economic issues of this generation.

No Faith in Platforms.

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic platform contains the slightest promise of approaching the great problems of to-day either with understanding or good faith; and yet never was there greater need in this Nation than now of understanding, and of action taken in good faith, on the part of the men and the organizations shaping our Governmental policy. Moreover, our needs are such that there should be coherent action among those responsible for the conduct of National affairs and those responsible for the conduct of State affairs; because our aim should be the same in both State and Nation; that is, to use the Government as an efficient agency for the practical betterment of social and economic conditions throughout this land. There are other important things to be done, but this is the most important thing. It is preposterous to leave such a movement in the hands of men who have broken their promises as have the present heads of the Republican organization, (not of the Republican voters, for they in no shape represent the rank and file of Republican voters.) These men by their deeds give the lie to their words. There is no health in them, and they cannot be trusted. But the Democratic Party is just as little to be trusted. The Underwood-Fitzgerald combination in the House of Representatives has shown that it cannot safely be trusted to maintain the interests of this country abroad or to represent the interests of the plain people at home.

The control of the various State bosses in the State organizations has been strengthened by the action at Baltimore; and scant indeed would be the use of exchanging the whips of Messrs. Barnes, Penrose, and Guggenheim for the scorpions of Messrs. Murphy, Taggart, and Sullivan. Finally, the Democratic platform not only shows an utter failure to understand either present conditions or the means of making these conditions better, but also a reckless willingness to try to attract various sections of the electorate by making mutually incompatible promises which there is not the slightest intention of redeeming, and which, if redeemed, would result in sheer ruin. Far-seeing patriots should turn scornfully from men who seek power on a platform which with exquisite nicety combines silly inability to understand the National needs and dishonest insincerity in promising conflicting and impossible remedies.

If this country is really to go forward along the path of social and economic justice, there must be a new party of Nation-wide and non-sectional principles, a party where the titular National chiefs and the real State leaders shall be in genuine accord, a party in whose counsels the people shall be supreme, a party that shall represent in the Nation and the several States alike the same cause, the cause of human rights and of governmental efficiency. At present both of the old parties are controlled by professional politicians in the interests of the privileged classes, and apparently each has set up as its ideal of business and political development a government by financial despotism tempered by make-believe political assassination. Democrats and Republicans alike, they represent government of the needy many by professional politicians in the interests of the rich few. This is class government, and class government of a peculiarly unwholesome kind.

The Right of the People to Rule.

It seems to me, therefore, that the time is ripe, and overripe, for a genuine Progressive movement, Nation-wide and justice loving, sprung from and responsible to the people themselves, and sundered by a great gulf from both of the old party organizations, while representing all that is best in the hopes, beliefs, and aspirations of the plain people who make up the immense majority of the rank and file of both old parties.

The first essential in the Progressive programme is the right of the people to rule. But a few months ago our opponents were assuring us with insincere clamor that it was absurd for us to talk about desiring that the people should rule, because, as a matter of fact, the people actually do rule. Since that time the actions of the Chicago convention, and to an only less degree of the Baltimore convention, have shown in striking fashion how little the people do rule under our present conditions. We should provide by National law for Presidential primaries. We should provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. We should provide for a short ballot; nothing makes it harder for the people to control their public servants than to force them to vote for so many officials that they cannot really keep track of any one of them, so that each becomes indistinguishable in the crowd around him. There must be stringent and efficient corrupt practices acts, applying to the primaries as well as the elections; and there should be publicity of campaign contributions during the campaign.

We should provide throughout this Union for giving the people in every State the real right to rule themselves, and really and not nominally to control their public servants and their agencies for doing the public business, an incident of this being giving the people the right themselves to do this public business if they find it impossible to get what they desire through the existing agencies. I do not attempt to dogmatize as to the machinery by which this end should be achieved. In each community it must be shaped so as to correspond not merely with the needs but with the customs and ways of thought of that community, and no community has a right to dictate to any other in this matter. But wherever representative government has in actual fact become non-representative, there the people should secure to themselves the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, doing it in such fashion as to make it evident that they do not intend to use these instrumentalities wantonly or frequently, but to hold them ready for use in order to correct the misdeeds or failures of the public servants when it has become evident that these misdeeds and failures cannot be corrected in ordinary and normal fashion. The administrative officer should be given full power, for otherwise he cannot do well the people's work, and the people should be given full power over him.

Representative Government.

I do not mean that we shall abandon representative government; on the contrary, I mean that we shall devise methods by which our Government shall become really representative. To use such measures as the initiative, referendum, and recall indiscriminately and promiscuously on all kinds of occasions would undoubtedly cause disaster, but events have shown that at present our institutions are not representative—at any rate in many States, and sometimes in the Nation—and that we cannot wisely afford to let this condition of things remain longer uncorrected. We have permitted the growing up of a breed of politicians who, sometimes for improper political purposes, sometimes as a means of serving the great special interests of privilege which stand behind them, twist so-called representative institutions into a means of thwarting instead of expressing the deliberate and well-thought-out judgment of the people as a whole. This cannot be permitted. We choose our representatives for two purposes. In the first place, we choose them with the desire that, as experts, they shall study certain matters with which we, the people as a whole, cannot be intimately acquainted, and that as regards these matters they shall formulate a policy for our betterment. Even as regards such a policy, and the actions taken thereunder, we ourselves should have the right ultimately to vote our disapproval of it, if we feel such disapproval. But, in the next place, our representatives are chosen to carry out certain policies as to which we have definitely made up our minds, and here we expect them to represent us by doing what we have decided ought to be done. All I desire to do by securing more direct control of the governmental agents and agencies of the people is to give the people the chance to make their representatives really represent them whenver the Government becomes misrepresentative instead of representative.

I have not come to this way of thinking from close study, or as a mere matter of theory; I have been forced to it by a long experience with the actual conditions of our political life. A few years ago, for instance, there was very little demand in this country for Presidential primaries. There would have been no demand now if the politicians had really endeavored to carry out the will of the people as regards nominations for President. But, largely under the influence of special privilege in the business world, there have arisen castes of politicians who not only do not represent the people, but who make their bread and butter by thwarting the wishes of the people. This is true of the bosses of both political parties in my own State of New York, and it is just as true of the bosses of one or the other political party in a great many States of the Union. The power of the people must be made supreme within the several party organizations.

Attacks the Bosses.

In the contest which culminated six weeks ago in this city I speedily found that my chance was at a minimum in any State where I could not get an expression of the people themselves in the primaries. I found that if I could appeal to the rank and file of the Republican voters, I could generally win, whereas, if I had to appeal to the political caste—which includes the most noisy defenders of the old system—I generally lost. Moreover, I found, as a matter of fact, not as a matter of theory, that these politicians habitually and unhesitatingly resort to every species of mean swindling and cheating in order to carry their point. It is because of the general recognition of this fact that the words politics and politicians have grown to have a sinister meaning throughout this country. The bosses and their agents in the National Republican Convention at Chicago treated political theft as a legitimate political weapon. It is instructive to compare the votes of States where there were open primaries and the votes of States where there were not. In Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio we had direct primaries, and the Taft machine was beaten two to one. Between and bordering on these States were Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky. In these States we could not get direct primaries, and the politicians elected two delegates to our one. In the first three States the contests were absolutely open, absolutely honest. The rank and file expressed their wishes, and there was no taint of fraud about what they did. In the other three States the contest was marked by every species of fraud and violence on the part of our opponents, and half the Taft delegates in the Chicago convention from these States had tainted titles.

The entire Wall Street press at this moment is vigorously engaged in denouncing the direct primary system and upholding the old convention system, or, as they call it, the "old representative system." They are so doing because they know that the bosses and the powers of special privilege have tenfold the chance under the convention system that they have when the rank and file of the people can express themselves at the primaries. The nomination of Mr. Taft at Chicago was a fraud upon the rank and file of the Republican Party; it was obtained only by defrauding the rank and file of the party of their right to express their choice; and such fraudulent action does not bind a single honest member of the party.

Well, what the National Committee and the fraudulent majority of the National Convention did at Chicago in misrepresenting the people has been done again and again in Congress, perhaps especially in the Senate and in the State Legislatures. Again and again laws demanded by the people have been refused to the people because the representatives of the people misrepresented them. Now, my proposal is merely that we shall give to the people the power, to be used not wantonly, but only in exceptional cases, themselves to see to it that the governmental action taken in their name is really the action they desire.

The People and the Courts.

The American people, and not the courts, are to determine their own fundamental policies. The people should have power to deal with the effect of the acts of all their governmental agencies. This must be extended to include the effects of judicial acts as well as the acts of executive and legislative representatives of the people. Where the Judge merely does justice as between man and man, not dealing with constitutional questions, then the interest of the public is only to see that he is a wise and upright Judge. Means should be devised for making it easier than at present to get rid of an incompetent Judge; means should be devised by the bar and the bench, acting in conjunction with the various legislative bodies, to make justice far more expeditious and more certain than at present.

The stick-in-the-bark legalism, the legalism that subordinates equity to technicalities, should be recognized as a potent enemy of justice. But this is not the matter of most concern at the moment. Our prime concern is that in dealing with the fundamental law of the land, in assuming finally to interpret it, and therefore finally to make it, the acts of the courts should be subject to, and not above, the final control of the people as a whole. I deny that the American people have surrendered to any set of men, no matter what their position or their character, the final right to determine those fundamental questions upon which free self-government ultimately depends. The people themselves must be the ultimate makers of their own Constitution, and where their agents differ in their interpretations of the Constitution the people themselves should be given the chance, after full and deliberate judgment, authoritatively to settle what interpretation it is that their representatives shall thereafter adopt as binding.

Constitutional Amendments.

Whenever in our constitutional system of government there exist general prohibitions that, as interpreted by the courts, nullify, or may be used to nullify, specific laws passed, and admittedly passed, in the interest of social justice, we are for such immediate law, or amendment to the Constitution, if that be necessary, as will thereafter permit a reference to the people of the public effect of such decision, under forms securing full deliberation, to the end that the specific act of the legislative branch of the Government thus judicially nullified, and such amendments thereof as come within its scope and purpose, may constitutionally be excepted by vote of the people from the general prohibitions, the same as if that particular act had been expressly excepted when the prohibition was adopted. This will necessitate the establishment of machinery for making much easier of amendment both the National and the several State Constitutions, especially with the view of prompt action on certain judicial decisions—action as specific and limited as that taken by the passage of the Eleventh Amendment to the National Constitution. We are not in this decrying the courts. That was reserved for the Chicago Convention in its plank respecting impeachment. Impeachment implies the proof of dishonesty. We do not question the general honesty of the courts. But in applying to present-day social conditions the general prohibitions that were intended originally as safeguards to the citizen against the arbitrary power of Government in the hands of caste and privilege, these prohibitions have been turned by the courts from safeguards against political and social privilege into barriers against political and social justice and advancement. Our purpose is not to impugn the courts, but to emancipate them from a position where they stand in the way of social justice, and to emancipate the people, in an orderly way, from the iniquity of enforced submission to a doctrine which would turn constitutional provisions which were intended to favor social justice and advancement into prohibitions against such justice and advancement.

We in America have peculiar need thus to make the acts of the courts subject to the people, because, owing to causes which I need not now discuss, the courts have here grown to occupy a position unknown in any other country, a position of superiority over both the Legislature and the Executive. Just at this time, when we have begun in this country to move toward social and industrial betterment and true industrial democracy, this attitude on the part of the courts is of grave portent, because privilege has intrenched itself in many courts, just as it formerly intrenched itself in many legislative bodies and in many executive offices. Even in England, where the constitution is based upon the theory of the supremacy of the legislative body over the courts, the cause of democracy has at times been hampered by court action. In a recent book by a notable English Liberal leader, L. T. Hobhouse, there occur the following sentences dealing with this subject:

> Labor itself had experienced the full brunt of the attack. It had come, not from the politicians, but from the Judges; but in this country we have to realize that within wide limits the Judges are in effect legislators, and legislators with a certain persistent bent which can be held in check only by the constant vigilance and repeated efforts of the recognized organ for the making and repeal of law.

It thus appears that even in England it is necessary to exercise vigilance in order to prevent reactionary thwarting of the popular will by courts that are subject to the power of the Legislature. In the United States, where the courts are supreme over the Legislature, it is vital that the people should keep in their own hands the right of interpreting their own Constitution when their public servants differ as to the interpretation.

I am well aware that every upholder of privilege, every hired agent or beneficiary of the special interests, including many well-meaning parlor reformers, will denounce all this as "Socialism" or "anarchy"—the same terms they used in the past in denouncing the movements to control the railways and to control public utilities. As a matter of fact, the propositions I make constitute neither anarchy nor Socialism, but, on the contrary, a corrective to Socialism and an antidote to anarchy.

Justice to the Wageworkers.

I especially challenge the attention of the people to the need of dealing in far-reaching fashion with our human resources, and therefore our labor power. In a century and a quarter as a Nation the American people have subdued and settled the vast reaches of a continent; ahead lies the greater task of building upon this foundation, by themselves, for themselves, and with themselves, an American Commonwealth which in its social and economic structure shall be four square with democracy. With England striving to make good the human wreckage to which a scrap-heap scheme of industrialism has relegated her, with Germany putting the painstaking resources of an empire at the work of developing her crafts and industrial sciences, with the Far East placing in the hands of its millions the tools invented and fashioned by Western civilization, it behooves Americans to keep abreast of the great industrial changes and to show that the people themselves, through popular self-government, can meet an age of crisis with wisdom and strength.

In the last twenty years an increasing percentage of our people have come to depend on industry for their livelihood, so that to-day the wage-workers in industry rank in importance side by side with the tillers of the soil. As a people we cannot afford to let any group of citizens or any individual citizen live or labor under conditions which are injurious to the common welfare. Industry, therefore, must submit to such public regulation as will make it a means of life and health, not of death or inefficiency. We must protect the crushable elements at the base of our present industrial structure.

The first charge on the industrial statesmanship of the day is to prevent human waste. The dead weight of orphanage and depleted craftsmanship, of crippled workers and workers suffering from trade diseases, of casual labor, of insecure old age, and of household depletion due to industrial conditions are, like our depleted soils, our gashed mountainsides and flooded river bottoms, so many strains upon the National structure, draining the reserve strength of all industries and showing beyond all peradventure the public element and public concern in industrial health.

Ultimately we desire to use the Government to aid, as far as can safely be done, in helping the industrial tool-users to become in part tool-owners, just as our farmers now are. Ultimately the Government may have to join more efficiently than at present in strengthening the hands of the workingmen who already stand at a high level, industrially and socially, and who who are able by joint action to serve themselves. But the most pressing and immediate need is to deal with the cases of those who are on the level, and who are not only in need themselves, but, because of their need, tend to jeopardize the welfare of those who are better off. We hold that under no industrial order, in no commonwealth, in no trade, and in no establishment should industry be carried on under conditions inimical to the social welfare. The abnormal, ruthless, spendthrift industry or establishment tends to drag down all to the level of the least considerate.

Here the sovereign responsibility of the people as a whole should be placed beyond all quibble and dispute.

What the People Should Know.

The public needs have been well summarized as follows:

> First—We hold that the public has a right to complete knowledge of the facts of work.
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> Second—On the basis of these facts and with the recent discoveries of physicians and neurologists, engineers, and economists, the public can formulate minimum occupational standards below which, demonstrably, work can be prosecuted only at a human deficit.
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> Third—In the third place, we hold that all industrial conditions which fall below such standards should come within the scope of governmental action and control in the same way that subnormal sanitary conditions are subject to public regulation and for the same reason—because they threaten the general welfare.

To the first end we hold that the constituted authorities should be empowered to require all employers to file with them for public purposes such wage scales and other data as the public element in industry demands. The movement for honest weights and measures has its counterpart in industry. All tallies, scales, and check systems should be open to public inspection and inspection of committees of the workers concerned. All deaths, injuries, and diseases due to industrial operation should be reported to public authorities.

To the second end, we hold that minimum wage commissions should be established in the Nation and in each State to inquire into wages paid in various industries and to determine the standard which the public ought to sanction as a minimum; and we believe that, as a present installment of what we hope for in the future, there should be at once established in the Nation and its several States minimum standards for the wages of women, taking the present Massachusetts law as a basis from which to start and on which to improve. We pledge the Federal Government to an investigation of industries along the lines pursued by the Bureau of Mines with the view to establishing standards of sanitation and safety; we call for the standardization of mine and factory inspection by inter-State agreement or the establishment of a Federal standard. We stand for the passage of legislation in the Nation and in all States providing standards of compensation for industrial accidents and death, and for diseases clearly due to the nature of conditions of industry, and we stand for the adoption by law of a fair standard of compensation for casualties resulting fatally which shall clearly fix the minimum compensation in all cases.

In the third place, certain industrial conditions fall clearly below the levels which the public to-day sanction.

Needs of Wage Earners.

We stand for a living wage. Wages are subnormal if they fail to provide a living for those who devote their time and energy to industrial occupations. The monetary equivalent of a living wage varies according to local conditions, but must include enough to secure the elements of a normal standard of living—a standard high enough to make morality possible, to provide for education and recreation, to care for immature members of the family, to maintain the family during periods of sickness, and to permit of reasonable saving for old age.

Hours are excessive if they fail to afford the worker sufficient time to recuperate and return to his work thoroughly refreshed. We hold that the night labor of women and children is abnormal and should be prohibited; we hold that the employment of women over forty-eight hours per week is abnormal and should be prohibited. We hold that the seven-day working week is abnormal, and we hold that one day of rest in seven should be provided by law. We hold that the continuous industries, operating twenty-four hours out of twenty-four, are abnormal, and where, because of public necessity or of technical reasons (such as molten metal,) the twenty-four hours must be divided into two shifts of twelve hours or three shifts of eight, they should by law be divided into three of eight.

Safety conditions are abnormal when, through unguarded machinery, poisons, electrical voltage, or otherwise, the workers are subjected to unnecessary hazards of life and limb; and all such occupations should come under governmental regulation and control.

Home life is abnormal when tenement manufacture is carried on in the household. It is a serious menace to health, education, and childhood, and should therefore be entirely prohibited. Temporary construction camps are abnormal homes and should be subjected to governmental sanitary regulation.

The premature employment of children is abnormal and should be prohibited; so also the employment of women in manufacturing, commerce, or other trades where work compels standing constantly; and also any employment of women in such trades for a period of at least eight weeks at time of childbirth.

Our aim should be to secure conditions which will tend everywhere toward regular industry, and will do away with the necessity for rush periods, followed by out-of-work seasons, which put so severe a strain on wage workers.

Insurance—Woman's Suffrage.

It is abnormal for any industry to throw back upon the community the human wreckage due to its wear and tear, and the hazards of sickness, accident, invalidism, involuntary unemployment, and old age should be provided for through insurance. This should be made a charge in whole or in part upon the industries, the employer, the employe, and perhaps the people at large contributing severally in some degree. Wherever such standards are not met by given establishments, by given industries, are unprovided for by a Legislature, or are balked by unenlightened courts, the workers are in jeopardy, the progressive employer is penalized, and the community pays a heavy cost in lessened efficiency and in misery. What Germany has done in the way of old-age pensions or insurance should be studied by us, and the system adapted to our uses, with whatever modifications are rendered necessary by our different ways of life and habits of thought.

Workingwomen have the same need to combine for protection that workingmen have; the ballot is as necessary for one class as for the other; we do not believe that with the two sexes there is identity of function, but we do believe that there should be equality of right, and therefore we favor woman suffrage. Surely if women could vote, they would strengthen the hands of those who are endeavoring to deal in efficient fashion with evils such as the white slave traffic; evils which can in part be dealt with nationally, but which in large part can be reached only by determined local action, such as insisting on the widespread publication of the names of the owners, the landlords, of houses used for immoral purposes.

No people are more vitally interested than workingmen and workingwomen in questions affecting the public health. The pure food law must be strengthened and efficiently enforced. In the National Government one department should be intrusted with all the agencies relating to the public health, from the enforcement of the pure food law to the administration of quarantine. This department, through its special health service, would co-operate intelligently with the various State and municipal bodies established for the same end. There would be no discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, against or for any one school of medicine or system of healing; the aim would be merely to secure under one administrative body efficient sanitary regulation in the interest of the people as a whole.

Would Aid the Farmer.

There is no body of our people whose interests are more inextricably interwoven with the interests of all the people than is the case with the farmers. The Country Life Commission should be revived with greatly increased powers; its abandonment was a severe blow to the interests of our people. The welfare of the farmer is a basic need of this Nation. It is the men from the farm who in the past have taken the lead in every great movement within this Nation, whether in time of war or in time of peace. It is well to have our cities prosper, but it is not well if they prosper at the expense of the country. I am glad to say that in many sections of our country there has been an extraordinary revival of recent years in intelligent interest in and work for those who live in the open country. In this movement the lead must be taken by the farmers themselves; but our people as a whole, through their governmental agencies, should back the farmers. Everything possible should be done to better the economic condition of the farmer, and also to increase the social value of the life of the farmer, the farmer's wife, and their children. The burdens of labor and loneliness bear heavily on the women in the country; their welfare should be the especial concern of all of us. Everything possible should be done to make life in the country profitable so as to be atractive from the economic standpoint, and also to give an outlet among farming people for those forms of activity which now tend to make life in the cities especially desirable for ambitious men and women. There should be just the same chance to live as full, as well-rounded, and as highly useful lives in the country as in the city.

The Government must co-operate with the farmer to make the farm more productive. There must be no skinning of the soil. The farm should be left to the farmer's son in better, and not worse, condition because of its cultivation. Moreover, every invention and improvement, every discovery and economy, should be at the service of the farmer in the work of production; and, in addition, he should be helped to co-operate in business fashion with his fellows, so that the money paid by the consumer for the product of the soil shall to as large a degree as possible go into the pockets of the man who raised that product from the soil. So long as the farmer leaves co-operative activities with their profit-sharing to the city man of business, so long will the foundations of wealth be undermined and the comforts of enlightenment be impossible in the country communities. In every respect this Nation has to learn the lessons of efficiency in production and distribution, and of avoidance of waste and destruction; we must develop and improve instead of exhausting our resources. It is entirely possible by improvements in production, in the avoidance of waste, and in business methods on the part of the farmer to give him an increased income from his farm while at the same time reducing to the consumer the price of the article raised on the farm. Important although education is everywhere, it has a special importance in the country. The country school must fit the country life; in the country, as elsewhere, education must be hitched up with life. The country church and the country Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations have great parts to play. The farmers must own and work their own land; steps must be taken at once to put a stop to the tendency toward absentee landlordism and tenant farming; this is one of the most imperative duties confronting the Nation. The question of rural banking and rural credits is also of immediate importance.

Control of Trusts.

The present conditions of business cannot be accepted as satisfactory. There are too many who do not prosper enough, and of the few who prosper greatly there are certainly some whose prosperity does not mean well for the country. Rational progressives, no matter how radical, are well aware that nothing the Government can do will make some men prosper, and we heartily approve the prosperity, no matter how great, of any man if it comes as an incident to rendering service to the community; but we wish to shape conditions so that a greater number of the small men who are decent, industrious, and energetic shall be able to succeed, and so that the big man who is dishonest shall not be allowed to succeed at all.

Our aim is to control business, not to strangle it—and, above all, not to continue a policy of make-believe strangle toward big concerns that do evil, and constant menace toward both big and little concerns that do well. Our aim is to promote prosperity, and then see to its proper division. We do not believe that any good comes to any one by a policy which means destruction of prosperity; for in such cases it is not possible to divide it because of the very obvious fact that there is nothing to divide. We wish to control big business so as to secure among other things good wages for the wage-workers and reasonable prices for the consumers. Whereever in any business the prosperity of the business man is obtained by lowering the wages of his workmen and charging an excessive price to the consumers we wish to interfere and stop such practices. We will not submit to that kind of prosperity any more than we will submit to prosperity obtained by swindling investors or getting unfair advantages over business rivals. But it is obvious that unless the business is prosperous the wage-workers employed therein will be badly paid and the consumers badly served. Therefore not merely as a matter of justice to the business man, but from the standpoint of the self-interest of the wage-worker and the consumer we desire that business shall prosper; but it should be so supervised as to make prosperity also take the shape of good wages to the wage-worker and reasonable prices to the consumer while investors and business rivals are insured just treatment, and the farmer, the man who tills the soil, is protected as sedulously as the wage-worker himself.

Unfortunately, those dealing with the subject have tended to divide into two camps, each as unwise as the other. One camp has fixed its eyes only on the need of prosperity, loudly announcing that our attention must be confined to securing it in bulk, and that the division must be left to take care of itself. This is merely the plan, already tested and found wanting, of giving prosperity to the big men on top, and trusting to their mercy to let something leak through to the mass of their countrymen below—which, in effect, means that there shall be no attempt to regulate the ferocious scramble in which greed and cunning reap the largest rewards. The other set has fixed its eyes purely on the injustices of distribution, omitting all consideration of the need of having something to distribute, and advocates action which, it is true, would abolish most of the inequalities of the distribution of prosperity, but only by the unfortunately simple process of abolishing the prosperity itself. This means merely that conditions are to be evened, not up, but down, so that all shall stand on a common level, where nobody has any prosperity at all. The task of the wise radical must be to refuse to be misled by either set of false advisers; he must both favor and promote the agencies that make for prosperity, and at the same time see to it that these agencies are so used as to be primarily of service to the average man.

Defects of Anti-Trust Law.

Again and again while I was President, from 1902 to 1908, I pointed out that under the anti-trust law alone it was neither possible to put a stop to business abuses nor possible to secure the highest efficiency in the service rendered by business to the general public. The anti-trust law must be kept on our statute books, and, as hereafter shown, must be rendered more effective in the cases where it is applied. But to treat the anti-trust law as an adequate, or as by itself a wise, measure of relief and betterment is a sign not of progress, but of toryism and reaction. It has been of benefit so far as it has implied the recognition of a real and great evil, and the at least sporadic application of the principle that all men alike must obey the law. But as a sole remedy, universally applicable, it has in actual practice completely broken down; as now applied it works more mischief than benefit. It represents the waste of effort—always damaging to a community—which arises from the attempt to meet new conditions by the application of outworn remedies instead of fearlessly and in common-sense fashion facing the new conditions and devising the new remedies which alone can work effectively for good.

The anti-trust law, if interpreted as the Baltimore platform demands it shall be interpreted, would apply to every agency by which not merely industrial but agricultural business is carried on in this country; under such an interpretation it ought in theory to be applied universally, in which case practically all industries would stop; as a matter of fact, it is utterly out of the question to enforce it universally, and, when enforced sporadically, it causes continual unrest, puts the country at a disadvantage with its trade competitors in international commerce, hopelessly puzzles honest business men and honest farmers as to what their rights are, and yet, as has just been shown in the cases of the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust, it is no real check on the great trusts at which it was in theory aimed, and, indeed, operates to their benefit. Moreover, if we are to compete with other nations in the markets of the world as well as to develop our own material civilization at home, we must utilize those forms of industrial organization that are indispensable to the highest industrial productivity and efficiency.

An important volume entitled "Concentration and Control" has just been issued by President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin has been more influential than any other agency in making Wisconsin what it has become, a laboratory for wise social and industrial experiment in the betterment of conditions. President Van Hise is one of those thoroughgoing but sane and intelligent radicals from whom much of leadership is to be expected in such a matter. The sub-title of his book shows that his endeavor is to turn the attention of his countrymen toward practically solving the trust problem of the United States.

Concentration of Business.

In his preface he states that his aim is to suggest a way to gain the economic advantages of the concentration of industry and at the same time to guard the interests of the public and to assist in the rule of enlightenment, reason, fair play, mutual consideration, and toleration. In sum, he shows that unrestrained competition as an economic principle has become too destructive to be permitted to exist, and that the small men must be allowed to co-operate under penalty of succumbing before their big competitors; and yet such co-operation, vitally necessary to the small man, is criminal under the present law. He says:

> With the alternative before the business men of co-operation or failure we may be sure that they will co-operate. Since the law is violated by practically every group of men engaged in trade from one end of the country to the other, they do not feel that in combining they are doing a moral wrong. The selection of the individual or corporation for prosecution depends upon the arbitrary choice of the Attorney General, perhaps somewhat influenced by the odium which attaches to some of the violators of the law. They all take their chance, hoping that the blow will fall elsewhere. With general violation and sporadic enforcement of an impracticable law, we cannot hope that our people will gain respect for it.
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> In conclusion, there is presented as the solution of the difficulties of the present industrial situation, concentration, co-operation, and control. Through concentration we may have the economic advantages coming from magnitude of operations. Through co-operation we may limit the wastes of the competitive system. Through control by commission we may secure freedom for fair competition, elimination of unfair practices, conservation of our natural resources, fair wages, good social conditions, and reasonable prices.
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> Concentration and co-operation in industry in order to secure efficiency are a world-wide movement. The United States cannot resist it. If we isolate ourselves and insist upon the subdivision of industry below the highest economic efficiency, and do not allow co-operation, we shall be defeated in the world's markets. We cannot adopt an economic system less efficient than our great competitors, Germany, England, France, and Austria. Either we must modify our present obsolete laws regarding concentration and co-operation so as to conform with the world movement, or else fall behind in the race for the world's markets. Concentration and co-operation are conditions imperatively essential for industrial advance; but if we allow concentration and co-operation there must be control in order to protect the people, and adequate control is only possible through the administrative commission. Hence concentration, co-operation, and control are the key words for a scientific solution of the mighty industrial problem which now confronts this Nation.

In this main thesis President Van Hise is unquestionably right. The Democratic platform offers nothing in the way of remedy for present industrial conditions except, first, the enforcement of the anti-trust law in a fashion which, if words mean anything, means bringing business to a standstill; and, second, the insistence upon an archaic construction of the States' rights doctrine in thus dealing with inter-State commerce—an insistence which, in the first place, is the most flagrant possible violation of the Constitution to which the members of the Baltimore Convention assert their devotion, and which, in the next place, nullifies and makes an empty pretense of their first statement. The proposals of the platform are so conflicting and so absurd that it is hard to imagine how any attempt could be made in good faith to carry them out; but, if such attempt were sincerely made, it could only produce industrial chaos. Were such an attempt made, every man who acts honestly would have something to fear, and yet no great adroit criminal able to command the advice of the best corporation lawyers would have much to fear.

Urges National Control.

What is needed is action directly the reverse of that thus confusedly indicated. We Progressives stand for the rights of the people. When these rights can best be secured by insistence upon States' rights, then we are for States' rights; when they can best be secured by insistence upon National rights, then we are for National rights. Inter-State commerce can be effectively controlled only by the Nation. The States cannot control it under the Constitution, and to amend the Constitution by giving them control of it would amount to a dissolution of the Government. The worst of the big trusts have always endeavored to keep alive the feeling in favor of having the States themselves, and not the Nation, attempt to do this work, because they know that in the long run such effort would be ineffective. There is no surer way to prevent all successful effort to deal with the trusts than to insist that they be dealt with by the States rather than by the Naion, or to create a conflict between the States and the Nation on the subject. The well-meaning ignorant man who advances such a proposition does as much damage as if he were hired by the trusts themselves, for he is playing the game of every big crooked corporation in the country. The only effective way in which to regulate the trusts is through the exercise of the collective power of our people as a whole through the Governmental agencies established by the Constitution for this very purpose.

Grave injustice is done by the Congress when it fails to give the National Government complete power in this matter; and still graver injustice by the Federal courts when they endeavor in any way to pare down the right of the people collectively to act in this matter as they deem wise; such conduct does itself tend to cause the creation of a twilight zone in which neither the Nation nor the States have power. Fortunately, the Federal courts have more and more of recent years tended to adopt the true doctrine, which is that all these matters are to be settled by the people themselves, and that the conscience of the people, and not the preferences of any servants of the people, is to be the standard in deciding what action shall be taken by the people. As Lincoln phrased it: "The [question] of National power and State rights as a principle is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State."

It is utterly hopeless to attempt to control the trusts merely by the anti-trust law, or by any law the same in principle, no matter what the modifications may be in detail. In the first place, these great corporations cannot possibly be controlled merely by a succession of lawsuits. The administrative branch of the Government must exercise such control. The preposterous failure of the Commerce Court has shown that only damage comes from the effort to substitute judicial for administrative control of great corporations. In the next place, a loosely drawn law which promises to do everything would reduce business to complete ruin if it were not also so drawn as to accomplish almost nothing.

Criticises Democratic Plan.

As construed by the Democratic platform, the anti-trust law would, if it could be enforced, abolish all business of any size or any efficiency. The promise thus to apply and construe the law would undoubtedly be broken, but the mere fitful effort thus to apply it would do no good whatever, would accomplish widespread harm, and would bring all trust legislation into contempt. Contrast what has actually been accomplished under the inter-State commerce law with what has actually been accomplished under the anti-trust law. The first has, on the whole, worked in a highly efficient manner and achieved real and great results; and it promises to achieve even greater results, (although I firmly believe that if the power of the Commissioners grows greater it will be necessary to make them and their superior, the President, even more completely responsible to the people for their acts.) The second has occasionally done good, has usually accomplished nothing, has generally left the worst conditions wholly unchanged, and has been responsible for a considerable amount of downright and positive evil.

What is needed is the application to all industrial concerns and all co-operating interests engaged in inter-State commerce in which there is either monopoly or control of the market of the principles on which we have gone in regulating transportation concerns engaged in such commerce. The anti-trust law should be kept on the statute books and strengthened so as to make it genuinely and thoroughly effective against every big concern tending to monopoly or guilty of anti-social practices.

National Industrial Commission.

At the same time, a National industrial commission should be created which should have complete power to regulate and control all the great industrial concerns engaged in inter-State business—which practically means all of them in this country. This commission should exercise over these industrial concerns like powers to those exercised over the railways by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and over the National banks by the Controller of the Currency, and additional powers if found necessary.

The establishment of such a commission would enable us to punish the individual rather than merely the corporation, just as we now do with banks, where the aim of the Government is not to close the bank but to bring to justice personally any bank official who has gone wrong.

This commission should deal with all the abuses of the trusts—all the abuses such as those developed by the Government suit against the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts—as the Inter-State Commerce Commission now deals with rebates. It should have complete power to make the capitalization absolutely honest and put a stop to all stock watering. Such supervision over the issuance of corporate securities would put a stop to exploitation of the people by dishonest capitalists desiring to declare dividends on watered securities, and would open this kind of industrial property to ownership by the people at large. It should have free access to the books of each corporation and power to find out exactly how it treats its employes, its rivals, and the general public. It should have power to compel the unsparing publicity of all the acts of any corporation which goes wrong.

The regulation should be primarily under the administrative branch of the Government and not by lawsuit. It should prohibit and effectually punish monopoly achieved through wrong, and also actual wrongs done by industrial corporations which are not monopolies, such as the artificial raising of prices, the artificial restriction on productivity, the elimination of competition by unfair or predatory practices, and the like; leaving industrial organizations free within the limits of fair and honest dealing to promote through the inherent efficiency of organization the power of the United States as a competitive Nation among Nations, and the greater abundance at home that will come to our people from that power wisely exercised.

Any corporation voluntarily coming under the commission should not be prosecuted under the anti-trust law as long as it obeys in good faith the orders of the commission. The commission would be able to interpret in advance, to any honest man asking the interpretation, what he may do and what he may not do in carrying on a legitimate business. Any corporation not coming under the commission should be exposed to prosecution under the anti-trust law, and any corporation violating the orders of the commission should also at once become exposed to such prosecution; and when such a prosecution is successful, it should be the duty of the commission to see that the decree of the court is put into effect completely and in good faith, so that the combination is absolutely broken up, and is not allowed to come together again, nor the constituent parts thereof permitted to do business save under the conditions laid down by the commission. This last provision would prevent the repetition of such gross scandals as those attendant upon the present Administration's prosecution of the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trusts. The Supreme Court of the United States in condemning these two trusts to dissolution used language of unsparing severity concerning their actions.

No Benefit from Dissolution.

But the decree was carried out in such a manner as to turn into a farce this bitter condemnation of the criminals by the highest court in the country. Not one particle of benefit to the community at large was gained; on the contrary, the prices went up to consumers, independent competitors were placed in greater jeopardy than ever before, and the possessions of the wrongdoers greatly appreciated in value. There never was a more flagrant travesty of justice, never an instance in which wealthy wrongdoers benefited more conspicuously by a law which was supposed to be aimed at them, and which undoubtedly would have brought about severe punishment of less wealthy wrongdoers.

The Progressive proposal is definite. It is practicable. We promise nothing that we cannot carry out. We promise nothing which will jeopardize honest business. We promise adequate control of all big business and the stern suppression of the evils connected with big business, and this promise we can absolutely keep. Our proposal is to help honest business activity, however extensive, and to see that it is rewarded with fair returns so that there may be no oppression either of business men or of the common people. We propose to make it worth while for our business men to develop the most efficient business agencies for use in international trade; for it is to the interest of our whole people that we should do well in international business. But we propose to make those business agencies do complete justice to our own people.

Every dishonest business man will unquestionably prefer either the programme of the Republican Convention or the programme of the Democratic Convention to our proposal, because neither of these programmes means or can mean what it pur-ports to mean. But every honest business man, big or little, should support the Progressive programme, and it is the one and only programme which offers real hope to all our people; for it is the one programme under which the Government can be used with real efficiency to see justice done by the big corporation alike to the wage earners it employs, to the small rivals with whom it competes, to the investors who purchase its securities, and to the consumers who purchase its products, or to the general public which it ought to serve, as well as to the business man himself.

We favor co-operation in business, and ask only that it be carried on in a spirit of honesty and fairness. We are against crooked business, big or little; we are in favor of honest business, big or little. We propose to penalize conduct and not size. But all very big business, even though honestly conducted, is fraught with such potentiality of menace that there should be thoroughgoing governmental control over it, so that its efficiency in promoting prosperity at home and increasing the power of the Nation in international commerce may be maintained, and at the same time fair play insured to the wage workers, the small business competitors, the investors, and the general public. Wherever it is practicable we propose to preserve competition; but where under modern conditions competition has been eliminated and cannot be successfully restored, then the Government must step in and itself supply the needed control on behalf of the people as a whole.

Greater Foreign Commerce.

It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because as a people we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our Federal Government should co-operate in this important matter. Any one who has had opportunity to study and observe first-hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between Government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a National scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled not by the National Government but by forty-nine conflicting State sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

I very much wish that legitimate business would no longer permit itself to be frightened by the outcries of illegitimate business into believing that they have any community of interest. Legitimate business ought to understand that its interests are jeopardized when they are confounded with those of illegitimate business; and the latter, whenever threatened with just control, always tries to persuade the former that it also is endangered. As a matter of fact, if legitimate business can only be persuaded to look cool-headedly into our proposition, it is bound to support us.

There are a number of lesser, but still important, ways of improving our business situation. It is not necessary to enumerate all of them; but I desire to allude to two, which can be adopted forthwith. Our patent laws should be remodeled; patents can secure ample royalties to inventors without our permitting them to be tools of monopoly or shut out from general use; and a parcels post, on the zone principle, should be established.

Tariff for Wage Earners.

I believe in a protective tariff, but I believe in it as a principle, approached from the standpoint of the interests of the whole people, and not as a bundle of preferences to be given to favored individuals. In my opinion, the American people favor the principle of a protective tariff, but they desire such a tariff to be established primarily in the interests of the wage worker and the consumer. The chief opposition to our tariff at the present moment comes from the general conviction that certain interests have been improperly favored by over-protection. I agree with this view.

The commercial and industrial experience of this country has demonstrated the wisdom of the protective policy, but it has also demonstrated that in the application of that policy certain clearly recognized abuses have developed. It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of tariff making and of tariff administration. Wherever nowadays an industry is to be protected it should be on the theory that such protection will serve to keep up the wages and the standard of living of the wage worker in that industry with full regard for the interest of the consumer. To accomplish this the tariff to be levied should as nearly as is scientifically possible approximate the differential between the cost of production at home and abroad. This differential is chiefly, if not wholly, in labor cost. No duty should be permitted to stand as regards any industry unless the workers receive their full share of the benefits of that duty. In other words, there is no warrant for protection unless a legitimate share of the benefits gets into the pay envelope of the wage worker.

The practice of undertaking a general revision of all the schedules at one time and of securing information as to conditions in the different industries and as to rates of duty desired chiefly from those engaged in the industries, who themselves benefit directly from the rates they propose, has been demonstrated to be not only iniquitous but futile. It has afforded opportunity for practically all of the abuses which have crept into our tariff-making and our tariff administration. The day of the log-rolling tariff must end.

The progressive thought of the country has recognized this fact for several years, and the time has come when all genuine Progressives should insist upon a thorough and radical change in the method of tariff making.

Favors Permanent Tariff Board.

The first step should be the creation of a permanent commission of non-partisan experts, whose business shall be to study scientifically all phases of tariff making and of tariff effects. This commission should be large enough to cover all the different and widely varying branches of American industry. It should have ample powers to enable it to secure exact and reliable information. It should have authority to examine closely all correlated subjects, such as the effect of any given duty on the consumers of the article on which the duty is levied; that is, it should directly consider the question as to what any duty costs the people in the price of living. It should examine into the wages and conditions of labor and life of the workmen in any industry, so as to insure our refusing protection to any industry unless the showing as regards the share labor receives therefrom is satisfactory. This commission would be wholly different from the present unsatisfactory Tariff Board, which was created under a provision of law which failed to give it the powers indispensable if it was to do the work it should do.

It will be well for us to study the experience of Germany in considering this question. The German Tariff Commission has proved conclusively the efficiency and wisdom of this method of handling tariff questions. The reports of a permanent expert, and non-partisan tariff commission would at once strike a most powerful blow against the chief iniquity of the old log-rolling method of tariff making. One of the principal difficulties with the old method has been that it was impossible for the public generally, and especially for those Members of Congress not directly connected with the committees handling a tariff bill, to secure anything like adequate and impartial information on the particular subjects under consideration. The reports of such a tariff commission would at once correct this evil and furnish to the general public full, complete, and disinterested information on every subject treated in a tariff bill. With such reports it would no longer be possible to construct a tariff bill in secret or to jam it through either house of Congress without the fullest and most illuminating discussion. The path of the tariff "joker" would be rendered infinitely difficult.

Would Revise Schedule by Schedule.

As a further means of disrupting the old crooked, log-rolling method of tariff making, all future revisions of the tariff should be made schedule by schedule as changing conditions may require. Thus a great obstacle will be thrown in the way of trading votes, which has marked so scandalously the enactment of every tariff bill of recent years. The tariff commission should render reports at the call of Congress or of either branch of Congress and to the President. Under the Constitution, Congress is a tariff-making power. It should not be the purpose in creating a tariff commission to take anything away from this power of Congress, but rather to afford a wise means of giving to Congress the widest and most scientific assistance possible, and of furnishing it and the public with the fullest, disinterested information. Only by this means can the tariff be taken out of politics. The creation of such a permanent tariff commission and the adoption of the policy of schedule by schedule revision, will do more to accomplish this highly desired object than any other means yet devised.

The Democratic platform declares for a tariff for revenue only, asserting that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. To say that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, as the Democratic platform insists, is only excusable on a theory of the Constitution which would make it unconstitutional to legislate in any shape or way for the betterment of social and industrial conditions. The abolition of the protective tariff or the substitution for it of a tariff for revenue only, as proposed by the Democratic platform, would plunge this country into the most widespread industrial depression we have yet seen, and this depression would continue for an indefinite period.

There is no hope from the standpoint of our people from action such as the Democrats propose. The one and only chance to secure stable and favorable business conditions in this country, while at the same time guaranteeing fair play to farmer, consumer, business man, and wage worker, lies in the creation of such a commission as I herein advocate. Only by such a commission and only by such activities of the commission will it be possible for us to get a reasonably quick revision of the tariff schedule by schedule—a revision which shall be downward and not upward, and at the same time secure a square deal not merely to the manufacturer, but to the wage worker and to the general consumer.

Cause of High Prices.

There can be no more important question than the high cost of living necessities. The main purpose of the Progressive movement is to place the American people in possession of their birthright, to secure for all the American people unobstructed access to the foundation of measureless prosperity which their Creator offers them. We in this country are blessed with great natural resources, and our men and women have a very high standard of intelligence and of industrial capacity. Surely, such being the case, we cannot permanently support conditions under which each family finds it increasingly difficult to secure the necessaries of life and a fair share of its comforts through the earnings of its members. The cost of living in this country has risen during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase in the rate of most salaries and wages; the same situation confronts alike the majority of wage-workers, small business men, small professional men, the clerks, the doctors, clergymen. Now, grave though the problem is, there is one way to make it graver, and that is, to deal with it insincerely, to advance false remedies, to promise the impossible.

Our opponents, Republicans and Democrats alike, propose to deal with it in this way. The Republicans in their platform promise an inquiry into the facts. Most certainly there should be such inquiry. But the way the present Administration has failed to keep its promises in the past, and the rank dishonesty of action on the part of the Penrose-Barnes-Guggenheim National Convention, make their every promise worthless. The Democratic platform affects to find the entire cause of the high cost of living in the tariff, and promises to remedy it by free trade, especially free trade in the necessaries of life.

In the first place, this attitude ignores the patent fact that the problem is world-wide, that everywhere, in England and France, as in Germany and Japan, it appears with greater or less severity; that in England, for instance, it has become a very severe problem, although neither the tariff nor, save to a small degree, the trusts can there have any possible effect upon the situation.

In the second place, the Democratic platform, if it is sincere, must mean that all duties will be taken off the products of the farmer. Yet most certainly we cannot afford to have the farmer struck down. The welfare of the tiller of the soil is as important as the welfare of the wage-worker himself, and we must sedulously guard both.

The farmer, the producer of the necessities of life, can himself live only if he raises these necessities for a profit. On the other hand, the consumer, who must have that farmer's product in order to live, must be allowed to purchase it at the lowest cost that can give the farmer his profit, and everything possible must be done to eliminate any middleman whose function does not tend to increase the cheapness of distribution of the product; and, moreover, everything must be done to stop all speculating, all gambling with the bread-basket which has even the slightest deleterious effect upon the producer and consumer.

Profits of Middlemen.

There must be legislation which will bring about a closer business relationship between the farmer and the consumer. Recently experts in the Agricultural Department have figured that nearly 50 per cent. of the price for agricultural products paid by the consumer goes into the pockets, not of the farmer, but of various middlemen; and it is probable that over half of what is thus paid to middlemen is needless, can be saved by wise business methods, (introduced through both law and custom,) and can therefore be returned to the farmer and the consumer. Through the proposed Inter-State Industrial Commission we can effectively do away with any arbitrary control by combinations of the necessities of life. Furthermore, the Governments of the Nation and of the several States must combine in doing everything they can to make the farmer's business profitable, so that he shall get more out of the soil, and enjoy better business facilities for marketing what he thus gets. In this manner his return will be increased, while the price to the consumer is diminished. The elimination of the middleman by agricultural exchanges and by the use of improved business methods generally, the development of good roads, the reclamation of arid lands and swamp lands, the improvement in the productivity of farms, the encouragement of all agencies which tend to bring people back to the soil and to make country life more interesting as well as more profitable—all these movements will help not only the farmer but the man who consumes the farmer's products.

There is urgent need of non-partisan expert examination into any tariff schedule which seems to increase the cost of living, and, unless the increase thus caused is more than countervailed by the benefit to the class of the community which actually receives the protection, it must, of course, mean that that particular duty must be reduced. The system of levying a tariff for the protection and encouragement of American industry so as to secure higher wages and better conditions of life for American laborers must never be perverted so as to operate for the impoverishment of those whom it was intended to benefit. But, in any event, the effect of the tariff on the cost of living is slight; any householder can satisfy himself of this fact by considering the increase in price of articles like milk and eggs, where the influence of both the tariff and the trusts is negligible.

No conditions have been shown which warrant us in believing that the abolition of the protective tariff as a whole would bring any substantial benefit to the consumer, while it would certainly cause unheard-of immediate disaster to all wage-workers, all business men and all farmers, and in all probability would permanently lower the standard of living here.

Says Tariff Is Not to Blame.

In order to show the utter futility of the belief that the abolition of the tariff and the establishment of free trade would remedy the condition complained of, all that is necessary is to look at the course of industrial events in England and in Germany during the last thirty years, the former under free trade, the latter under a protective system. During these thirty years it is a matter of common knowledge that Germany has forged ahead relatively to England, and this not only as regards the employers, but as regards the wage-earners—in short, as regards all members of the industrial classes. Doubtless many causes have combined to produce this result; it is not to be ascribed to the tariff alone, but, on the other hand, it is evident that it could not have come about if a protective tariff were even a chief cause among many other causes of the high cost of living.

It is also asserted that the trusts are responsible for the high cost of living. I have no question that, as regards certain trusts, this is true. I also have no question that it will continue to be true just as long as the country confines itself to acting as the Baltimore platform demands that we act. This demand is, in effect, for the States and National Government to make the futile attempt to exercise forty-nine sovereign and conflicting authorities in the effort jointly to suppress the trusts, while at the same time the National Government refuses to exercise proper control over them.

There will be no diminution in the cost of trust-made articles so long as our Government attempts the impossible task of restoring the flintlock conditions of business sixty years ago by trusting only to a succession of lawsuits under the anti-trust law—a method which it has been definitely shown usually results to the benefit of any big business concern which really ought to be dissolved, but which causes disturbance and distress to multitudes of smaller concerns. Trusts which increase production—unless they do it wastefully, as in certain forms of mining and lumbering—cannot permanently increase the cost of living; it is the trusts which limit production, or which, without limiting production, take advantage of the lack of governmental control, and eliminate competition by combining to control the market, that cause an increase in the cost of living. There should be established at once, as I have elsewhere said, under the National Government an inter-State Industrial Commission, which should exercise full supervision over the big industrial concerns doing an inter-State business into which an element of monopoly enters. Where these concerns deal with the necessaries of life the commission should not shrink, if the necessity is proved of going to the extent of exercising regulatory control over the conditions that create or determine monopoly prices.

Extravagance Another Cause.

By such action we shall certainly be able to remove the element of contributory causation on the part of the trusts and the tariff toward the high cost of living. There will remain many other elements. Wrong taxation, including failure to tax swollen inheritances and unused land and other natural resources held for speculative purposes, is one of these elements. The modern tendency to leave the country for the town is another element; and exhaustion of the soil and poor methods of raising and marketing the products of the soil make up another element, as I have already shown. Another element is that of waste and extravagance, individual and National. No laws which the wit of man can devise will avail to make the community prosperous if the average individual lives in such fashion that his expenditure always exceeds his income. National extravagance—that is, the expenditure of money which is not warranted—we can ourselves control, and to some degree we can help in doing away with the extravagance caused by international rivalries.

These are all definite methods by which something can be accomplished in the direction of decreasing the cost of living. All taken together will not fully meet the situation. There are in it elements which as yet we do not understand. We can be certain that the remedy proposed by the Democratic Party is a quack remedy. It is just as emphatically a quack remedy as was the quack remedy, the panacea, the universal cure-all which they proposed sixteen years ago. It is instructive to compare what they now say with what they said in 1896. Only sixteen years ago they were telling us that the decrease in prices was fatal to our people; that the fall in the production of gold, and, as a consequence, the fall in the prices of commodities, was responsible for our ills. Now they ascribe these ills to diametrically opposite causes, such as the rise in the price of commodities.

It may well be that the immense output of gold during the last few years is partly responsible for certain phases of the present trouble—which is an instructive commentary on the wisdom of those men who sixteen years ago insisted that the remedy for everything was to be found in the mere additional output of coin, silver and gold alike. There is no more curious delusion than that the Democratic platform is a Progressive platform. The Democratic platform, representing the best thought of the acknowledged Democratic leaders at Baltimore, is purely retrogressive and reactionary. There is no progress in it. It represents an effort to go back; to put this Nation of a hundred millions, existing under modern conditions, back to where it was as a Nation of twenty-five millions in the days of the stage coach and canal boat. Such an attitude is toryism, not Progressivism.

In addition, then, to the remedies that we can begin forthwith there should be a fearless, intelligent, and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made by an absolutely non-partisan body of experts, with no prejudices to warp their minds, no object to serve, who shall recommend any necessary remedy, heedless of what interest may be helped or hurt thereby, and caring only for the interests of the people as a whole.

Currency Reform.

We believe that there exists an imperative need for prompt legislation for the improvement of our National currency system. The experience of repeated financial crises in the last forty years has proved that the present method of issuing, through private agencies, notes secured by Government bonds is both harmful and unscientific. This method was adopted as a means of financing the Government during the civil war through furnishing a domestic market for Government bonds. It was largely successful in fulfilling that purpose; but that need is long past, and the system has outlived this feature of its usefulness. The issue of currency is fundamentally a governmental function. The system to be adopted should have as its basic principles soundness and elasticity. The currency should flow forth readily at the demand of commercial activity, and retire as promptly when the demand diminishes. It should be automatically sufficient for all of the legitimate needs of business in any section of the country. Only by such means can the country be freed from the danger of recurring panics. The control should be lodged with the Government, and should be safeguarded against manipulation by Wall Street or the large interests. It should be made impossible to use the machinery or perquisites of the currency system for any speculative purposes. The country must be safeguarded against overexpansion or unjust contraction of either credit or circulating medium.

Urges Conservation.

There can be no greater issue than that of conservation in this country. Just as we must conserve our men, women, and children, so we must conserve the resources of the land on which they live. We must conserve the soil so that our children shall have a land that is more and not less fertile than that our fathers dwelt in. We must conserve the forests, not by disuse but by use, making them more valuable at the same time that we use them. We must conserve the mines. Moreover, we must insure so far as possible the use of certain types of great natural resources for the benefit of the people as a whole. The public should not alienate its fee in the water power which will be of incalculable consequence as a source of power in the immediate future. The Nation and the States within their several spheres should by immediate legislation keep the fee of the water power, leasing its use only for a reasonable length of time on terms that will secure the interests of the public. Just as the Nation has gone into the work of irrigation in the West, so it should go into the work of helping reclaim the swamp lands of the South. We should undertake the complete development and control of the Mississippi as a National work, just as we have undertaken the work of building the Panama Canal. We can use the plant, and we can use the human experience, left free by the completion of the Panama Canal in so developing the Mississippi as to make it a mighty high road of commerce, and a source of fructification and not of death to the rich and fertile lands lying along its lower length.

In the West, the forests, the grazing lands, the reserves of every kind, should be so handled as to be in the interests of the actual settler, the actual home-maker. He should be encouraged to use them at once, but in such a way as to preserve and not exhaust them. We do not intend that our natural resources shall be exploited by the few against the interests of the many, nor do we intend to turn them over to any man who will wastefully use them by destruction, and leave to those who come after us a heritage damaged by just so much. The man in whose interests we are working is the small farmer and settler, the man who works with his own hands, who is working not only for himself, but for his children, and who wishes to leave to them the fruits of his labor. His permanent welfare is the prime factor for consideration in developing the policy of conservation; for our aim is to preserve our natural resources for the public as a whole, for the average man and the average woman who make up the body of the American people.

Plans for Alaska.

Alaska should be developed at once, but in the interest of the actual settler. In Alaska the Government has an opportunity of starting in what is almost a fresh field to work out various problems by actual experiment. The Government should at once construct, own, and operate the railways in Alaska. The Government should keep the fee of all the coal fields and allow them to be operated by lessees with the condition in the lease that non-use shall operate as a forfeit. Telegraph lines should be operated as the railways are. Moreover, it would be well in Alaska to try a system of land taxation which will, so far as possible, remove all the burdens from those who actually use the land, whether for building or for agricultural purposes, and will operate against any man who holds the land for speculation, or derives an income from it based, not on his own exertions, but on the increase in value due to activities not his own. There is very real need that this Nation shall seriously prepare itself for the task of remedying social injustice and meeting social problems by well-considered governmental effort; and the best preparation for such wise action is to test by actual experiment under favorable conditions the devices which we have reason to believe will work well, but which it is difficult to apply in old settled communities without preliminary experiment.

Larger Navy, Fortify Canal.

In international affairs this country should behave toward other nations exactly as an honorable private citizen behaves toward other private citizens. We should do no wrong to any nation, weak or strong, and we should submit to no wrong. Above all, we should never in any treaty make any promise which we do not intend in good faith to fulfill. I believe it essential that our small army should be kept at a high pitch of perfection, and in no way can it be so damaged as by permitting it to become the plaything of men in Congress who wish to gratify either spite or favoritism, or to secure to localities advantages to which those localities are not entitled.

The navy should be steadily built up; and the process of upbuilding must not be stopped until—and not before—it proves possible to secure by international agreement a general reduction of armaments.

The Panama Canal must be fortified. It would have been criminal to build it if we were not prepared to fortify it and to keep our navy at such a pitch of strength as to render it unsafe for any foreign power to attack us and get control of it. We have a perfect right to permit our coastwise traffic (with which there can be no competition by the merchant marine of any foreign nation—so that there is no discrimination against any foreign marine) to pass through that canal on any terms we choose, and I personally think that no toll should be charged on such traffic. Moreover, in time of war, where all treaties between warring nations, save those connected with the management of the war, at once lapse, the canal would of course be open to the use of our warships and closed to warships of the nation with which we were engaged in hostilities. But at all times the canal should be opened on equal terms to the ships of all nations, including our own, engaged in international commerce. That was the understanding of the treaty when it was adopted, and the United States must always, as a matter of honorable obligation and with scrupulous nicety, live up to every understanding which she has entered into with any foreign power.

The question that has arisen over the right of this Nation to charge tolls on the canal vividly illustrates the folly and iniquity of making treaties which cannot and ought not to be kept. As a people there is no lesson we more need to learn than the lesson not in an outburst of emotionalism to make a treaty that ought not to be, and could not be, kept; and the further lesson that, when we do make a treaty, we must soberly live up to it as long as changed conditions do not warrant the serious step of denouncing it. If we had been so unwise as to adopt the general arbitration treaties a few months ago, we would now be bound to arbitrate the question of our right to free our own coastwise traffic from canal tolls; and at any future time we might have found ourselves obliged to arbitrate the question whether, in the event of war, we could keep the canal open to our own war vessels and closed to those of our foes. There could be no better illustration of the extreme unwisdom of entering into international agreements without paying heed to the question of keeping them. On the other hand, we deliberately, and with our eyes open, and after ample consideration and discussion, agreed to treat all merchant ships on the same basis; it was partly because of this agreement that there was no question raised by foreign nations as to our digging and fortifying the canal; and, having given our word, we must keep it. When the American people make a promise, that promise must and will be kept.

To Remedy Industrial Wrongs.

Now, friends, this is my confession of faith. I have made it rather long because I wish you to know just what my deepest convictions are on the great questions of to-day, so that if you choose to make me your standard bearer in the fight you shall make your choice understanding exactly how I feel—and if, after hearing me, you think you ought to choose some one else, I shall loyally abide by your choice. The convictions to which I have come have not been arrived at as the result of study in the closet or the library, but from the knowledge I have gained through hard experience during the many years in which, under many and varied conditions, I have striven and toiled with men.

I believe in a larger use of the Governmental power to help remedy industrial wrongs, because it has been borne in on me by actual experience that without the exercise of such power many of the wrongs will go unremedied. I believe in a large opportunity for the people themselves directly to participate in Government and to control their Governmental agents, because long experience has taught me that without such control many of their agents will represent them badly. By actual experience in office I have found that, as a rule, I could secure the triumph of the causes in which I most believed, not from the politicians and the men who claim an exceptional right to speak in business and Government, but by going over their heads and apealing directly to the people themselves.

I am not under the slightest delusion as to any power that during my political career I have at any time possessed. Whatever of power I at any time had I obtained from the pepole. I could exercise it only so long as and to the extent that the people not merely believed in me but heartily backed me up. Whatever I did as President I was able to do only because I had the backing of the people. When on any point I did not have that backing, when on any point I differed from the people, it mattered not whether I was right or whether I was wrong, my power vanished. I tried my best to lead the people, to advise them, to tell them what I thought was right; if necessary, I never hesitated to tell them what I thought they ought to hear, even though I thought it would be unpleasant for them to hear it; but I recognized that my task was to try to lead them and not to drive them, to take them into my confidence, to try to show them that I was right, and then loyally and in good faith to accept their decision.

I will do anything for the people except what my conscience tells me is wrong, and that I can do for no man and no set of men; I hold that a man cannot serve the people well unless he serves his conscience; but I hold also that where his conscience bids him refuse to do what the people desire, he should not try to continue in office against their will. Our Government system should be so shaped that the public servant, when he cannot conscientiously carry out the wishes of the people, shall at their desire leave his office and not misrepresent them in office; and I hold that the public servant can by so doing, better than in any other way, serve both them and his conscience.

Fight Worth Making.

Surely there never was a fight better worth making than the one in which we are engaged. It little matters what befalls any one of us who for the time being stand in the forefront of the battle. I hope we shall win, and I believe that if we can wake the people to what the fight really means we shall win. But, win or lose, we shall not falter. Whatever fate may at the moment overtake any of us, the movement itself will not stop. Our cause is based on the eternal principles of righteousness; and even though we who now lead may for the time fail, in the end the cause itself shall triumph.

Six weeks ago, here in Chicago, I spoke to the honest representatives of a convention which was not dominated by honest men; a convention wherein sat, alas! a majority of men who, with sneering indifference to every principle of right, so acted as to bring to a shameful end a party which had been founded over half a century ago by men in whose souls burned the fire of lofty endeavor. Now to you men, who in your turn have come together to spend and be spent in the endless crusade against wrong, to you who face the future resolute and confident, to you who strive in a spirit of brotherhood for the betterment of our Nation, to you who gird yourselves for this great new fight in the never-ending warfare for the good of humankind, I say in closing what in that speech I said in closing:

"We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord."

NATION'S WAR LESSON WILL BEGIN AUG. 10

Will Show What Would Happen if a Power from Europe Should Attempt Invasion.

NEW ENGLAND BATTLEFIELD

Campaign Will Have the Hardest Problems to Work Out of Any Manoeuvres Yet Submitted.

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—The mimic warfare on land which will open in the southwest corner of New England on Aug. 10 between the armies of "Reds" and "Blues," with 10,000 men on each side, pre-supposes military events on a large scale. It will be known officially as the Connecticut Manoeuvre Campaign, and is planned for manoeuvres and field instruction of various arms of both the regular army and the volunteer militia.

A number of organizations of regulars have already been ordered to take the field and militia of four of the New England States, together with portions of the National Guard of New York and New Jersey will be placed in active service for a ten-day period.

The campaign will be the most extensive in aggregate of number involved and will have the hardest problems to work out of any heretofore held since the introduction of joint operations between the United States Army and the National Guard under the general plan of making the latter the second line of National defense.

Brigadier Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of the East, United States Army, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., will be commander of the Manoeuvre Campaign. He will have under him not only his own staff, but a large detail of army officers, estimated at over one hundred of all ranks, drawn from the various branches and departments. In addition the operations of the two armies will be observed by officers designated as umpires, of whom Gen. Bliss himself will be the chief, who will make reports of their observations as the movements of various bodies of soldiers proceed.

The campaign is brought about by a number of military occurrences theoretically grouped into a problem of major military tactics. The problem is described in this way:

A war has been precipitated in the United States by a great European power which has defeated and blockaded the principal United States fleet at Hampton Roads. An invading army of the European "Reds" has landed at New Bedford, Mass., advanced on Boston, defeated a "Blue" army and is pursuing it on its retreat toward Albany, N. Y., via Worcester and Springfield, Mass.

Meanwhile, a division of the "Red" army has occupied Providence, R. I., moved westward unopposed, placing small garrisons in New London, Willimantic, Hartford and Middletown, but the main divisional body pressing on to New Haven, and driving back a "Blue" regiment from the latter city and later occupying with a detached force the city of Waterbury.

In the meantime a second supporting "Red" Army of 100,000 men has been landed at New Bedford. The main objective of the whole "Red" Army of 200,000 men and its campaign is New York City. But the immediate scene of the manoeuvres is the minor strategy of the division of the "Reds" advanced to New Haven and Waterbury, two cities about thirty miles apart and occupying the region adjacent to and between each point which is cut by the Housatonic and Naugatuck Rivers.

The "Reds," however, have been unable in their quick advance to seize the region lying further northwest, the apex of which (under theoretical limitations of the operations) is at Danbury, which becomes a potential flanking point and which is held by the defending "Blues."

The immediate strategy of the "Blue" Army comprehends the withdrawal to New York City and Albany of the rolling stock of the New England railroads, and the organization near New York of a provisional "Blue" division rushed toward Danbury and Bridgeport. The official outlines of the manoeuvres show a kind of divisional campaign intended to protect New York from the quick and direct attack on that city by the advanced division of the "Reds" at New Haven, Waterbury, and the region between as the base line of their future advance.

Fronting this advance will be the various detachments of the "Blue" Army, reaching northward from Paradise Green in Stratford, the headquarters of Gen. Bliss, U. S. A., who will direct, by means of various methods of communication, field telegraphs and telephones, heliographs and other signaling devices, and aeroplanes, all the general movements on both sides.

The "Red" Army of invasion will be commanded by Gen. Frederick A. Smith of the Central Army Division, while the defenders, or "Blues," will be under the direction of Gen. Edward J. McClernand of the Pacific Division. Concentration points are not as yet definitely known, but there will be field artillery at Danbury, cavalry at Bridgeport and Milford, and infantry scattered at the outset in camps extending from New Haven to the New York State line east from Poughkeepsie, and all along a line which would be established as a protective screen to the extensive Croton watershed of New York City.

The first concentration of forces on either side will be for a few hours only, and is intended simply to bring the various bodies into the sphere of operations. The moment regiments, troops, and batteries are at the point of their individual rendezvous the commanders will begin to shuffle them about to cover strategic points in accord with the plans laid down for the game.

An illustration of the concentration is furnished by the orders to the First and Second Connecticut Infantry, which on Aug. 10 will be rushed from its home station to Seymour on the banks of the Housatonic River, there to make a base. The Housatonic River is the theoretical line to which the "Reds'" advance has come. There is at Seymour one of the main bridges over the river, Zoar Bridge, and the presumption is that the Connecticut forces will have as its object the seizure of this bridge, which is a means of direct highway communication with New York City. The Connecticut regiments will then make a camp and await reinforcements in the shape of a Maine regiment, which then is coming by train. This point also places the brigade, which will be commanded by Col. Coles of the Plattsburg Barracks, in a position either to attempt or prevent a flanking movement on or from Danbury.

The preliminary orders for the campaign do not specify exactly which commands will be assigned to either side, but the execution of orders to move from their home stations and take the field will quickly clear the matter, and by nightfall of the 10th the lines of the two armies will be well established. Danbury appears to be a point of strategic importance, and the anticipation is that the two days' battle which will follow the five days of instructions will be fought somewhere in that direction.

The frontal line of the divisional and immediate campaign is about 25 miles long, with very nearly the same distance added for a line of movements from Zoar Bridge to Danbury. There lies a southern zone about twelve miles broad between Paradise Green and New Haven, directly between the "Blue" headquarters at the former place and the main body of the advancing "Reds" at New Haven, which seems to forecast an early engagement thereabouts, although for obvious reasons the actual movements and strategy of the contending forces is concealed.

There will take part in the theatre of war about 3,500 regular troops, made up of the Fifth Infantry, the Tenth Cavalry, the Second Battalion of the Third Field Artillery, (less one battery,) Company B, First Battalion of Engineers; Field Company A, Signal Corps, and one section of the aviation service.

The National Guard will be made up as follows:

From New York, the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Infantry of the First Brigade; the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Infantry of the Second Brigade, the First and Second Cavalry, the First and Second Battalions and Battery A of Field Artillery; the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers; the First and Second Field Hospitals, and the First and Second Ambulance Companies.

From New Jersey the First, Fourth, and Fifth Infantry of the First Brigade, First and Second Troops of Cavalry, Batteries A and B, Field Artillery, Signal Corps Company, and First Field Hospital.

From Massachusetts the Second and Sixth Infantry of the First Brigade, the Fifth and Ninth Infantry of the Second Brigade, First Company Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, First Ambulance Corps.

The Connecticut forces will be the first and Second Infantry, First Separate Company, (colored,) First Company Signal Corps, Field Artillery, and Ambulance Company.

Maine will send its Second Infantry, Vermont its First Infantry.

Sanitary troops will acompany organizations to which they are attached. The volunteer forces will number about 16,000, about 8,000 of the latter coming from New York State.

Upon arrival at their detraining stations all organizations will be met by an "umpire instructor" who will give information and will designate as each day's operations are completed the over-night camp.

The plan for the campaign provides for strict adherence to prearranged action by each unit, instead of more or less individual action by commanders of various bodies as was the case in the Battle of Boston fought a few years ago.

"ATTACK" ON FORT MONROE.

Hostile Fleet, in Sham War, Will Bombard Land Forces.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 6.—A night attack on Fort Monroe by a hostile fleet will be simulated to-morrow after dark by the navy mine placer General Mills and a fleet of seagoing tugs, all equipped with strong searchlights.

The battery of lights at the fort, said to be the finest on the Atlantic Coast and capable of picking up a ship ten or twelve miles, will attempt to discover the invaders before they are close enough to "destroy" the fortifications.

The sham attack is also expected to demonstrate the actual efficiency of the fort's battery of lights working against a battery at sea.

TO VETO APPROPRIATION BILL

Taft Objects to Commerce Court Abolition—Includes His Own Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—On the best authority it can be stated that the President now confidently expects to veto the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The measure is offensive to him for two reasons, either of which, it is thought, would be sufficient to insure his rejection of the measure that carries his own salary. The abolition of the Commerce Court is his chief objection, and the weakening of the Civil Service system by the establishment of a seven-year tenure of office is the other.

The veto of that measure will be added to the many he is ready to give on the Tariff and Excise bills. With the single exception of the Sugar Tariff bill, not one of the fiscal measures Congress has considered at this session is expected to become law. The President has already vetoed the Army Appropriation bill.

Some minor bills have met the same fate, and to-day he vetoed two bills of little importance. One related to the inheritance of estates in the five civilized tribes. The other killed a bill providing that a dam over the navigable White River, in Arkansas, should, after a term of years, revert to the State. The President held that the reversion should be to the Federal Government, to prevent later confusion of title, should the river be improved for navigation.

Nothing much has been heard so far of further efforts to override the President's vetoes. But such an attempt will certainly be made in the House by Mr. Underwood. Little hope of success exists, however, and even if the House should reverse the vetoes, the Senate will not. Mr. La Follette's insurgent following has broken up under his leadership, and the Wool Tariff bill passed by a bare majority. Nothing like a two-thirds vote can be got on the question to pass that or the other tariff measures, the objections of the President notwithstanding.

ARMY MAN ON HARBOR BOARD

House Resolution Would Add One to New York-New Jersey Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Representative Conroy of New York to-day submitted to the House a favorable report on the joint resolution giving President Taft authority to appoint an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army as a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission.

This commission was created by resolutions of the Legislatures of New Jersey and New York, and consists of seven members, of whom three each are appointed by the Governors of those States. Its purposes are to study the needs of Northeastern New Jersey and New York City, considered as one port, such as the extension of pier head lines, harmonization of water and rail carriers, reducton of port charges, and adaptation of modern methods of transshipment of freight.

Gen. Bixby, Chief of the Corps of Army Engineers, favors the assignment of an army engineer as the seventh member of the commission. His salary will be fixed and paid by the two States.

URGES SEVEN-YEAR TENURE.

McCumber Thinks Few Senators Could Pass Civil Service Test.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—"If members of the Senate had to take civil service examinations, I am convinced that few of them could reach the rating of 75 per cent.," declared Senator McCumber to-day, supporting the proposed seven-year tenure and merit system for civil service employes.

The plan embodied in the conference report on the legislative, executive, judicial appropriation bill, was the subject of a renewed fight. Senator Burton characterized the limited term as the "twin brother of the spoils system."

BOGUS $20 BILL OUT.

Secret Service Warns Banks—Counterfeit a Poor One.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A new counterfeit of the $20 gold certificate of the 1906 series has been discovered by the Secret Service, and banks throughout the country have been warned against it. The counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates of crude workmanship on two pieces of paper, between which short pieces of heavy blue silk have been massed.

The portrait of Washington is so poor, Acting Chief Moran says, that it should lead to the immediate detection of the counterfeit. It bears check letter "D." plate No. 147, and the signatures of W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, and Charles H. Treat, Treasurer.

Greece Will Buy Armor Plate Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Through the good offices of the American Legation at Athens, the Bethlehem (Penn.) Steel Company has received contracts to the value of $3,000,000 for armor plate, guns, and six torpedo boats and ammunition from the Greek Government.

NEW FOOD-LAW VIOLATIONS.

Charges in Twenty-One Cases Filed in the Federal District Court.

Assistant United States District Attorney John H. Boyle filed in the Federal District Court yesterday twenty-one informations alleging violations of the National Pure Food and Drugs act.

The defendants are Ungerer & Co., George H. Lowell, Gengaro & Muselli, Oscar J. Weeks, James B. Horner, Giovanni Christani, Magnus, Maybee & Reynard, Albert Edelstein, S. Angell & Co., George Lueders & Co., Jaburg Brothers, Lehn & Fink, John N. Hickok & Son, Julius Steinwender, Charles Stoffregan, Christian Arndt, and Arthur A. Stilwell & Co.

The informations allege that the defendants shipped in inter-State trade drugs, olive, cotton seed, and other essential oils and baking powders, which were misbranded or not up to the Government standard of purity.

SENATE VOTE NEAR ON CANAL TOLLS

American Shipping Expected to be Favored in Some Way or Other.

TAFT WANTS BILL PASSED

But Confines His Request to Need of Organizing a Canal Operating Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—When the Senate adjourned late this afternoon it looked as if a vote on the question of the Panama Canal tolls would be reached early to-morrow, though several speeches are yet to be made. The debate to-day was of a straggling kind. With the exception of a brief and earnest plea by Senator Root for the observance of our treaty obligations, the discussion was mostly informal statements by the advocates of a loose construction of the treaty obligations and for favoring American shipping through the canal. The supporters of the treaty were evidently depressed, and the general expectation was that the vote would result in favors to American shipping in one way or another.

Since the serious speeches that marked the opening of the debate several weeks ago interest in the international aspects of the Panama Canal bill has waned. To-day much of the time was devoted to a discussion of the machinery of Government, and the one roll call that was taken reversed the Senate committee and put back a modification of the House provision calling for a single Governor of the Canal Zone.

A striking feature of this tendency to minimize the importance of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the deliberations came in the President's special message on the subject to-day. The President long ago declared that free passage could be given to American coastwise shipping without violating the treaty. But in his message to-day, aimed at urging immediate legislation to provide for the organizing of a canal operating force, he did not touch on the question of tolls. Whether this means that he is weakening in his former contention for the loose construction of the treaty does not appear, but the omission caused considerable comment at the Capitol.

What the President stressed in his message was the need of prompt action perpetuating the canal force for operating the locks after the digging is completed and the need for at once proclaiming the maximum tolls that will be charged. The latter provision, he said, was necessary so that the canal may obtain commerce against its competitor, the Suez Canal. His only reference to the subject of American free passage was the vague statement that differences of opinion on "other features" of the bill should not delay action on the essential provisions.

In the debate to-day the advocates of no tolls abandoned their old disguise that they favored free passage for only American coastwise shipping, an exemption that could not be construed as discriminating against other nations, as other nations are not now allowed in the coastwise trade. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, who handled the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the Senate when it was ratified, and who is now leading the fight against its application to the present situation, combined with Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, and others, in declaring that free passage, if given at all, should be given also to our shipping across the seas.

Mr. Lodge seems still to have misgivings as to the fairness of the no-toll position. He explained to-day that he did not want the United States put in the position of having to face arbitration and be charged with violating the treaty. In the first place, he said, the arbitral court would certainly decide against us, as all nations would be interested in Great Britain's contention. He thought that the collection of tolls from all ships and the refunding of them to American bottoms would solve the difficulty, though he admitted there would be no practical difference between such a course and remitting the dues outright. If we cannot refund tolls to our ships, he said, the American vessels will be the only ships in the world paying their own way through our own canal, as other nations had long since adopted the policy of paying canal tolls by way of subsidy.

"Much has been made," said Senator Root, "of the allegation that the Canal Zone is our property—practically under our sovereignty—and that therefore its control is not limited by the pre-existing treaty with Great Britain. But the very instrument which gave us control of the zone re-enacted the limitation of that treaty. Whatever rights we hold over the canal we hold by virtue of our treaty with Great Britain. And there is no greater obligation than the observation of our treaty obligations."

The bill will come up for further consideration automatically at noon to-morrow.

REV. DR. JACKSON'S ESTATE.

Valued at $46,500, It Is Divided Between Relatives and Missions.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, a Presbyterian clergyman who died at Washington, Conn., Aug. 2, bequeathed $21,500 to charitable institutions. His will was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for probate, and by its terms his estate, which will exceed $46,500, was divided among members of his family and missions.

The Canton (China) Christian College of New York, of which Dr. Jackson was President of the Board of Trustees, receives $15,000; the Prison Association of New York, $2,500; the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, $1,000 each, and $1,000 each to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, and the Hampton Industrial and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va. The legacies to his family are $10,000 each to Mary Maria Schenck and Anna Josephine Jackson, his cousins, and $5,000 to Caroline Weidemeyer Jackson, his sister-in-law. George Thomas Jackson of 692 West End Avenue, Dr. Jackson's brother, receives the residue of the estate.

Dr. Jackson was an editor of religious topics in encyclopaedias, and the author of a number of works on religious subjects. Among his best-known books are "Heros of the Reformation," "Papers and Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America," and "Huldreich Zwingli Selections." He was Vice President of the Charity Organization Society, Secretary of the American Society of Church History, and a member of the Century, City, and National Arts Clubs.

GETS WRIT FOR HER MOTHER.

Daughter Says Another Woman Is Keeping Her Away from Family.

To find Mrs. Mary Caulfield, for whom a writ of habeas corpus has been sworn out in the Supreme Court, Justice Bischoff appointed Adam Wiener yesterday to act as referee to investigate the clues. Mrs. Mary C. Lee, the daughter of the missing woman, is the petitioner for the writ, and she accuses Mrs. Isabella Brown of hiding her mother and of having kept her from her daughter's eyes for twenty-five years.

According to Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Brown, who is supposed to be wherever Mrs. Caulfield is, told the daughter some time ago that she knew where her mother was, but had no intention of disclosing the secret. The daughter accuses Mrs. Brown of practicing undue influence on her mother and of estranging her from her family, with the intention of inheriting Mrs. Caulfield's estate. Ex-District Attorney William T. Jerome has been retained by Mrs. Brown to oppose the sustaining of the writ.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1912.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME.

From Theodore Roosevelt's speech to his convention at Chicago the best, the ablest, the most persuasive of all his public utterances, we come at last to a definite understanding of his theories of social justice, and of his programme for what he calls the industrial democracy. It is unmistakable. Mr. Roosevelt has planned, and in that speech he outlines, a vast system of State Socialism, a Government of men unrestrained by laws. To the Federal Government he would commit unlimited power, even over small things; business would be regulated and controlled from Washington, the standard of wages would be fixed, inequality in the distribution of profits would be attended to; he would teach the weak, the unfortunate, and the unemployed to look to the Government for relief. Above the Judiciary he would exalt the administrative officers of the Government, armed with powers not subject to review by the courts. And the decisions of the courts, as he has many times said, he would make reviewable by the people.

Yet this programme of a mighty revolution in the land, that would completely transform our institutions, quickly destroy the Constitution, and for our present political faith substitute new and strange doctrines, is presented by Mr. Roosevelt in such an engaging way that even those members of his party who are sufficiently versed in political science to see what he means, what his plans would ultimately come to, probably listened to his address without alarm, and they will follow him in the campaign without misgivings. Their eyes are on him, their faith is irrevocably fixed in him. They will receive these doctrines from him as though they were inspired, even though they be at war with their own past beliefs. We have not always thought that Mr. Roosevelt really believed everything that he wrote and said, but through this speech rings the firm tone of conviction. It has the note of sincerity. It is to be accepted, not as the speech of a campaigner contriving how votes may best be got, but as a definite declaration of principles to which its author is fully committed.

The evidence of Mr. Roosevelt's Socialism is to be found in the document itself. He would settle the question of the trusts by establishing an industrial commission, having the power of regulation and control over all concerns engaged in inter-State business—and he admits that that would mean all the business concerns of the country—similar to that exercised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission over the common carriers. This commission being established, what would it do? "Our "aim," says Mr. Roosevelt, "is to pro-"mote prosperity, and then see to its "proper division." As wealth accumulates, that is, its distribution is to be controlled by the Government, by "the people collectively." The Government is to see to it that honest business "is rewarded with fair returns," and the Government must help the tool-users to become tool-owners. That is not the whole of Socialism, but it is a part of Socialism. "We stand for the living wage," he says. Therefore there should be commissions established by the Nation, and in each State, to determine the minimum standard of wages, and there should be at once established in the Nation, and in the several States, minimum standards of wages for women, and standards of compensation for accidents and for diseases due to conditions of industry. In the wage-earning class "the hazards of sickness, acci-"dent, invalidism, involuntary unem-"ployment, and old age should be pro-"vided for through insurance," and in addition to contributions for this purpose from employer and employé, "perhaps the people at large" should contribute in some degree. Mr. Roosevelt has adopted Lloyd-George's system of old-age pensions and industrial insurance, but he further says that the German plan of old-age pensions and insurance should be studied by us and adapted to our use.

The fundamental principle of Socialism is collective ownership by the people of the instruments of production and exchange. To that length Mr. Roosevelt has not yet gone, but he is so far on the way that he must draw votes from Debs. His is a programme of extreme paternalism that is, in many respects, frankly Socialistic, and it so unmistakably tends toward Socialism in all its fullness and all its emptiness, that the adoption of these Progressive principles would beyond doubt, and within a measurable time, make this a Socialistic Republic.

That Mr. Roosevelt would set up in the United States a Government of men, not of laws, is made no less plain by his Chicago speech. In discussing the question of the trusts, he says: "A Na-"tional industrial commission should be "created, which should have complete "power to regulate and control all the "great industrial concerns engaged in "inter-State business—which practi-"cally means all of them in this coun-"try." We see by the context what he means by "complete power." "The "preposterous failure of the Commerce "Court has shown that only damage "comes from the effort to substitute "judicial for administrative control of "great corporations." While the act giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to fix railroad rates was under debate in Congress, Mr. Roosevelt's influence was exerted against the provision for judicial review of the Commission's decrees. "Ad-"ministrative control of great corpora-"tions" is his aim. Thoughtful men, all lawyers, all students of public affairs understand what this means. Administrative control is control by men. Mr. Roosevelt would forbid the courts to review and reverse the decisions of the men of his industrial commission. No law would restrain them. They would have "complete power."

But no part of Mr. Roosevelt's programme of Progressive reform approaches in gravity, in danger, and in destructiveness his carefully formulated plea for a review by the people of the decisions of the courts. "The Ameri-"can people, and not the courts," he says, "are to determine their own fun-"damental policies." The word "fundamental" is not thoughtlessly used in that phrase. It means the Constitution. "The stick-in-the-bark legalism, "the legalism that subordinates equity "to technicalities," he says, "should be "recognized as a potent enemy of jus-"tice," and he continues:

> Our prime concern is that in dealing with the fundamental law of the land, in assuming finally to interpret it, and therefore finally to make it, the acts of the courts should be subject to, and not above, the final control of the American people as a whole.

Final control now rests with the people through the processes of Constitutional amendment, but that is not what Theodore Roosevelt means. He speaks of the "general prohibitions" of the Constitution, what are usually described as the guarantees of that instrument, restraints which the people voluntarily imposed upon themselves and their lawmakers, as a permanent safeguard of the rights and liberties of the citizen. Whenever, he says, these prohibitions,

> as interpreted by the courts, nullify, or may be used to nullify, specific laws passed, and admittedly passed, in the interest of social justice, we are for such immediate law, or amendment to the Constitution, if that be necessary, as will permit a reference to the people of the public effect of such decision, under forms securing full deliberation, to the end that the specific act of the legislative branch of the Government, thus judicially nullified, and such amendments thereof as come within its scope and purpose, may constitutionally be excepted by the vote of the people from the general prohibitions, the same as if that particular act had been expressly excepted when the prohibition was adopted.

In their wisdom, the authors of the Constitution felt that the people should give these guarantees, should impose these prohibitions upon themselves, and the people agreed with them. It does not require much knowledge of Constitutions or of popular government to foresee what would happen to our organic law under Mr. Roosevelt's plan of making the people, not the courts, the interpreters of their Constitution, of giving to them by an "immediate law" or by an amendment the power to suspend these guarantees and prohibitions. The taking of property without due process of law or just compensation is now forbidden. That prohibition would quickly disappear. But do these poor, blind souls who have risen to the pitch of religious fervor in their idolatry of Mr. Roosevelt fail to see that the guarantees of liberty, the guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures, of the freedom of speech and of the press, of the right to assemble, and of religious freedom, would in times of popular passion be equally in peril of annulment? These guarantees were added to the Constitution "as extend-"ing the ground of public confidence in "the Government," and to insure "the beneficent ends of its institution." Wiser than the framers of the Constitution, wiser than the people who adopted it, Mr. Roosevelt would throw the entire organic law into the seething caldron of politics. All its checks and balances he would submit, not to the courts for upholding, but to the crowd, subject always to gusts of passion, and to the dangerous counsels of demagogues, to say whether they should be retained or destroyed. For the fundamental law of the land he would substitute an endless series of judgments of the people, expressed at the polls. A Government of men, not of laws, could in no way be more expeditiously established than by "the immediate law" by which Mr. Roosevelt would establish this system.

After mastering this part of Mr. Roosevelt's declaration of principles, the sane public will have little heart for what remains. He spoke of the tariff. He is a protectionist. He reverts to the old protectionist device of a commission, not the Tariff Board, but a new commission "to study scientifically all phases of tariff making." Then he would have the tariff revised on the fallacious principle of differences in production cost. He professes to favor a revision which should be downward, but his plan would indefinitely put off all revision, would defeat revision, and we must conclude that that is what he really desires. He speaks, too, of the currency, and what he says is amazing. "The experience of repeated financial "crises in the last forty years has "proved," he says, "that the present "method of issuing, through private "agencies, notes secured by Government "bonds is both harmful and unscien-"tific," and he adds: "The issue of "currency is fundamentally a Govern-"ment function." This is flat money, this is Greenbackism, pure and simple. Even though all economic subjects lie outside his sphere of interest and comprehension, it might have been supposed that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, with his intelligence, and his habit of reading, would have learned that the experience of all commercial nations, including our own, has established at least one sound and unconquerable principle, that the issue of currency is not fundamentally, or otherwise, a Government function. Much that Mr. Roosevelt said at Chicago had already been made familiar to the American people, but it is news to learn that he is a Greenbacker.

"We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord." These were the concluding words of this man's address. Not so. He stood at Chicago and preached Socialism and revolution, contempt for law, and doctrines that lead to destruction.

DR. WILEY'S SUCCESSOR.

The appointment of Dr. R. E. Doolittle to succeed Chief Chemist Wiley was unheralded. President Taft approved the appointment without telling the American people about Dr. Doolittle's qualifications. Until he called beans ambrosial and commended them to the Nation as a succulent substitute for beef, few knew that the country had another official chief defender of its dietetic integrity. Dean Rusby's praise of Dr. Doolittle, appearing elsewhere in a letter to The Times, is reassuring.

But there is ground for uneasiness in the fact that Solicitor McCabe, who brought false charges against Dr. Wiley, Dr. Rusby, and Dr. Kebler of the Bureau of Chemistry, insomuch that Attorney General Wickersham was prompted to recommend their "condign punishment," has not been ejected. McCabe is still a power in Secretary Wilson's department. Because of him Dr. Wiley resigned last March. It was with him in mind, doubtless, that President Taft on Sept. 15 last spoke of "much more radical action" needed than the mere exoneration of Dr. Wiley and Dr. Rusby. Why is McCabe retained?

A FOURTH OF JULY PARK IN EUROPE.

The Danes of the United States have presented to the Danes of Denmark a national park for the benefit of all Danes every day of the year except the Fourth of July, when the flag of the United States and the flag of Denmark are to be hoisted together and Fourth of July speeches are to be made. The sentiments of such speeches have already cost Denmark 200,000 Danes who still love Denmark, as their gift attests. The fact of their gift attests also that they have thrived in their adopted land above any possible expectation if they had stayed at home.

The King to whom they are still loyal in their affections expressed on Monday his appreciation of their amiable and admirable act, and it is fitting that Americans also should understand that they gain more by Denmark's gift of the Danes to its citizenship than Denmark gains by the Danish Americans' gift of the park. The number of Danish Americans is so small that it can cause no jealousy to praise the qualities which they add to the American character, and which it is necessary to say American character needs. For thrift, industry, and honesty the Danes are proverbial. Their courage and initiative are not less remarkable. When prostrated by war they did not succumb, but started the small farm industries which enable them to feed England. Intensive farmers, who know how to co-operate both for production and distribution of products, are needed in this country. Just as many of such Danes as will come will be welcome, and will enrich themselves by swelling our own wealth.

MONROEISM FOR ALL NATIONS.

The facetious German remark concerning the Senate debate on the Magdalena Bay resolution that the Americans are seeing Japanese ghosts. It is a way that nations have, and it may as well be remarked that every nation has its own favorite ghost, as well as its own form of Monroeism. For example, the veracious cable stated on the same day that it brought the German jest at expense, that

> the seizure of Tripoli by Italy was due to Italy getting wind of German negotiations at Constantinople to acquire rights in Tripoli by purchase which would be tantamount to giving Germany actual possession of the country.

So it seems that the Tripolitan war was due to Italy's not seeing the German ghost in time enough to lay it except at an enormous expense in men and money and National prestige. Modern China has a maxim of "China for the Chinese," which is only a free rendering of America for the Americans.

The European doctrine of the balance of power is a species of Monroeism, which is merely a form of the will to live and to protect the means of living. The struggle for life on this continent would be infinitely more difficult if foreign systems were to gain foothold on American soil. So long as Canada is a British asset it is sure that Monroeism does not depend alone on the force of the United States. In a contest to establish or disestablish Monroeism all the Americas would stand together, and England would support them for the sake of Canada. The German jest does no harm, but it is not a ghost which inspired it. It would be a long time between jests in Germany if its editors should wait until the decease of Monroeism before joking again.

THE FALSE PROPHETS.

In his second letter to "the strangers "scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, "Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia," Simon Peter, one of the Apostles, warned them against the acceptance of the strange doctrines that would be preached unto them, saying:

> There arose false prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false prophets among you who privily shall bring in destructive heresies. * * * And many shall follow their pernicious ways; by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of. And in covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you. * * * Presumptuous are they, self-willed, they tremble not to rail at dignities. * * * These are springs without water, clouds that are carried with a tempest. * * * For, when they speak great swelling words of vanity, they allure through much wantonness those that were clean escaped from them that live in error. While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption.

If Simon Peter had been writing to the people of the United States about the proceedings of the Bull Moose Convention at Chicago he could not have more exactly described the spirit and purpose of the greatest of the false prophets, and the most dangerous because he has invoked the religious fervor of his followers to sustain the "destructive heresies" he teaches. All false prophets have pursued the same course, have wrought with the same weapons, have worked up in the hearts of their followers that ecstasy of spirit which has blinded them to a clear apprehension of the danger and disaster into which they would be plunged. It is so with the Mohammedans, who are taught that death in fighting for Islam means immediate translation into the happiness of Paradise. It is the same with the highly emotional colored people of the South in many of their religious assemblies when they think they see through their tears and in their cries for mercy the Open Door to the heavenly country.

It is so with the delegates to the convention at Chicago. They have been taken off their feet. It is emotional, if exasperating, and will pass away; but it is dangerous to the peace of the community while it lasts.

Mr. Roosevelt's Chicago speech is a carefully thought-out and elaborated exposition of his beliefs. No summary could do it, or him, justice. It is unconscionably long, but The Times prints it in full. Every voter who desires to understand what the Progressive Party is, what Rooseveltism is, should read and carefully ponder this utterance.

At the Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Ill., June 4, 1903, Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is a good thing that the "guard around the tomb of Lincoln "should be composed of colored sol-"diers. It was my own good fortune "at Santiago to serve beside colored "troops. A man who is good enough "to shed his blood for the country is "good enough to be given a square "deal afterward. More than that no "man is entitled to, and less than that "no man shall have."

> It is the farmers who are raising $10 steers and wasting a billion dollars' worth of food for steers. Not 10 per cent. of cornstalks are used.—New York Times.
>
> That was in the old days. Has The Times considered the silo that stands on most prosperous farms nowadays for the purpose chiefly of turning cornstalks into bovine breakfast-food?—The World.

Has The World considered the statement by the Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island Railway that the prosperous farmers buy automobiles, pianos, and graphophones instead of providing themselves with silos, and thereby deprive themselves of the profit on the beef which might be raised on the cornstalks they throw away? Prof. Cottrell says that the stalk has 60 per cent. of the nutritive value of the corn itself, and that only a negligible part of the stalks is used.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Native Sons Taking Big Chances. Owing to the brevity of California's history as a State, and to the fact that most of her inhabitants arrived by other than the ciconian route, her native sons are few enough to constitute a class by themselves, and they have an organization or society which occasionally does things to celebrate or advertise their supposed superiority to the immigrants who form the mass of the population.

The latest achievement of these somewhat belated autochthones is the establishment of a Hall of Fame, wherein, by means of "art glass," whatever that may be, and sculpture, are to be immortalized, not the country's notables, after the New York fashion, but only such really and truly sons and daughters of California as in the opinion of this society's members have done much to justify the pride and reverence they have in their State. This limitation is a variant from the familiar Hall of Fame idea, commendable or reprehensible according to the point of view. That the resulting monument, because of it, will be more interesting to those who are to see it most often seems so highly probable, however, that its proportionate lack of appreciation on the part of pilgrims and strangers from over the Great Divide, who can tarry only long enough to see the sights, need not, perhaps, receive much consideration.

So that is all right. What should cause anxiety in California—as it certainly will elsewhere—is the determination of the Native Sons to honor with their art glass and their sculpture the living as well as the dead. That is taking chances—such desperate chances that nothing less than a "most glorious climate" could have developed the courage required to do it. Modern historians have made it far from safe to assume than even a long-dead man or woman will forever retain fame as great or good. As for those whose life record has not yet been completed, nobody can do more than guess what the final judgment of them will be, and the guesses are lamentably likely to be wrong. Celebrity so often changes to notoriety, and after noble deeds not infrequently come others that are—different. The Native Sons are preparing trouble and humiliation for themselves, and, as they are so well-intentioned, it is too bad.

Only Rich Brunettes Need Apply. At the risk of exciting protests from the business office—which hasn't a very high opinion of editorial wisdom anyhow—we are going to print here, free of charge, an announcement for the publication of which the author is apparently willing to pay space rates. As he evidently has none too much money, he, at least, will thus be made happy, and we trust that others, especially in his own town, may share his joy. He writes from Garrison, Texas, and says:

> Mr. Editor will you please have this printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. And you write me what it will cost me to have this Ad put in the paper. here is what I want put in the paper. Ad for a wife. want a wife from the age 18 to 21 yrs. would like for her to be a brunett. want her to have a sweet disposition and to be a christian lady and have a talent for music. I want to studdy law and I am a poor boy not able to go and take the course. and I want a Wealthy girl and would rather no other would ans. A description of myself is I am 6 ft high weigh 150 lb. am a gentleman. I do not drink, smoke, or curse. I am a brunett. my birthday is the 29th of may. I was 21 last may would like for her to write me and have her picture taken and send it at first in first letter.

The full name follows, but a line must be drawn, somewhere in giving free advertising, and perhaps it is just as well to draw the line at printing more than the youth's first name, which, as he writes it, is "Thos." The second is that of a classic Latin writer, and the third is good old English, possibly of French origin. He seems to be a well-meaning and well-conducted youth, with particularly clear ideas as to what he wants. It will be observed that he wants a good deal. We all do, however, and it may be that at heart none of us is less self-appreciative than is this gentle Texan.

Severity That Is Salutary. In dropping thirty-three members for non-payment, after repeated warning, of dues and house accounts, the New York Athletic Club has taken commendable action—commendable not only because it was businesslike in one aspect, but still more because in another it was unbusinesslike. For these members were of those who practice athletics, instead of merely watching and helping to support them, and five of the thirty-three were men who had won "points" for America at Stockholm, a fact which sufficiently indicates their eminence.

That all or most of them could have squared accounts with their club had they chosen to do so is sufficiently probable to make safe the assumption that the failure was due to a belief on their part that from such as they money is not expected. That way lies professionalism of the meaner, concealed kind, and while it is not quite as bad, perhaps, to make membership in a club inexpensive for an athlete who can win glory for it as actually to pay him for the winning, yet even that is enough, wherever it exists, to justify the charge which foreigners are so fond of bringing—that many of our amateurs do not really deserve the name.

Possibly it would have been as well, or even better—for everything except the American record at Stockholm—that sentence of exclusion had been passed on these men before they went abroad instead of after their return. That, if the facts warranted, would have been an exhibition of virtue at once stern and magnificent, and whatever it might have cost in "points" would have been more than made up by gain in reputation.

There is, of course, nothing disgraceful in being a professional athlete. The disgrace comes only when by one or another subterfuge or compromise the professional athlete pretends to be an amateur and competes as such with honester men. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these exclusions were delayed only till the expiration of the days or weeks or months of grace which clubs of all kinds allow before insisting that a member shall pay up or get out.

Mysteriously Hostile to the Birds. Montclair evidently learned a lesson from what happened last year when it shot the birds that nested—or roosted—in the trees shading its most aristocratic avenue. The press of the whole country and not a few in Europe then raised an indignant chorus, and Montclair's "quality" had to devote the rest of the Summer, or a good part of it, to the making of defensive explanations of a proceeding which, even after all the explanations had been made, still seemed inexcusable to a good many people.

This year Montclair, grown wiser or more cautious, has contented itself with firing blank cartridges at these mysteriously troublesome birds. Why Montclair objects to them has not yet been rendered fully comprehensible. Other towns claiming like advancement in civilization invite birds within their boundaries instead of either killing or driving them away—do not call their songs "noise," and bear patiently the petty inconveniences which are incidental to the presence in large numbers of these gentle visitants.

The Audubon Society should send a few missionaries over to that part of Jersey to teach bird lore and bird love to its curiously benighted inhabitants.

Columbia's Visit to The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of the 175 Columbia University Summer session students who visited, in groups, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, July 29, 31, and Aug. 2, The New York Times, I beg to thank you. These visits were of exceptional educational value and practical interest, and, accordingly, much appreciated and enjoyed. In appreciation of the courtesies extended, I am,

L. W. CRAWFORD,
Director of Excursions.

New York, Aug. 5, 1912.

JESUIT INVITES RICH MEN.

Would Have Rockefeller and Carnegie Join an Order.

The position of the Catholic Church toward Socialism and private property was expounded yesterday at the Catholic conference at Fordham University.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of St. Paul University, St. Paul, Minn., who was to have outlined the labor problems in the United States, was ill with throat trouble, and so the Rev. H. J. Maekel, S. J., of Buffalo gave both lectures. Father Maekel said that if so many men were unable to make both ends meet they ought to become poor by joining one of the Catholic orders, and then have all they wanted. He mentioned the Rockefellers and others who say they are troubled by appeals for money, and invited them to become Capuchins and end their bother. If Capuchins were not to their liking, they might be Trappists, he said.

"Old maids, of whom there are many," he continued, "whose difficulties, too, are many, might join the sisterhoods and find their troubles at an end. The Catholic Church has solved the problem of community life, made most men and women in it happy and contented, and made them useful to themselves and others besides. This is not always the case when men and women conduct their own affairs. Our idle rich, our improvident poor, might well take heed."

Father Maekel said the Catholic Church had always stood for the rights of private property and condemned communism. So it condemned the teachings of the Socialists. He told how, as a Jesuit, he owned nothing, not even the clothes he wore, and yet how rich he was, having everything he needed. The difference between himself, as a Jesuit, and the teaching of the Socialist is that he took the vow voluntarily. The Socialist would compel men to act thus and so regarding property. He wanted the Carnegies to act of their own free will if at all.

At the morning lecture Father Maekel gave the difference between the Catholic Church's position and that of Socialism. His points were: The correct concept of society is to find out how to solve social questions. Man was not made for society, but society for the development of man. The proper course is to look for the factors that make real men. These are the family, the State, the Church, and private organizations formed by men themselves. All of these have their proper places. The Socialists would solve the whole matter by having the State do all. Socialists forget that society was not made by men, but by God. The State, even in charge of Socialists, has no right to take away private property without compensation. To do so violates God's laws. The Socialism of the State and the tyranny of the majority are alike to be avoided. If the majority lays down that which is not right, the reply must be that God is above the majority.

Father Maekel, defending Pope Leo's encyclical, said he was right when he asserted that Socialism intended to turn over all private property. They now say they will allow every man to have his own home, his own plot of land, even his own automobile, and then they hasten to say that such allowance leaves some measure of ownership. Father Maekel declared, however, that Socialists in their platform forbade the sales of houses no longer wanted, of automobiles no longer able to be used, and said that such prohibition was a violation of God's laws of private property, and of the Catholic Church's teaching regarding it.

Father Maekel will discuss to-day the minimum wage law which Pope Leo favored. To-night there will be a lecture by David Goldstein of Boston. The conference lasts through the week.

"ENGINEER" GOOD ENOUGH,

Provided the Term Is Restricted to Professional Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposition discussed in your issue of today to discard the title of "engineer" and to substitute the word "energier," to designate those who practice civil, mechanical, mining, and other branches of engineering, ignores the derivation of the word "engineer."

The word traces its origin from the Greek gennao, to beget or produce, and its Latin derivative ingenero, to generate or create. From these roots are derived our English words "generate," "genitive," "ingenious," &c., and an "engineer," therefore, is one who creates, invents, or designs; who transmutes a new idea into a physical and effective reality. Usage has limited its application to certain fields of applied science which are well understood.

The confusion which now exists in the United States, but not elsewhere, arising from the use of the word "engineer" to designate both the designer and the operator of an engine, is unfortunate, but the remedy consists in limiting the use of this word to its proper meaning, as is done in Great Britain and in other countries, and in adopting one or more suitable words to designate those who operate engines. If this reform is to be accomplished the press can do more than all other agencies combined to bring it about.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

New York, Aug. 5, 1912.

An Automatic Train Stop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read your papers of recent date with great interest, and being a railroad man who has made a study of signals, in this country as well as abroad, I think I am in a position to express myself in regard to automatic stops.

I have examined one device while it was in operation on the Baltimore & Ohio, and will say that I found it as nearly perfect and as efficient as I think it possible for an electrical device to be made. When I last saw its inventor he expressed himself as being willing to show any man with the "Missouri" feeling its merits at any time. He also stated that he had invited all the engineers of the different roads to attend different tests for this same reason, but that they had shown very little interest.

I have seen the system of the English roads in operation, but would not like to be quoted as saying that it would be equally successful in this country, because the weather conditions in England are very mild. I am satisfied, however, that the system which I examined here would work successfully at the north pole. I have seen the experts of the Government purposely freeze ice on the contact shoe, and, although this could be easily avoided under natural conditions, the apparatus was in no way crippled.

AN ENGINEER.

New York, Aug. 3, 1912.

Suffragette Bomb Story Denied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was predicted that many of the recent sensational reports about the doings of the militant suffragettes in England would turn out to be canards. Already the prediction is proving true. The London Standard says:

> A statement published in some quarters that a vessel containing a quantity of explosive material had been discovered in the room occupied by Mr. McKenna at the Home Office turns out to be without foundation. According to the report the vessel was placed behind a curtain and was discovered by the Home Secretary himself soon after he entered his room.

This false report was telegraphed to all the American papers, but the contradiction was not telegraphed after it.

As illustrating the shaky condition of Cabinet Ministers' nerves, the story has given rise in England to an amusing cartoon. It represents the Home Secretary staggering back in dismay when he comes upon a plate of polishing powder and a brush. The housemaid, looking around the curtain, says demurely: "Bless your heart, Sir, that won't 'urt a baby. It's only the stuff I cleans the fender with!"

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Chilmark, Mass., Aug. 5, 1912.

DEAN RUSBY PRAISES WILEY'S SUCCESSOR

President Taft's Preferment of Chief Chemist Doolittle Not a "Jack-at-a-Pinch Expedient."

WAS PORT CHEMIST HERE

He Understands Thoroughly the Problem of Barring Spurious and Misbranded Drugs, Dr. Rusby Says.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University, whose salaried appointment as Pharmacognosist at this port and expert witness in the Government's suits to enforce the Federal Food and Drugs act was the storm centre last Summer between Chief Harvey W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry and Solicitor McCabe, addresses to The New York Times the following letter, expressing his satisfaction at President Taft's appointment of Dr. R. E. Doolittle to succeed Dr. Wiley, who resigned his post March 15 last. Dr. Wiley stated on that occasion that the fundamental principles of the Pure Food law had been "one by one paralyzed and discredited."

Dr. W. D. Bigelow, to whom Dr. Rusby refers as being next in order of promotion, was censured by President Taft as "overzealous" in aiding to increase Dr. Rusby's salary above $9 a day. The letter follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people are to be congratulated, and their gratitude is due to the appointing powers, upon the selection of R. E. Doolittle to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wiley. Not only does Mr. Doolittle possess high qualifications for the work of his new office, which he has been successfully performing since Dr. Wiley resigned, but there was probably no other person in sight for the position who is so generally acceptable to all concerned in this appointment. The only class not to be included in this statement consists of those who are antagonistic to the spirit of the law, and probably most of them would not fail to testify to Mr. Doolittle's fairness and courtesy in his official conduct.

This selection bears no savor of a jack-at-a-pinch expedient. The Administration had a rich collection of fit and worthy men from whom to select. The man on whom the succession naturally fell, and whom Mr. Doolittle himself would doubtless have preferred to see appointed, was unhappily barred by conditions which were only creditable to himself, and of which the present writer was the unwitting and unhappy author. Yet there is little doubt that generous Dr. Bigelow has been among the first and heartiest to congratulate the appointee.

The publicity that has been given during the past year or two to certain portions of the work of the Bureau of Chemistry has served to cast into the shadow certain other portions which are of great importance, especially so to this city, where is received the great bulk of importations of foods, and more especially of drugs. To look after the quality and character of foods and drugs aggregating such an enormous annual value; to avoid unnecessary delays in disposing of them without failing in thoroughness in their examination; to satisfy every proper desire of trade without relaxing in administrative vigilance to judicially decide the numerous entirely new problems which constantly develop; to be patient and untiring under strenuous conditions—all these require a business ability and an executive fitness of a high order, qualities not less important in the Bureau's Chief than are scientific attainments, for it is his duty to see that ability of this sort is supplied at all the country's ports of entry.

Mr. Doolittle has not only demonstrated his fitness along these lines by years of successful service at the Port of New York, but he has, previous to that period, fully demonstrated his scientific ability as a student, a teacher, and a practical analyst, and he is well fitted to direct and estimate the work of the special divisions of the bureau.

There is the best ground for public satisfaction with this disposition of a situation that was not less difficult than it was important.

H. H. RUSBY.
Columbia University College of Pharmacy, New York, Aug. 6, 1912.

SMALLER MOSQUITOS.

Long Island Finds the Second Generation Adapting Itself to Screens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have happened upon what may be positive proof of prenatal influence among insects, and I should like to have the opinion of entomologists on the subject. A friend of mine living in the Long Island mosquito belt tells me that the window screens which last year kept the mosquitos out of his house failed to do so this year, and he made a careful examination of the screens to discover what was wrong with them. They were in perfect condition, and he was at a loss till it occurred to him to examine the mosquitos. These he discovered to be much smaller than those of last year—so small, indeed, that they found no difficulty in coming through the meshes of screens which last year were quite fine enough to prevent the ingress of their ancestors. Now, Sir, what explanation is there of this reduction in size but prenatal influence?

W. J. L.

New York, Aug. 5, 1912.

On the Mexican Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was 104 degrees in the shade yesterday here, but I was nevertheless prevailed upon to ride into San Antonio to obtain a copy of The Times, the subscription to which I had heedlessly allowed to lapse. I want to congratulate you on the way you are treating the Rosenthal case, and I take this opportunity, furthermore, of expressing my admiration for the way you handle the Mexican question. To me it does not appear that our neighbors are on the eve of settling their disputes. American troops are scattered from El Paso to the Arizona line, and from latest communications it would seem that they may be there for months. The duty of our men is disagreeable enough. They are constantly patrolling the border to frighten off runners carrying arms and ammunition. The heat is like that of a furnace, and there is what amounts to a sand blast now and again. But our boys do not complain. As long as they can get a constant supply of The New York Times—and they are looking for it all the time—they are thoroughly well pleased.

CAMPAIGNER.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 31, 1912.

AT WILLOW FARM.

Oh, for the true, bucolic days,
Ere all romance had flown!
The city boarder came to town,
Unheralded, unknown.
The farmer's pretty daughter sweet
He'd driving take, oft, far.
Now Dobbin's obsolete, eheu!
The farmer owns a car.

Once through the August afternoons
He'd slowly row up-stream;
And where closed lilies dot the coves,
Of future bliss they'd dream.
Perchance, while gray clouds swept the sky,
They'd fish for many an hour.
But who enjoys such outings now?
Their boat is run by power!

Each evening, in the parlor quaint,
She'd sing for him, or play;
The music he'd gallantly turn
In cavalier-like way.
Ah, me! ah, my! the changing years!
Now all the folks troop in;
The farmer starts the graphophone:
The music's ragtime din!

ELLA A. FANNING.

MRS. VANDERBILT GIVES A MUSICALE

Newport Colonists Are Entertained on the Lawn at The Breakers—Dance Follows.

MANY LUNCHEON PARTIES

Russian Ambassador, Pay Director Hobbs, and Mrs. Lewis Chanler Among the Entertainers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—At the Breakers to-night Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a musicale, attended by more than two hundred guests seated on the lawn. Ferry Lulek, baritone, sang among other numbers, "Still as the Night." Later dancing and supper were enjoyed.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has purchased the Parkman estate, adjoining her property, from the City of Boston, the price paid not being known here. The property, given to Boston by the late George F. Parkman, was for many years a Summer residence consisting of a cottage, stable, and 89,860 feet of land.

Many watched the tennis tournament at the Casino to-day in mixed doubles. In the first round Miss Julia W. Robbins and Maurice Roche defeated Mrs. Stuart Duncan and Gouverneur Hoffman, 6—1, 6—4. Miss Edith Deacon and Oliver Perrin defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach and Austin L. Sands, 6—2, 6—2. Mrs. William G. Loew and Craig Biddle defeated Mrs. William A. Delano and Frederick Winthrop, 6—1, 6—0. Miss Anna Sands and Charles E. Sands defeated Mrs. Oliver Perrin and Bertram Cruger, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2. Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas and William P. Burden defeated Miss Dorothea Carroll and Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr., 6—2, 6—1. In the second round Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and T. Suffern Tailer defeated Miss Sadie Jones and Pembroke Jones, Jr., 6—2, 6—3.

Included in registers at the Newport Golf Club are John Clinton Gray, Jr., Miss Sybil Douglas, visiting Miss Ruth Twombly; Cecil Barret with Mrs. Barret, visiting Mrs. Theodore F. Gibbs; Thomas Hitchcock and F. R. Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry arrived to-day on the steam yacht Sultana, which Mr. Gerry has taken for a month. Miss M. H. Wilsorg of East Hampton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gerry.

Casino registers include John Clinton Gray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Julia W. Robbins of New York, visiting Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mrs. H. W. Miller of New York, visiting Mrs. Stanley McCormick; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miner and Miss Mary S. Coast, S. M. Stackpole of New York, and W. F. Whitehouse.

Miss Inez Mulholland speaks to-morrow at the Newport County Suffrage League, presented by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who is to give a dance at Marble House for her guest.

Mrs. Bruguiere and her son, Louis S. Bruguiere, will give a dance at Castle Wood this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolphe L. Agassiz came from the Pier to-day for polo.

Members of the Clambake Club will entertain the men taking part in the lawn tennis tournament at the Casino, with luncheon at the end of the tournament.

Mrs. William B. Leeds, before returning to Newport, will visit Miss Catherine Cameron in the Adirondacks.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James will entertain on the yacht Aloha Aug. 15.

Mrs. Andrew McKinney of New York will be among the women who will pose in the tableaux at the Casino next week.

Pay Director I. Goodwin Hobbs entertained with luncheon at the Clambake Club to-day for members of the Newport Fishing Club on Gooseberry Island. Among his guests were George B. De Forest, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Robert Ives Gammell, Frank K. Sturgis, ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, and William R. Hunter.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Lewis Chanler, and the Russian Ambassador entertained luncheon companies to-day.

Miss Anna Sands gave a dinner to-night.

MALIN-LEWIS WEDDING.

Miss Jane Hone Lewis Married to Thaw Malin in Buffalo.

The marriage is announced of Miss Jane Hone Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Lewis of New York and Morristown, N. J., to Thaw Malin of Philadelphia, which took place on Monday in Buffalo, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Reguester, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that city, and only the bride's mother and a few intimate friends were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Malin are now in Canada on their honeymoon, and will visit Quebec and the Upper Saguenay before leaving for Philadelphia, where they have taken an apartment at the Clinton for the coming season.

The couple's engagement was announced in THE TIMES on July 30. The bride is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Matthew C. Perry and of Philip Hone, one of the early Mayors of New York. Mr. Malin is the son of John Thaw Malin of Philadelphia, and is a nephew of Frederick L. Rosewald, a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange.

Stork Expected in Bertelli Home.

The stork is expected to visit the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Bertelli at Elmsford, N. Y., the latter part of this month. Mrs. Bertelli was Miss Ida Conquest, the actress, before her marriage, which took place last October. Mr. Bertelli's mother, Signora Enrichetta Bertelli of Genoa, Italy, widow of Admiral Bertelli, is expected to arrive here shortly, and will go to Casetta Rosa, the country home of her son and daughter-in-law.

"Distinctively individual"
FATIMA
TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES
Cameron & Cameron Co.
20 for 15¢
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are sailing from England for New York on Sept. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies of Newport are in town for a visit and are staying at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin are cruising along the North Shore of Long Island on the steam yacht Wacouta.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hager, Jr., who have been staying at Bretton Woods, are at Briarcliff Lodge for the balance of the season.

Dr. and Mrs. I. Josika-Herczeg of 28 West Tenth Street, accompanied by Miss Mollie Tackaberry and John Tackaberry, are spending a few weeks at the Louisburgh, Bar Harbor, Me.

Among those sailing to-day for Europe on the Lusitania are Mrs. Meredith Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Peabody.

Countess Caroline Rasponi and her father, D. P. Montague, are at the Hotel Wolcott for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. Leffingwell, who have just returned from Europe, are at the Hotel Manhattan.

Mrs. W. H. Motley and her daughter, Miss Motley, will leave Southampton, where they are staying at the Meadow Club, on Saturday.

Miss Georgiana Harriman Owen of 567 Park Avenue has gone to Paul Smith's to be the guest for several weeks of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Trowbridge, at their camp Mearsaga.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Peabody (Miss Natalie Clews) are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody at their Southampton cottage, Four Acres.

LENOX RESIDENTS DONORS.

Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Bradford Give $3,000 Each to Pittsfield Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 6.—Mrs. William H. Bradford at Wayside and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court have given $3,000 each to Hillcrest Hospital in Pittsfield to endow rooms. Miss Heloise Meyer has given $1,000 to the Massachusetts Forestry Association, an organization which seeks to interest persons in the study and preservation of the forests.

A meeting of the Garden Club of Lenox was held this afternoon at Edgewood Farm, the country place of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick I. Pearson. Lenox and Stockbridge members of the club went by automobile to Great Barrington for the afternoon. Prof. George MacLoskie of Princeton University talked about butterflies and moths in the garden. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson showed a cabinet containing thirty varieties of insects he had taken from a sea holly in his garden.

Miss Emily Biddle received at Breezy Corners this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning and Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker were her guests for the afternoon.

Mrs. E. St. John Greble of Washington Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stafford, Mrs. M. G. Wood, Miss Wood of New York; Mrs. John D. McIlhenny, Miss Bernice McIlhenny of Philadelphia are arrivals at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field entertained at dinner to-night at Highlawn House complimentary to Bishop Thomas F. Davies and the Bishop's sister, Mrs. Henry Hayes of Rome, Italy.

Miss Anna B. Shaw gave a dinner to-night at the Homestead, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker.

Arriving to-day at the Red Lion Inn were Mrs. Orlando B. Potter Mrs. E. L. Nassau, Miss Jane Ray, Miss M. T. Canmer of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Fox, Miss E. D. Waterman, Miss A. K. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hall, Miss S. M. Campbell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stone, Boston; Mrs. H. R. Gillett, Cortlandt, N. Y., are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. William Scott Pyle, Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunther, Mrs. C. M. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hurd, Miss Jane Hurd, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtiss, Greenwich, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Krotle, R. Nourse, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Thrane, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Paxson, Miss Paxson, Overbrook, Penn., are at Hotel Aspinwall.

GIFTS TO PHILLIPS FUND.

Total for Memorial to Wireless Man is $3,839.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company announced yesterday that further contributions amounting to $44 had been received for the "Jack" Phillips Titanic Memorial Fund, which brings the total so far subscribed to $3,839.95. The names of the donors were:

L. E. Dodd	$3.00	J. W. Smith	1.00
S. Nicholas	.25	W. G. Chichester	2.00
L. Schilstigg	.50	J. F. Parker	5.00
G. Kuffskie	.50	J. W. Herper	1.00
I. Slater	1.50	B. Macbeth	2.00
R. H. Truner	5.00	A. Sandall	1.00
C. Brooks	.25	A. W. Bush	1.00
J. R. McLane	.25	R. S. Webb	1.00
Rev. J. F. Cocks	.50	T. P. Pratt	1.00
A Friend	.25	D. J. De Caste	.50
T. J. McMahon	1.00	R. G. Mackenzie	.50
C. D. Riley	1.00	H. L. Dempsey	1.00
E. M. Hartley	1.00	R. E. Armstrong	.50
F. Mousley	1.00	Mr. Godbee	.50
G. F. Sheckien	1.00	Mr. Wynan	.50
A. H. Randow	1.00	A. R. Morton	1.00
E. M. Murray	1.00		
F. G. Cary	1.00	Total	$44.00
C. P. Cassel	1.00	Prev. acknowl.	$3,795.95
W. H. Davis	1.00		
G. Rogers	1.00	Grand total	$3,839.95
A. Winkler	1.00		

STARS TO ACT FOR CHARITY.

Ethel Barrymore, Eddie Foy, and Others to Appear at Mamaroneck.

A performance for the benefit of charity of Mamaroneck, called Lending Comforts for the Sick, will be given at the Mamaroneck Auditorium to-morrow night with a real "all-star cast." Ethel Barrymore, Louise Dresser, Margaret Gordon, Louise Drew, William Courtenay, Eddie Foy, and the Foy family, Stella Mayhew, and Billee Taylor, Donald Brian, Charles Dalton, George Howard, and Jack Hazzard will take part. The seats will be $5 each, and Mrs. John Bister of Mamaroneck will be the Treasurer, and Frank Mahler the manager.

Miss Barrymore will present, by permission of Charles Frohman and James M. Barrie, "The Twelve-Pound Look," and will be supported by Mr. Dalton, Mr. Howard, and Miss Prince. Miss Harned will appear for the first time in a one-act play called "The Call of Paris," and her supporting company will be Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Hazzard, and Miss Gordon. Miss Drew, Mr. Foy and the little Foys, Mr. Brian, and Miss Mayhew and Mr. Taylor will offer specialties between the sketches. All of the actors are residents of Mamaroneck or neighboring towns, and the entertainment promises to be something of a neighborhood affair.

The charity for which it is given takes the place as far as possible of a hospital which Mamaroneck does not possess, and its object, as the name implies, is to find comforts for sick people who might otherwise be without them.

Miss Eleanor S. Prentice Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Sheldon Prentice, daughter of William S. P. Prentice of 53 East Fifty-fifth Street, to Joseph Hoagland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hoagland of 817 Fifth Avenue, has been announced. Miss Prentice made her début in society last Winter, and is Mr. Prentice's youngest daughter. She is the granddaughter of the late John H. Prentice and of William C. Sheldon of Brooklyn.

Mr. Hoagland is a graduate of Cornell, class of 1911, and is a member of the Century Club.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Entertain Settlement Children.

The Misses Crimmins, daughters of John D. Crimmins, entertained the children from the St. Rose's Settlement, in East Seventy-first Street, yesterday at their father's country place, Firwood-on-the-Sound, Noroton, Conn. A fete was prepared for the children, including a sail on the Sound.

Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts in Central Park, Abingdon Square, and Columbus Park at 8 o'clock this evening.

OPERA NOVELTIES FOR METROPOLITAN

"Boris Gudounow," a Russian Work, by Moussorgsky, and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

THEN "MADAME SANS-GENE"

Season to Open with "The Magic Flute," with Frieda Hempel, Coloratura Soprano—Other New Singers.

The stage of the Metropolitan Opera House is again one vast workshop, where Edward Siedle and his assistants are putting the scenery of the répertoire pieces into shape and mounting the scenery for the new productions as fast as it comes from abroad. The engagement of Frieda Hempel, the German coloratura soprano, will have a great effect upon the répertoire. She will appear on the opening night of the season as the Queen of the Night in the revival of "The Magic Flute." The cast of Mozart's opera will further include Rudolph Berger, the new tenor, as Tamino; Mme. Gadski as Pamina, and Mr. Amato as Papageno.

Since the departure of Mme. Sembrich the Metropolitan Opera House has not regularly retained the services of a coloratura soprano, although Mme. Tetrazzini and others have occasionally sung there. As a result most of the operas which contain rôles for these songbirds have dropped out of the répertoire. Two works besides "The Magic Flute" are to be revived, with Frieda Hempel in mind. These are "The Huguenots," in which she will, of course, sing the rôle of the Queen. It is probable that Miss Destinn and Mr. Caruso will add lustre to this cast.

The Metropolitan Company is also to produce, for the first time in its history, "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," and there is nothing more likely than that Frieda Hempel will sing the rôle of the Doll, Olympia. "Romeo et Juliette" is another opera which may again find a place in the répertoire, and, of course, "Rigoletto," "Lucia," and "La Traviata" may be expected there as a matter of course, especially as Mme. Tetrazzini is again to appear at this theatre for a few performances.

Three novelties are to be expected. The first of these will undoubtedly be "Boris Gudounow," as this Russian opera by Moussorgsky was ready for production at the end of last season, but was crowded out by the rehearsals of "Mona." The scenery has been painted according to the recent Russian impressionistic standards, and is very different from any other scenery which has been seen at the Metropolitan. Adamo Didur will sing the principal rôle in this opera.

Next may be expected the opera of Walter Damrosch and W. J. Henderson, "Cyrano de Bergerac," in English, and for the first time on any stage. The principal rôles of Cyrano and Roxane in this piece have been allotted to Pasquale Amato and Emmy Destinn.

The third novelty of the season, also for the first time on any stage, will be Giordano's newest opera, "Madame Sans-Gêne." In this Miss Geraldine Farrar will enact the rôle of the washerwoman who becomes a Duchess, and Messrs. Amato and Caruso will have the other important parts in the piece.

Besides Frieda Hempel there are other new singers to add interest to the season. One is the Spanish soprano, Lucrezia Bori, who may best be described by stating that her répertoire is very much like that of Geraldine Farrar. She is also said to be very beautiful. Carl Braun, a German bass; Jacques Urlus, and Rudolph Berger, German tenors, are other important additions to the company, which will be further augmented by the engagement of a new conductor.

OLIVER MOROSCO'S PLANS.

Productions Here to Include "Peg o' My Heart" and "The Money Moon."

Oliver Morosco will begin rehearsals of "The Bird of Paradise" next week, with Bessie Barriscale in the rôle of Luana. Miss Barriscale played this part when the play was produced originally at the Burbank Theatre, Los Angeles. Of the New York cast, Guy Bates Post, Lewis S. Stone, Robert Harrison, John W. Burton, Herbert Farjeon, Van Rensselaer Townsend, Virginia Reynolds, Jane Meredith, Nona Kelly, Ester Banks, and the Hawaiian musicians will remain. The newcomers will be Alice Lindahl, Marie Howe, Frank Sheridan, and Howard Hickman. The play will open at the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, on Sept. 1.

Laurette Taylor, who played Luana in "The Bird of Paradise" last season, will be seen in a Broadway theatre about Oct. 14 in a new play, "Peg o' My Heart," by Hartley Manners. This piece was produced at the Burbank Theatre, Los Angeles, this Summer with Miss Taylor in the leading rôle.

Other productions that Mr. Morosco expects to make in New York this coming season are "Gauntlett's Pride," "The Money Moon," "The Fox," "The Taming of Alberta," and, possibly, "His Father's House." He will be associated in the production of the musical comedy, "The Man with Three Wives," which will have a New York hearing early in the season.

Waller to Open in Knoblauch Play.

The new modern drama with which Lewis Waller will begin his season at Daly's Theatre next month is "Discovering America," a play by Edward Knoblauch, author of "Kismet." Mr. Waller and the English members of his company will sail from England on Aug. 15, and the season at Daly's will begin early in September. Madge Titheradge will play the leading feminine rôle in the new piece. She and Mr. Waller are now appearing in England in a series of special engagements in the courting scene from "Henry." Mr. Knoblauch will come to America for the first performance of his new play.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast of Emma Trentini's new comic opera, "The Firefly," is now complete, and the principals will consist of Audrey Maple, Arthur Deagon, Craig Campbell, Roy Atwell, Henry Vogel, Kathryn Stewart, Sammy Lee, Ruby Norton, and Mlle. De Rosa.

The cast of principals for Liebler & Co.'s revival of "Oliver Twist" this season will include Edmund Breese as Bill Sikes, Marie Doro as Oliver, Wilton Lackaye as Fagin, and Constance Collier as Nancy. Madeleine Louis will play Rose Maylie.

Frederick Bond has been added to the company that is to support H. B. Warner in the new comedy, "Buxl," which is to be produced at the Hudson Theatre on Sept. 5.

William Wilson has been engaged to stage John Philip Sousa's new operetta, "The Glassblowers," which is to be produced late in the Fall.

John Cort, who has been camping in the Olympia Mountains, Washington, for the last three weeks, will start for New York about Aug. 20 to begin preparations for his productions.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is visiting her mother, Mrs. Catherine Dudley in Dayton, Ohio, this Summer. She will return to New York early next month to begin rehearsals.

Lina Abarbanell will return from her Summer home at Lake Placid, N. Y., on Sept. 1 to begin rehearsals of the new Pixley and Luders opera, "The Gypsy."

Edgar James, whose first play, "The Master of the House," will be presented at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Aug. 22, is a graduate of Harvard. He has contributed prose and verse to a number of magazines.

William Stormer, who is known on the Pacific Coast as a producing manager, will enter the Eastern field this coming season with a dramatization of Eleanor Hollowell Abbot's book, "Molly Make-Believe." Violet Dale will be featured in the production. The piece will have its first production at the Providence Opera House on Sept. 9.

The company for John Mason's new play, "The Attack," by Henri Bernstein, will consist of Martha Hedman, Lois Clifton, Sidney Herbert, Wilfred Draycott, Frank Hollins, and Clinton Preston. The first performance will be given at Buffalo, N. Y.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Gadski is taking a motor tour through Germany this Summer. She has just been spending some time in the mediaeval town of Rothenberg. Mme. Fremstad has taken a cottage in Maine for the Summer and is not going to Europe.

The operation for appendicitis recently performed at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Ernest Schelling, the pianist and composer, was successful, and he is recovering.

HUNTS FROM A BACK WINDOW.

Brooklynite Finds Cats Make Good Quarry on Dark Nights.

You can't shoot bear or moose in New York, but one ardent sportsman, whose work keeps him from satisfying his love of the chase where wild life abounds, has satisfied his craving for that form of excitement in this way:

Fate has decreed that he should live in Brooklyn, and around the back yard of his home runs a high board fence. This fence is the night promenade for all the cats from Joralemon Street to Coney Island. Old maid cats come there to meet distant relatives, sedate married cats bring their families, and as a trysting place for cats contemplating matrimony it is unrivaled. There is a church right back of the house, and in the shadows of its Gothic arches ardent Toms give voice to their sentiments in wails that pervade the neighborhood.

The sportsman stood all this with such patience as he could command until one night, not so long ago, his wife aroused him from his "beauty" sleep to tell him she was sure some heartless wretch had abandoned a baby in the church yard.

"You must go over there and make sure," she said. "I can't stand it a minute longer."

"My dear," he expostulated, "it's the dead of night and very chilly."

His remonstrances were cut short by a long-drawn wail such as could only come from a baby suffering from hunger and cold. Hastily he donned dressing gown and slippers and, stumbling down the dark front stairs, made for the church yard. As he entered the gate he found the policeman on "fixed post" at the corner had spotted him and was close at his heels.

"There's a baby in the church yard," he explained through chattering teeth.

The policeman with a cluck of sympathy followed to the place from which the cries had come, only to send scurrying into the shadow two cats, one being a big gray Tom. The policeman sat down on the steps of the church and laughed as no policeman was ever known to laugh before, but the sportsman went back to bed with rage in his heart.

He thought it all over next day, and that night, as he went home, stopped in a hardware store and bought an air gun and some buckshot. Right after dinner he made an excuse for going upstairs and locked himself in the bathroom, which overlooks the church yard. Opening the window and putting out the light, he waited for the first cat to appear. He found that his aim was still good, for that cat disappeared with a yowl that brought deep satisfaction to the sportsman's heart.

Since the inspiration came to him he has not lacked for thrills almost equal to those of the Maine woods. The only trouble is, cats are becoming scarce.

"PRINCE" RANJI SMILE WEDS.

Marries Miss Violet Rochlitz at City Hall—To Go to India.

Ranji Smile, who said he was a Prince, the fifth son of the late Ameer of Beluchistan, East India, and brother of the present Ameer, was married yesterday at the City Hall to Miss Violet Ethel Rochlitz, daughter of Julian W. Rochlitz of this city. Alderman McCann performed the ceremony.

The bridegroom gave his age as 30, and the bride said she was 20 years old. She said just before the ceremony that her family did not know of her marriage. She gave her father's address as 41 East Twenty-second Street.

The Prince said that after spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City they would go to Delhi, India, where he plans to open a hotel.

In obtaining the marriage license, the Prince said that he had been married before, but that his first wife was dead. He gave his address as the Café des Beaux Arts in West Fortieth Street. In May, 1910, he obtained a license to wed Miss Anna Maria W. Davieson, but no return was ever made to the License Bureau to indicate that a wedding had been performed. At that time the Prince said he had formerly run an Indian restaurant on Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets.

About thirteen years ago Mr. Smile was a curry cook at Sherry's. In April, 1909, he had a cab driver locked up on a charge of attempted assault and robbery. No records have ever been found proving that "Joe" Smile is a real Prince.

ARBUCKLE HEAD SURRENDERS

Gives Bail to Answer to Pure-Food Law Indictments.

William A. Jamison, head of Arbuckle Brothers of Brooklyn, who was indicted in Chicago last month for the alleged shipment in inter-State commerce of red pepper containing an ingredient prohibited by the criminal provisions of the Federal Pure Food and Drugs act, surrendered himself yesterday afternoon to United States Commissioner Shields.

Jamison, through a surety company, furnished two bonds of $500 each to appear in the Chicago District Court and answer the charge on which a bench warrant was issued on July 20.

Trachoma in Girls' Training School.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—About one-third of the inmates of the State Training School for Girls at Hudson have been infected from an epidemic of trachoma, according to announcement to-day by the State Department of Health. Since March 1 twenty cases have been reported from the institution. Special instructions as to quarantine and treatment have been given and department officials feel confident that the epidemic will soon be checked, although they say it will be several months before the eyes are all well.

Commends Prompt Midshipman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Midshipman Malcolm Lee Worrell of Virginia, who has been on Summer cruise duty on the battleship Mississippi, will receive to-morrow a special letter of commendation from Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, on recommendation of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commanding the Atlantic fleet, for his good sense in shutting off steam when on July 28 the low pressure crank on the port engine was fractured. Admiral Osterhaus says that Worrell's promptness in doing this reduced the damage to a minimum. "I commend you most highly," says Secretary Winthrop in his letter.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers Sailing To-day on the Lusitania—Arrivals.

Some of the passengers sailing to-day on the Lusitania for Liverpool are:

F. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong, Mrs. Algernon Aspinwall, R. W. Baldwin, W. H. Bass, R. L. Benson, Dr. T. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borthwick, Mrs. O. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Burton, C. B. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chapin, E. M. Clarke, Miss Catherine Colvill, A. Davall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson, Rudolph Ellis, W. W. Evans, Miss de Forest, Miss Gladys Frost, Miss M. P. Gaines, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Grafton, M. Greenshields, A. S. Greig, C. B. Gummings, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harper, Dr. C. E. Hiatt, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hyde, Sydney Jameson, A. Lawrence Herbert-Lloyd, Col. W. Gordon McCabe; J. Sergeant Cram, A. C. Bedford, W. Maxwell, Mrs. W. L. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Peabody, Dr. C. B. Penrose, Horace Pettitt, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. A. du Pont, Dr. and Mrs. J. Rainey, George Richards, Mrs. G. C. Riggs, Mrs. J. H. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Robbins, Mrs. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Lawrence E. Sexton, E. W. Sheldon, Mrs. Spencer-Hornaday, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Watson, W. L. Whallen, C. Y. Williamson, Dawson Winen, and F. W. Woodruff.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MINNEWASKA (London)—Miss Margaret Adams, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Austin, Mrs. M. D. Baker, C. S. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. H. Binns, R. T. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Draper, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Edgcumbe, A. Ernest Foulds, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gillingham, Mrs. A. H. Postel, Miss M. Patton, S. J. Pynn, the Rev. E. H. Robbins, D. D., Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Robinson, Miss G. G. Sawyer, H. L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stokes, and Dr. W. Wellington Woodward.

UNITED STATES (Copenhagen)—C. Brinton, Miss Ethel Duner, Miss Margaret Grissmore, Mrs. Anna Nelson, Prof. J. O'Neill, W. Ramsay, Richard Wagner, and Mrs. Anna Wagner.

NO-BATTLESHIP MEN PREVENT A CAUCUS

No Quorum at Democrats' Meeting Called to Rescind Ban on Naval Increase.

ROLL CALL IS SUPPRESSED

But The Times, Nevertheless, Prints List of Those Present—Efforts to Hold Another Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Democratic caucus called for to-night to rescind its previous ban against any new battleships proved a fiasco. Only ninety-one Democrats were present and ready for a discussion of the party attitude toward the naval programme. The Democratic members who are opposed to any battleships succeeded in inducing a sufficient number to remain away from the caucus to make a quorum impossible. There are 229 Democrats in the House. The number necessary for a quorum is 115. When the roll was called only 87 responded as present. Later four more strolled in, swelling the attendance to 91, which was 24 less than a quorum. The issue was dodged by 138 Democrats.

Contrary to custom, those present who had been outmanoeuvred by the antagonists of the naval programme, instead of adjourning at once for lack of a quorum, remained in session an hour, and granted unanimous consent to Speaker Clark, Floor Leader Underwood, and Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson to address those present. All three contended that questions of National defense should not be a subject for caucus consideration, and it was generally agreed that such questions in the future should not be considered by the party caucus.

Strong appeals for party harmony were made by Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood, both of whom were plainly chagrined over the action of the no-battleship men. They urged those present not to criticise or blame the absentees but to use their best endeavors to induce enough of them to come into another caucus to undo the harm already caused by the action of the original caucus, in which the opponents of the navy held the whip hand.

Efforts will be made to hold another caucus on Friday. Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, who has been in favor of only one new battleship all along, and was the principal conferee on the Naval Bill for the House, announced that he understood the Senate conferees are agreeable to compromising on one dreadnought of superior type and the two-battleship advocates were urged to work along the lines of such a compromise.

Representative Burleson, Chairman of the caucus, is bitterly against allowing any new battleships now, and when the caucus adjourned he refused to allow the roll call to be given out for publication by the newspapers. During the caucus Representative Ben Humphries of Mississippi asked Chairman Burleson point blank whether the roll call would be published. The response was in the affirmative. But after the caucus it was decided to withhold the roll call. By doing so it was hoped that the names of the absentees might be withheld and thus saved from criticism. The roll call was withheld despite the fact that the Democrats at the beginning of this Congress adopted a so-called "open caucus" resolution, which provided that the "roll calls and all action by Democratic caucuses should be made public." Representative Humphries had this rule in mind when he asked whether the roll would be made public.

Although the list of those present was officially withheld, THE TIMES herewith prints the names of the ninety-one Democrats who attended the caucus:

Champ Clark, Speaker, Missouri; William O. Adamson, Georgia; Alfred G. Allen, Ohio; William A. Ashbrook, Ohio; Stephen E. Ayres, New York; William G. Brantley, Georgia; Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana; William G. Brown, Jr., West Virginia; Michael E. Burke, Wisconsin; Albert S. Burleson, Texas; Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee; Charles C. Carlin, Virginia; Richard F. Connell, New York; Michael F. Conry, New York; William E. Cox, Indiana; James M. Curley, Massachusetts; John W. Davis, Virginia; Stanley H. Dent, Alabama; Matthew R. Denver, Ohio; Clement C. Dickinson, Missouri; Michael Donohue, Pennsylvania; Frank E. Doremus, Michigan; Daniel A. Driscoll, New York; Albert Estopinal, Louisiana; H. B. Fergusson, New Mexico; David E. Finley, South Carolina; John J. Fitzgerald, New York; Charles V. Fornes, New York; Martin D. Foster, Illinois; Thomas Gallagher, Illinois; Finis J. Garrett, Tennessee; Henry M. Goldfogle, New York; Curtis H. Gregg, Pennsylvania; James A. Hamill, New Jersey; John M. Hamilton, West Virginia; Winfield S. Hammond, Minnesota; Francis B. Harrison, New York; James Hay, Virginia; Carl Hayden, Arizona; Robert L. Henry, Texas; Richmond P. Hobson, Alabama; E. E. Holland, Virginia; William Hughes, New Jersey; Cordell Hull, Tennessee; Benjamin G. Humphries, Mississippi; Ben Johnson, Kentucky; William A. Jones, Virginia; John J. Kindred, New York; Eugene F. Kinkead, New Jersey; G. Konig, Maryland; C. A. Korbley, Indiana; Robert E. Lee, Pennsylvania; Jefferson M. Levy, New York; J. Charles Linthicum, Maryland; Walter I. McCoy, New Jersey; James T. McDermott, Illinois; Kenneth D. McKellar, Tennessee; James P. Maher, New York; William F. Murray, Massachusetts; George F. O'Shaunessy, Rhode Island; Lemuel P. Padgett, Tennessee; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Thomas G. Patten, New York; Irwin S. Pepper, Iowa; Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts; James D. Post, Ohio; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; William C. Redfield, New York; Thomas L. Reilly, Connecticut; Daniel J. Riordan, New York; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; John H. Rothermel, Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Scully, New Jersey; Swager Sherley, Kentucky; Charles B. Smith, New York; Stephen O. Stanley, Kentucky; Claude U. Stone, Illinois; William Sulzer, New York; Edwin F. Sweet, Michigan; Joseph Taggart, Kansas; Joshua F. C. Talbott, Maryland; Charles A. Talcott, New York; Edward W. Townsend, New Jersey; William E. Tuttle, Jr., New Jersey; Edwin S. Underhill, New York; Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; John T. Watkins, Louisiana; Frank E. Wilson, New York; William B. Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Had there been a quorum present, Representatives Sulzer, Curley, Murray, and other two battleship advocates would have urged the adoption of a resolution permitting each Democratic member to vote his own convictions in relation to battleships.

Representative Sulzer received a letter to-day from Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, the foremost authority on sea power in America, appealing for two battleships. Admiral Mahan's letter reads:

"Although myself a naval officer, I have now passed the age of active service and therefore have no personal interest in any increase of the navy, but as a constant student of international conditions, European and American, I am satisfied that the present period is one in which no great State, having interests abroad, can trust these interests to other safeguards than its armed power to maintain them. It is extraordinary that the voting should be sectional. Can the South and the West believe themselves less interested in Panama than other parts of the country, or that the country can undergo disaster and they not share it?

"From one member is the course you have pursued more proper and more incumbent than from the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I have long held and urged that the strength of the navy cannot be accurately determined except by the concurrence of that committee, in both houses, in the deliberations concerning it. Naval affairs and foreign affairs are inseparably connected. Your action here will tend to recognition of this truth.

"As regards one battleship: In military matters half a loaf is rarely much better than none, especially at sea, where deficiency of numbers cannot be compensated by strength of position. A compromise of one battleship is little better than no ship. If the force is decisively inferior, the exact amount of inferiority does not greatly matter. One battleship this year may be construed to mean a permanent Democratic policy."

Excelsior Liquid Polish
A Very Superior Article for Cleaning and Polishing
Silver, Glass, Windows and Mirrors.
For Sale by
LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. & 6th Av., New York.

RECEIVER FOR COAL CONCERN

Creditor Files Petition Against $5,000,000 Pittsburgh Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 6.—A receiver was appointed to-day for the Great Lakes Coal Company, a $5,000,000 corporation, following the filing of a petition in equity by George S. Goodwin, a creditor and stockholder. Van Horn E. Ely was named receiver by the Common Pleas Court.

The company owns 22,000 acres of coal in Armstrong and Butler Counties. Goodwin, who states he is a creditor of the concern in the amount of $880 and owns 220 shares of capital stocks, says the Great Lakes Coal Company is the owner of the entire capital stock of the Western Allegheny Railroad Company and has outstanding stock of $1,511,000. The railroad was built at a cost of $2,600,000, and on June 30 last, the bill states, its indebtedness was $1,175,000, of which $1,129,485.41 is a promissory note given to the Great Lakes Coal Company.

It is stated that the coal company owes various creditors on notes and accounts $527,591.96, and that in 1904 the company executed a first mortgage on all its property to secure an issue of $2,500,000 bonds, of which over $2,000,000 are outstanding.

It is stated that the assets of the company are worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Because of a difference with its employes, it is alleged, the company closed down its mines. It is said that unless the mines are soon operated they will decline in value.

Coming Here on the Olympic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Among those booked to sail on the Olympic for New York to-morrow are Mrs. G. R. Anderson, Capt. C. S. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Booth and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bowman, Capt. A. L. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, A. W. Cox, Alfred H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dwyer, Dr. Henry Ettinger, Leo Feist, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Funk, Dr. J. E. Gignoux, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. K. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Joyce, Miss Doris Keane, Miss Mary Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kling, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyford, Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Niblock, Wesley Oler, Mr. and Mrs. Gillman Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Platt, Sir Edward Stewart Richardson, Capt. H. R. Richmond, Capt. Kincaid Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Somerville and family, Mrs. James Theilman, Daniel Wade, O. C. Wells, Robert Winsor and family, and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wornall.

BISHOP LUDDEN DEAD AT 76.

He Said Senatorial Deadlock Was Due to Anti-Catholic Bigotry.

The Right Rev. Patrick A. Ludden, Roman Catholic Bishop of Syracuse, N. Y., died early yesterday morning in the cathedral mansion, following an illness of several months. Bishop Ludden, who was 76 years old, was a picturesque ecclesiastic. He was a baseball fan and an enthusiastic supporter of the Syracuse State League team.

Bishop Ludden attracted Nation-wide notice to himself on Jan. 25, 1911, when he issued a signed public statement on the deadlock in the New York State Legislature caused by the attempts of Boss Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall to force the election of William F. Sheehan to the United States Senate. The Bishop charged that the opposition to the Murphy-Sheehan programme was caused by anti-Catholic bigotry.

Bishop Ludden was born in Cavan, Ireland, in 1836, and came to Montreal when he was 16 years old. He was ordained a priest in Albany in 1864, and held charges in Albany and Troy until 1886, when Pope Leo XIII. appointed him to be the first Bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse. The diocese grew in Catholic population, and of late years Bishop Ludden has had an assistant in Coadjutor Bishop Grimes, who will be his successor. Bishop Grimes, Chancellor McGraw of the diocese and the Rev. John T. McLaughlin, an old friend, were with Bishop Ludden when he died.

Dies After Her Arrival from China.

Mrs. Florence Wildey McGee, wife of W. Vaughan McGee, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., and daughter of Charles F. Wildey of this city, died of heart disease on Tuesday night at the Herald Square Hotel a few hours after arriving from China with her husband and six months' old daughter. Mrs. McGee was married in Manchuria about a year and a half ago, being accompanied there by her mother-in-law and sister-in-law, Miss Elizabeth McGee. Her husband, who is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, went to China about three years ago. Mrs. McGee, as well as her sisters, Mrs. M. J. Dumont, Mrs. Hart S. Farlee, Mrs. Richard Waring, and Miss Edna Wildey, was well known as a tennis player.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN DRUCKER, who died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louis C. Hahn, 706 St. Nicholas Avenue, was one of the oldest Germans in the city. He was 92 years old. Mr. Drucker came to this country from Germany in 1835. He was the sole survivor of the May Queen, wrecked on the west coast of Africa in 1850. During the civil war he served on the frigate Brandywine.

IRA HAWORTH, who was known as the "grandfather" of the Republican Party in Illinois, died yesterday in a Kansas City, Mo., hospital, aged 85 years. He was one of the six men who attended the first meeting of the Republican Party in Illinois in 1856, and participated in the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Among his prized possessions were a cane and gavel presented to him by President Lincoln. The cane and gavel were made of a rail which the great emancipator had split in his pioneer days.

BENJAMIN S. WOOD, who was the last man to be wounded in the civil war, died on Monday, aged 78 years, at his home, Newburyport, Mass. He served throughout the civil war as a member of the First Maine Cavalry. As Lee was about to surrender at Appomattox Court House, a minie ball struck Wood in the right arm, forcing its amputation. The engagement ceased immediately after Wood was struck.

Major MARTIN COLLIN of Philadelphia died on Monday near Berlin, Germany. He was for many years general agent of the German department of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. Major Collin was 58 years old and left a wife and three daughters.

FRANK IRISH, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, died Monday, at his home in Montgomery County, Penn. He was 61 years old. Acute indigestion caused his death. Mr. Irish achieved distinction during the World's Columbian Exposition by his methods of managing the problem of transporting exposition visitors for several Western railroads.

The Rev. JAMES B. HERRICK, for five years in charge of Grace Episcopal Church Chapel in New York, died on Monday, aged 75 years, at Oneida Point, N. Y., where he had made his home in recent years. He was a classmate of Phillips Brooks in the University of Virginia, and a graduate of Columbia University. Mr. Herrick had resigned from the ministry to enter business.

JACOB SMITH, a hotel keeper of City Island, died on Sunday, aged 73 years. His hostelry, the Macedonia Hotel, was built up around remnants of the British frigate Macedonia, which he purchased in 1874. After its capture in the War of 1812, the frigate was taken to Cow Bay, City Island, whence Mr. Smith hauled it on to terra firma and made additions to it.

Dr. WILLIAM HENRY NUGENT, who was the first American dentist in Chile, and whose family was socially prominent in Valparaiso, died July 14, at Vina del Mar, Chile, aged 80 years. News of his death reached this city yesterday.

PIERRE A. GUERTIN, a retired dry goods merchant of New York City, died on Tuesday morning, in his 84th year, at the home of his son-in-law, Frank D. Tuttle of Brooklyn. In 1859 Mr. Guertin came to this city from St. Hyacinthe, Canada, and entered the employ of the firm of Tefft-Griswold & Kellogg. A few years later he became a member of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. A widow and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ALICE O. BAIRD, 55 years old, wife of James Henry Baird, died yesterday at her home, 139 Claremont Avenue, Montclair, N. J., from a stroke of apoplexy. Mrs. Baird resided for a number of years in Middleton, N. Y. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters and two sons.

PRESIDENT TAFT PALLBEARER

With Mrs. Taft He Attends Funeral of J. W. Herron, His Father-in-Law.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Funeral services for John W. Herron, father-in-law of President Taft, were held here to-day. The President and Mrs. Taft, Charles Taft, their youngest son, and W. C. Herron, a brother of Mrs. Taft, came from Washington to attend the funeral. The President and Charles acted as pallbearers at the Herron home, where brief services were held, and afterward at the side of the grave in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Mrs. Taft appeared in a black silk dress and wore a heavy black veil, and the President wore a black frock coat with a silk hat and a heavy crêpe band. A large crowd stood outside the Herron home in Pike Street during the services there, but the interment was private, and only the relatives and a few close friends were present.

The Rev. Boyd Edwards, assistant rector of Christ Church, was in charge of the services.

The President was a guest overnight at the home of his brother, C. P. Taft, who was unable to attend the funeral. He will leave to-morrow for Washington. Mrs. Taft and Charles probably will remain in Cincinnati for a few days and then go directly to Beverly.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died.

DE GUMOENS.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 4, 1912, Louis Charles, beloved husband of Agnes de Gumoens. Funeral private. Foreign papers please copy.

DELAND.—On Aug. 4, at Wareham, Mass., Horace C. Deland, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Wareham, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 6. Interment at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 12:30 P. M.

DRUCKER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Louis C. Hahn, 706 St. Nicholas Av., John Drucker, in the 92d year of his age. Services on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

ERLICH.—Suddenly, at Chappaqua, on Aug. 6, Walter B. Erlich, beloved son of Nina and Jacob Erlich, aged 14 years.

FINNERAN.—Sarah J., aged 38. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.)

GUERTIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1912, Pierre A. Guertin, in his 84th year, beloved husband of Lucy Henry Guertin. Funeral services on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M. at the residence of his son-in-law, Frank D. Tuttle, 55 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARNED.—On Aug. 6, 1912, John L., son of the late John B. and Mary J. Harned, aged 40 years. Funeral at Elbert Hallett Funeral Chapel, 161 Amity St., Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 3 P. M. California papers please copy.

HARRIS.—Warshaski, beloved husband of Theresa, (nee Rothstein,) accidentally Monday night. Funeral from his late residence, 1,554 52d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

HASBROUCK.—Suddenly, on Aug. 6, 1912, Harold Hasbrouck, husband of Mary Scott Hasbrouck and son of the late Price Wetherill and Annie Peirson Hasbrouck. Services at 10 o'clock Thursday morning at his late residence, 39 West 90th St. Interment private.

ISIDOR.—Moritz, suddenly, Aug. 5, abroad, in his 82d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGEE.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1912, Florence Wildey, wife of W. Vaughan McGee and daughter of Charles F. Wildey of New York City. Services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 412 5th Av., Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MILES.—At New London, Conn., on Aug. 6, 1912, Margaret Miles, beloved wife of Joseph H. Miles. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOWBRAY.—At Washington, Conn., Aug. 5, Helen A. Mowbray, wife of H. Siddons Mowbray. Funeral services will be held at her late residence in Washington, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 7, at 2:30. Interment private.

O'BRIEN.—John T., at his residence, 111 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., beloved husband of M. A. O'Brien, aged 56. Funeral at 8:30 Thursday morning at Church of St. Benedict. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

PLATT.—At Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 5, Amelia A., wife of Jesse Platt of Montclair, N. J.

RHETT.—Sommerville, S. C., Aug. 1, Margaret Butler Cornell, widow of Dr. Robert Barnwell Rhett and daughter of the late Richard M. Cornell and Margaret McLaughlin Cornell of Perth Amboy, N. J. Interment at Charleston, S. C.

ROSENFELD.—On Aug. 5, 1912, Julius S. Rosenfeld, husband of the late Clara Liebmann Rosenfeld, in the 62d year of his age, at his late residence, 258 West 128th St., New York City. Funeral at Fresh Pond Crematory, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1912, at 12 noon.

SAIWLOWITZ.—Dr. F. Saiwlowitz, on Aug. 5, in his 59th year. Funeral Wednesday at 12 o'clock from his late residence, 913 Longwood Av., Bronx. Burial at Cypress Hills.

WILCOX.—Suddenly, at High Falls, Saranac, on Aug. 1, Ethel Dodge Wilcox, daughter of Harriet Leslie and George Seymour Wilcox. Funeral services at her late residence, 155 Nyack Av., Pelham, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, on arrival of 11:03 A. M. train from Grand Central Station.

ABENSCHEIN.—Margaret, 325 East 18th St., Aug. 4, aged 84. Funeral service to-day.

DUTELL.—Mary, 496 East 138th St., Aug. 3, aged 68.

GOERLICH.—Charles, Stapleton, S. I., Aug. 5. Funeral private.

GRAY.—Ann, 461 East 174th St., Aug. 5. Funeral to-day.

LEFEBVRE.—Ella J., 969 Summit Av., Aug. 4. Funeral private.

LEIDEL.—Emil G., 2,494 Elm Place, Bronx, Aug. 5, aged 50. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

MARTIN.—Matthew, 783 East 158th St., Aug. 5, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAYER.—Frederick W. A., 55 East 77th St., Aug. 4.

O'NEILL.—Mary A., 656 Southern Boulevard, Aug. 5. Funeral to-day.

RICE.—George J., 345 Hudson St., Aug. 5. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

STANCLIFF.—Catherine, 486 West 136th St., Aug. 5. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

SULTZER.—Louisa C., 2,012 5th Av., Aug. 5.

VAN HOUTEN.—Clarence, 221 West 106th St., Aug. 5. Funeral private.

ZISCHER.—Minnie, 134 9th Av., Aug. 5, aged 16. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

WISE.—Coe H., 192 Claremont Av., Aug. 5, aged 81.

Brooklyn.

CARPATSH.—Eugenia, 404 Covert Av., Aug. 4, aged 31.

DESMOND.—Kate, 882 Greene Av., Aug. 4. Funeral to-day.

GIMER.—Johanna, 1,156 Broadway, Aug. 3. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GILL.—James J., 829 Flushing Av., Aug. 5. Funeral to-morrow.

HICKS.—Bernice, 43d St. and 8th Av., Aug. 5.

O'BRIEN.—Michael L., 65 Sutton St., Aug. 5. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

REDMOND.—Steven, 187 Park Av., Aug. 4, aged 70. Funeral to-day.

ROST.—Andrew, 235 Flatbush Av., Aug. 5. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—Thomas J., 41 2d St., Aug. 3, aged 35.

TOBABEN.—Otto, 1,760 80th St., Aug. 5, aged 77. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

DUGGAN.—John R., 42 Elizabeth St., Newark, Aug. 5, aged 10.

FOWLER.—Sarah A., 85 Columbia Av., Newark, Aug. 5.

GASS.—Andrew, Newark, Aug. 5, aged 67. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.

HALE.—James H., Newark, Aug. 5, aged 55.

HUBER.—Mickel, Jr., Newark, Aug. 5, aged 37. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.

HUMISTON.—Samuel P., 212 South Orange Av., Newark, Aug. 5, aged 4.

KLEINHAUS.—Jacob, 206 Clinton Av., Newark, Aug. 5, aged 71.

LEDERMAN.—William, 105 Wallace St., Newark, Aug. 5, aged 5.

McCARTHY.—Rachel, 587 Garfield Av., Jersey City, Aug. 6.

PETERSON.—Margaret, 457 Ogden Av., Jersey City, Aug. 4. Funeral service to-day.

REX.—John, 416 Jackson Av., Jersey City, Aug. 4, aged 61. Funeral to-morrow.

WALTON.—Clarence, 10 King St., Newark, Aug. 6, aged 18.

WILLIS.—David, 63 Sip Av., Jersey City, Aug. 5. Funeral to-morrow.

Long Island.

BYRNES.—Mary, Richmond Hill, Aug. 5. Funeral to-morrow.

HODGSON.—John H., Jr., Huntington, Aug. 4, aged 14.

MUELLER.—Herman, College Point, Aug. 4.

MURRAY.—Susan T., Sea Cliff, Aug. 5, aged 75.

NORTHUP.—Joseph, Long Island City, Aug. 4. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

OPHOVEN.—Walburga, Glendale, Aug. 3. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

REPP.—Michael H., Bayside, Aug. 3, aged 64.

SIEGLINGER.—Frederick J., Richmond Hill, Aug. 4, aged 29.

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AMERICA SHARES IN EGYPT'S PROSPERITY

Imports from This Country Increased $400,000, Our Alexandria Consul Reports.

BUT LIVING COST GOES UP

Egypt Has That Problem Also, Notwithstanding a Record Production Last Year of Nearly All Commodities.

Last year was one of great prosperity for Egypt notwithstanding the fact, according to United States Consul David R. Birch, writing from Alexandria, that the year was begun in optimism and ended in disappointment. Wherever there were increases of trade, moreover, the United States enjoyed its share, Mr. Birch points out.

The year 1911 began, Mr. Birch says, with the marketing of the largest cotton crop that had ever been produced in Egypt, a yield of more than 750,000,000 pounds, which realized a price estimated at $179,200,000. This was $28,500,000 more than had been recorded for any previous year. The disappointment with which the year closed, however, was due to the fact, Mr. Birch explains, that many believed the financial depression that had hung over the country since 1907 had actually disappeared. This was suddenly proved to be untrue, as in the closing months of the year the country was startled by the failure of one of the largest and oldest Greek commercial houses in Egypt, one so closely allied with many of the country's most substantial financial institutions that the effect of the failure was far reaching. Mr. Birch thinks the loss entailed by this firm's failure reached as high as $10,000,000. Another wholly unexpected failure, Mr. Birch adds, was the suspension of payment by the Bank of Egypt, not the Government bank, but a big private institution backed by English capital.

"These failures," Mr. Birch declares, "may be ranked as a result, however long deferred, of the speculative movement which came to an end with the crisis of 1907. Heavy liabilities incurred before the crisis, the assets to meet which became depreciated or temporarily unrealizable, remained unliquidated. Fresh injudicious speculation served only to aggravate the position and to render the ultimate downfall more disastrous. The Financial Advisor, in his review of the situation at the end of the year, states that one source of consolation in these deplorable events is that they have produced a clearer and healthier condition and are therefore not an unmixed evil, serious as may be the injury for the moment to the business community and to Egyptian credit.

"Despite these failures and their deterrent effect upon trade, the financial situation of the Government is reported satisfactory. The customs receipts were in excess of $19,000,000, as against a total of $17,500,000 last year. These results are the highest on record, the previous highest being $18,955,000 in 1907. The bulk of this increase was in the import duties.

Egypt's Foreign Trade.

"The foreign trade in Egypt in 1911 was greater than ever before. Five years ago, when commercial interchange with other parts of the world reached then unprecedented figures, only to be followed by a financial crisis, it was thought that not for many years would the foreign commerce of the country reach the point then touched. In 1911, despite the Italian-Turkish war, both on the immediate east and west of Egypt, and the heavy local failures toward the close of the year, the importation of foreign goods exceeded by $8,466,705 the next best year's total, and surpassed by $18,371,460 the importation of 1910.

"A gratifying increase of over $400,000 in the volume of imports from the United States was recorded in 1911, the total for the year being $1,609,800, as against $1,200,415 in 1910. In almost every one of the American raw and manufactured products that find sale in Egypt the importation was larger than ever before. The imports of various kinds of machinery, including agricultural and electrical, increased more than 50 per cent., and the purchases of American flour aggregated $289,790, as against $28,315 in 1910. The most noteworthy decrease was in lumber, which fell from $336,730 to $148,210.

"American coal was brought to Egypt for the first time in 1911 through an order by the State Railways of 40,000 tons of bituminous for use in freight engines. This purchase was in the nature of an experiment to test the availability of American coal for railway uses in Egypt, and as a measure of anticipation of the British coal strike. The Consulate is informed that future orders of American coal are somewhat dependent upon price and freight rate, although the tendency of the railway administration is to continue the purchase of Welsh coal, assuming normal conditions in Great Britain. As the first part of this consignment of coal did not reach Egypt until the close of the year, it does not appear in the customs statistics for 1911.

"The 1911 crop of Egyptian cotton was slightly in excess of 725,000,000 pounds, or almost equal in size to the record production of the previous season. The quality was, however, inferior to that of several past seasons.

Feature of Cotton Year.

"A feature of the cotton year was the successful culture of the grade of Sakellaridis, the type produced the year before as the result of experiments in hybridization by a grower of that name. Over 50,000,000 pounds of this grade were produced, and in quality this cotton justified all that its discoverers had anticipated. Consequently Sakellaridis is now a recognized class of Egyptian cotton and the best of the seven Egyptian grades, approaching closely in fiber to the finest American sea island.

"The yield of the different grades in cantars (cantar=99.05 pounds) in 1911 was: Mitaffifi, 3,582,950; Assili, 42,050; Joannovitch, 1,063,575; Sakellaridis, 506,775; Nubari, 489,375; Abbassi, 141,376; Ashmuny, 1,397,075; other kinds, 26,825.

"The cotton-growing area of all Egypt is now estimated at 1,711,227 acres, with an average yield per acre of 425 pounds.

"The estimated value of the export of Egyptian raw cotton in 1911 was $114,941,055, or less by $6,167,455 than for the previous year. 'Fully good fair brown,' or metaffifi, the common quality, opened in November at $17.25 and rose slightly, or to about $18, toward the end of the year. This was in striking contrast to the opening price of the year before, when the same grade was sold at $28 per cantar, a wholly fictitious value which was maintained for but a short time and then dropped rapidly and brought ruin to many speculators. The past season was singularly free from reckless speculation.

"American purchases of Egyptian cotton in 1911 was larger by 3,392 bales than during the previous year. In 1910 86,044 bales of 750 pounds each were exported to the United States, and in 1911 the number was 89,436. Despite the greater quantity, the 1911 shipments realized a smaller price by $700,989 than the cotton sold to America during the previous season.

The Sugar-Cane Yield.

"The yield from the sugar-cane fields of Upper Egypt fell somewhat below that of the previous year. In 1910 the crop was 515,839 tons, while that of 1911 was estimated at 472,344 tons. The higher value accruing from a crop of cotton has led to a slight abandonment of sugar planting as well as other crops.

"The year's yield of onions was above the average, being estimated at over 2,000,000 bags of 110 pounds. The season was a good one for the grower, as prices ruled high and there was a large American demand. Sales of onions to the United States reached 124,340 bags, an increase of 53,000 bags over 1910. The bulk of the crop is exported to England.

"Considerable interest has been taken of late in this as in other countries in the general movement of prices and wages, and the Ministry of Finance is collecting data for the purpose of maintaining a trustworthy record of such movements. The inquiry has not progressed sufficiently to admit of the publication of definite results, but it seems established that there has been a substantial rise in the general price of the commodities chiefly consumed by the bulk of the Egyptian population as compared with five years ago.

"The inquiry into the general movement of wages is a more complicated matter, conditions varying largely in different parts of the country. The remuneration of agricultural labor, moreover, which constitutes in Egypt by far the most important item, so frequently takes in part the form of a share in produce or the right to cultivate a plot of land, as to render comparison difficult. No conclusion on this portion of the subject can yet be stated.

"In 1911 the arrivals of steamships at Egyptian ports numbered 3,459, a slight increase over the previous year, and of these 2,014 entered the Harbor of Alexandria, 1,016 at Port Said, 338 at Suez, and 91 at Tor. Four hundred more steamers, and of greater tonnage, passed through the Suez Canal in 1911 than during the previous year, the number in 1910 being 4,454 steamers and in 1911, 4,858.

"The quantity of foreign merchandise landed in Egypt, as is indicated by the figures showing the increased value of the 1911 imports, was greater by 1,117,699 tons than in 1910. The total of cargo received last year was 4,841,878 tons, divided among the different ports as follows: Alexandria, 2,706,882 tons; Port Said, 1,983,658 tons; Suez, 151,838 tons. Passengers to the number of 153,250 were landed at Egyptian ports during the year, or 30,000 more than in 1910.

"A trifle over half the cargo discharged at Alexandria, or 1,519,835 tons, was destined to the interior, this merchandise being classified by the State railways as follows: Coal, 594,110 tons; timber, 265,692 tons; miscellaneous, 660,033 tons. The bulk of the cargo for Port Said was coal."

ROADS MAKE PRODUCE HIGH.

Excessive Freight Rates Harass the Grower, Says W. N. White.

According to W. N. White of W. N. White & Co., 76 Park Place, the present high cost of fruits and general produce can be directly attributed to two things—the excessive freight rates charged by railroads and the heavy profits required by retailers to meet their necessary expenses.

"Present freight rates make it practically impossible for the growers to ship their fruit or produce into this market at a profit," said Mr. White yesterday, "and as a result there are hundreds of tons of seasonable fruits, mostly peaches, rotting on the ground in the principal districts of the country. With the best Georgia and South Carolina peaches quoted to-day at $1 to $1.50 a carrier, each containing six baskets, and a good part of the fruit in such condition that it is either condemned by the health authorities or sold at a figure that barely covers the cost of transportation, what incentive has the average grower to ship his fruit here? If he makes any profit at all, it is usually far from commensurate with the amount of work and trouble required to prepare the fruit for shipment and transport it to the loading points. Consequently a large part of the total growth is left to rot on the ground, while the consumer in New York and other Northern cities is forced to pay the retailer a fancy price for his peaches.

"Conditions surrounding traffic in California peaches are still worse. With the railroads charging $385 on an average for transporting a car containing about 30,000 pounds of peaches from California to New York, and icing it en route, and the fruit, after twelve to eighteen days on the road, commanding 40 to 50 cents a box in this market, can the grower be blamed for letting it decay on the ground? If the railroads would charge more reasonable rates and take less time to ship the fruit across the continent, the consumer would get a whole lot more of it for the money he is spending to-day.

"As for the retailer, the recent State report saying that he gets only 30 per cent. profit on his sales is all wrong. It is practically impossible for the average retailer to do business to-day unless he gets a gross profit of two or three times as great as the State figures.

"Chickens are to-day quoted wholesale at 15 to 25 cents a pound, and fowls at 15 to 17 cents. Beans, cabbage, cucumbers, potatoes, and other vegetables are selling cheaper now than for several years. Who, then, puts the prices up?

"All produce should be sold by weight, not by the quart. In this lies another way to reduce the present high cost of things. For instance, at the present time potatoes cost the retailer only about a cent and a half a pound, and judicious selling by the quart enables him to make some rather unusual profits.

"It is my belief that the upward trend of realty values in this city is playing an important part in the rising cost of living here, in the steadily increasing rents demanded by the property owners. The average shops of long standing are doing no more business to-day than they did ten or twenty years ago, but their rents have doubled and trebled in that time. Consequently they are forced to increase their profits or go out of business."

TOBACCO MEN AGAINST IT.

Say Proposal to Investigate Foreign Purchases Is Purely Political.

Dealers in domestic leaf tobacco operating in the New York market are watching with interest the efforts of Senator Martin of Virginia to have a commission appointed to investigate the purchasing of American tobacco by foreign countries. The commission, if appointed, will consist of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives, and will endeavor to determine whether or not there is any collusion between foreign buyers to depress prices.

There was a belief held in certain quarters of the trade yesterday that an investigation of foreign purchasing methods would reveal some interesting conditions, but in the opinion of one of the best-posted men in the local market the attempt to have a commission appointed for the purpose was only a bit of political fireworks. As warranting this belief, it was pointed out that similar investigations have been made before and that no real good ever came from them. It is also asserted that an investigation is not needed at this time, as several French buyers now in Baltimore purchasing a part of this year's supply of Maryland tobacco are paying 13 cents a pound for it, a figure said to be equal to the highest ever paid.

MAISONS-LAFITTE OPEN.

Tourists May Now Visit Famous Chateau of Louis XIV.

PARIS, July 26.—The Under Secretary of the Fine Arts has now thrown open to the public the beautiful little château of Maisons-Lafitte, where Louis XIV. entertained, which was purchased by the Government seven years ago for the purpose of turning it into a museum.

The building contains a good many old tapestries from the Gobelins and antiques from different State furniture warehouses. It was built in 1642-1650 by the famous architect Mansard, who designed Versailles, by orders of the Marquis de Longueil, Superintendent of the King's finances, and when it was finished the Marquis received there the whole Court, including the King. Later one of its most famous guests was Voltaire, who was entertained there by the grandson of the original owner; there he wrote "Mariane" and a part of "Henriade." It was also at the château that he suffered from the attack of smallpox which almost cost him his life.

In 1777 the château passed out of the hands of the Longueil family and was purchased by the Comte d'Artois for $400,000. During the Revolution it was confiscated and sold, and then, in 1804, was purchased by Marshal Lannes, who laid out the estate to resemble the battlefield of Austerlitz. Lafitte, the famous banker, purchased it in 1818, and he cut up the estate into building plots and sold them, so that to-day the château is the only land connected with the château is that in front, which gives a pretty perspective toward the Seine.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Marble Vases and Benches That Did Not Come Under Head of Sculptures.

Collector Loeb's classification of an importation of marble benches, vases, pedestals, mantels and tables was before the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. The articles had been assessed as "manufactures of marble" under Paragraph 112, and the protest, which was filed in the name of R. F. Downing & Co., held them properly dutiable as "sculptures" under Paragraph 470. It was shown that the pieces were produced in studios in considerable quantities, and the board ruled them not the work of a professional sculptor fit to be classified as sculptures.

The Mi-Vera Havana Company of Milwaukee was partly successful regarding its contention that two bales of unstemmed leaf tobacco should have been assessed at 35 cents per pound as filler tobacco, instead of $1.85 a pound as wrapper tobacco. One bale was found to contain all wrapper tobacco, while 85 per cent of the other was filler leaf.

DRY GOODS SALES GOOD.

Great Number of Buyers Now Here from West and South.

The New York dry goods market was the scene of considerable activity yesterday, and under the stimulus afforded by the larger number of Western and Southern buyers in for Fall purchases trading reached the highest levels in some time. While from all accounts the heaviest business of the day was done in the jobbing end of the trade, the primary market shared the general activity in evidence, and some very good sales were reported.

The movement of wash goods in the secondary market was excellent, from all accounts, one of the largest factors in this end of the trade having reported the biggest day in weeks. The real feature of the day's trading in these goods was the general diversification of the orders placed, practically all the lines carried having received a share of the attention of buyers. Dress goods were also active, the aggregate business of the day in them having been close to record proportions for this time of the year. The movement of white goods was said to have been satisfactory, and dress linens reflected the general activity of the rest of the market. Dress and staple ginghams showed considerable improvement over the last few days, and sellers of these goods were generally optimistic regarding the future demand for them. Silks, ribbons, laces, napped goods, domestics, notions, and floor coverings all moved somewhat better than on the opening day. Sales of woolen and worsted fabrics, both for men's and women's wear, were reported in good number from the primary market, and, according to comments heard in certain quarters of the trade, it would soon be necessary to withdraw some staple lines of the latter fabrics now offered.

DIVIDING UP THE COAL.

Mines Seeing That Each Section Gets Only Its Share.

In its weekly review of conditions in the New York coal market the current issue of The Coal Trade Journal will say:

"While the anthracite mines are turning out a heavy tonnage, demand so far exceeds supply as to give the impression that production is light. The present state of the market would justify a much larger output, but the limitations imposed by labor supply and transportation facilities, to say nothing of breaker capacity, make it impossible to mine more than about 6,500,000 tons a month, and for several weeks past production has been well up toward that rate. Increased activity being out of the question, the only way the mining interests can handle the present situation is to divide the tonnage equitably and try to prevent any section from getting more than its pro rata share. This policy is now being carried out, and the retail trade the country over is gradually accumulating a little coal for their Fall needs.

"The soft coal market continues to improve gradually. There have been no developments to justify a radical marking up of prices, but quotations are slowly becoming firmer on all grades. The extremely low prices of the early Summer are now definitely in the background. There are more buyers in the spot market, tonnage is moving in larger volume under contract, and the market is practically free of demurrage coal. There is still plenty of room for improvement, but the change for the better brought about thus far is satisfactory and indicates that, with proper restraint in the matter of production, the bituminous trade will enter the Fall season in a healthy condition."

SUIT AGAINST FELIX ISMAN.

Provident Life and Trust Co. Begins Action for $125,000.

For the purpose of recovering $125,000 the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Felix Isman, the real estate operator.

According to the complaint, the trust company made a loan to Mr. Isman in 1902, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., and with the understanding that the sum was to be paid in full in August, 1907. No part of the indebtedness, it is alleged, has as yet been canceled.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Nineteen companies were incorporated to-day, including:

Industrial Motor Car Company of Middletown, to manufacture self-propelled vehicles, &c., $350,000. W. A. Courtland, C. W. Jewell, M. G. Crawford.

Woodlands Farm Dairy Company of Yonkers, dairy products; $50,000. P. T. Ward, W. Weber, M. O'Connell.

The Hermitage Piano Company of Manhattan, manufacture musical instruments, &c.; $10,000. C. S. Hermitage, D. Snow, C. L. Ament.

Lexington Avenue Property Company, Inc., of Manhattan, operate in realty property and carry on construction business; $25,000. R. E. Weldon, C. M. Stoever, A. Simmons.

P. & G. Theatre Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, operatic or dramatic representations, concerts, moving pictures, &c.; $12,000. A. Price, B. Feigenbaum, J. M. Grossman.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 6.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of the Secretary of State to-day:

The M. A. P. Realty Company, Newark, $10,000 capital, to deal in real estate. Incorporators—John F. Murray, Jr., William J. Axt, and Joseph F. Pappecoe.

Continental Hotel and Passenger Transfer Company, Jersey City, $50,000 capital, to conduct hotels. Incorporators—Max Holtz, William P. Reilly, and Lawrence H. Sanders.

Mutual Cigar Company, Atlantic City, $100,000 capital, to deal in tobacco. Incorporators—William A. Hentz, Charles A. Mack, and Le Roy Adams.

White Adding Machine Company, East Orange, $100,000 capital, to manufacture machines. Incorporators—Charles O. Geyer, Frank E. Ruggles, and Stanley L. Godney, Jr.

The National Art Marble Company, Trenton, $125,000 capital, to manufacture artificial marble. Incorporators—Maurice V. Cachman, Peter J. Duffy, and A. Malman.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

According to Consul A. A. Winslow of Valparaiso, the greater part of Chilean purchases of carpets is confined to the medium grades. Tapestry and felpa carpets seem to be in most general use. An ordinary tapestry rug, 9 by 12, will retail for $17, United States gold, while felpa rugs against the same size will sell for $45 to $47.

The total foreign trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for 1911 aggregated $187,550,972, composed of imports amounting to $95,037,044 and exports $92,513,928. While the value of imports exceeded that of the preceding year by over $12,000,000, the value of exports diminished over $15,000,000, thereby converting a favorable balance of trade in 1910 of nearly $25,000,000 to an unfavorable one in 1911 of over $2,500,000.

There is considerable demand for furniture and cabinetwork in Siam. The imports of these lines for the fiscal year 1911 amounted to $71,382, which sum was the lowest on record in the last four years, the yearly average for that period having been $91,736. The United States supplied $4,942 of these imports, against $2,287 in 1910.

EXPORTS ARE LARGER.

Shipments from the Port of New York Show Steady Increase.

According to figures issued yesterday by the New York Custom House exports, exclusive of specie, forwarded from this port in the week ended Aug. 3 were valued at $14,651,472, against $13,055,416 in the previous week, and $11,723,922 in the corresponding week in 1911. Exports to the British possessions, valued at $2,541,478, headed the week's list, with forwardings to England, valued at $2,192,630, second.

Exports of wheat during the week aggregated 307,649 bushels, and beef shipments amounted to 1,408 barrels and 400 tierces. Other exports of important commodities follow:

Corn, 17,492 bushels; barley, 15,688 bushels; flour, 10,800 barrels, 63,283 sacks; cornmeal, 4,851 barrels; feed, 15,520 pounds; oil meal, 204,000 pounds; oil cake, 4,261,200 pounds; pork, 926 barrels; bacon, 4,107,600 pounds; ham, 99,200 pounds; lard, 2,846,150 pounds; butter, 43,000 pounds; cheese, 9,840 pounds; cottonseed oil, 681,921 pounds; lubricating oils, 2,040,090 gallons; turpentine, 149,879 gallons; resin, 1,298 barrels; crude petroleum, 1,445,039 gallons; refined petroleum, 7,689,266 gallons; naphtha, 653,074 gallons, and gasoline, 88,390 gallons.

TO FIGHT JEWELRY FRAUDS.

American Retail Association Will Discuss "What Is Solid Gold."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—A plea for State and National legislation against fraudulent cheap jewelry advertisements, which lure with such offerings as "a gold watch, twenty-one jewels, for $3.95," was made by Gustave Keller of Appleton, Wis., at the opening of the seventh annual convention of the American Retail Jewelers' Association here to-day.

"We stand for the protection of the public and of the honest dealer," said Mr. Keller. "The gold question is important."

The convention is to take up the question "What is solid gold."

Steele F. Roberts of Pittsburgh, President of the association, delivered his annual address.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

An innovation in silk half-hose is the use of cotton yarn for about a quarter of an inch below the rib top to give a substantial base for the knitting of the remainder of the stocking.

From all accounts there are a number of exclusive shops pushing the accordeon-pleated skirt for Fall. It is believed that skirts of this sort will be extensively worn by smart dressers during the coming season.

Pierrot collars of white net, with an edging of black or white ostrich, are looked on as one of the leaders in Fall neckwear for women.

Advance sales of dress linens for next Spring point to a continuance of the popularity they have experienced in the present season.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUELS & LESSER.—Two petitions were filed yesterday against Samuels & Lesser, composed of Jacques Samuels and Benjamin Lesser, manufacturers of waists and dresses, 140 West Twenty-sixth Street. Judge Holt appointed Alexander S. Webb receiver, with a bond of $25,000, and authorized him to continue the business thirty days, and to borrow $5,000 by receiver's certificates. The liabilities are said to be $125,000 and assets $50,000. One of the petitions was filed by Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus for these creditors: Reichenbach & Co., $1,641; Harry M. Spence, $42, and Edward M. McInness, $4. The other petition was filed by Rosenberg & Levis for these creditors: Norman W. Andrews, $2,000; H. Perez, $300, and E. L. Butler, $1. Samuels & Lesser, it is said, are indebted to ten banks in large sums, and the banks took possession of the business about ten days ago.

JOHANNAH KELLER, confectioner of 118 East 125th Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $7,738 and assets of $2,000. The Sheriff attached her property on June 25 on a claim of the Orange County Milk Association for $631. Among the liabilities are $3,912 to members of her family for wages as follows: Frederick J. Fischer, $1,520; Frederick Fischer, $1,260; Marie Fischer, $812, and Fredericke Estabrook, $320. The petitioner resides at Wortendyke, N. J.

VINCENT L. LARKIN.—Judge Holt has appointed Walter B. Walker receiver for Vincent L. Larkin, lumber dealer of 1,649 Third Avenue bond $1,000. The assets are estimated at $1,500.

BRESLOF & SIEGEL.—Joseph Breslof and Joseph Siegel, who compose the firm of Breslof & Siegel, dealers in furniture at 3,815 Third Avenue, have made an assignment to Louis Sanders.

SELDIN HERRING COMPANY.—Bertha Seldin, trading as the Seldin Herring Company, dealer in herrings and dried fruits at 336 East 102d Street, has made an assignment to Morris Schwartz.

BILLERA & PIZZOLATO.—Louis Billera and Biagio Pizzolato, composing the firm of Billera & Pizzolato, have made an assignment to Lewis Michaels. No address and no business is mentioned in the deed of assignment.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments, for more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Henri P.—M. Stern, $176.
Asunta, Maria, and John H. Wynn—People, &c., $500.
Ambrosino, Maria—G. Simonelli & Brother, $266.
Brill, David—S. Backhaut & Co., $128.
Blomgren, Gus.—E. F. Koehler, $102.
Beaver, Charles M.—Baldauf & McCarthy, $852.
Colford, Sidney J., Jr.—R. Brill, $2,907.
d'Altmonte, Anthony—Battery Park National Bank, $611.
De Rosa, Carmella, and John H. Wynn—People, &c., $500.
Feinberg, Morris, and Ephraim Gottlieb—P. Piazza, $494.
Farrington, Irving K.—Lands Purchasing Co., $2,671.
Giorgi, Salvator D.—A. D. Benoliel, $161.
Gunderson, Albert—M. Haffen, $224.
Greene, John—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., $177.
Gunderson, Albert—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., $305.
Ginsberg, Samuel—A. Fisher, $122.
Herman, Bernard—N. Y. Paper Box Co., $287.
Jacobs, Maurice—H. B. Hardenburg, $127.
Kahn, Louis and Samuel—Wilkie Rubber Mfg. Co., $130.
Kerr, Joseph V.—W. J. Maynard, $188.
Kennedy, William—H. A. Palen & Sons, $4,739.
Kelley, Thomas E., and Frank Droz—Joseph Beck & Son, $182.
Kernan, Harry—Roebling Construction Co., $168.
Kraus, George J.—R. F. Rasmussen, $216.
Kostka, Theresa—B. Schultz, $565.
Martin, John H.—P. Salem et al., $718.
Martini, Julius W., & Sophia—M. G. Lowenthal, $117.
McGrane, Thomas—Origet & Co., $1,017.
Same—E. Fisher et al., $687.
Morales, Jessie L.—C. Fishman, $224.
Ohl, Edward C.—H. W. Lichtenstein, $205.
Plumb, William D.—Roebling Construction Co., $455.
Payton, Corse—H. L. O'Brien, $311.
Price, Moses—Meyer Denker Sinram Co., $168.
Robertson, Joseph L.—L. E. Dunlop, $388.
Rauff, Abraham—C. B. Bentz, $215.
Rathbun, H. Fuller—W. L. Stevens et al., $1,081.
Suttan, McWalter B.—I. Dolinsky, $480.
Sahlender, Christ—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $112.
Uhlein, Joseph—Swift & Co., $178.
Wiener, Morris, and Ely Levy—Low-Taussig-Karpales Co., $136.
E. C. Hazard & Co.—H. L. Herbert & Co., $112.
S. Bonewur, Inc.—C. W. Coomes, $899.
Zindel Mfg. Co.—C. R. Jung et al., $1,796.
B. P. Casler Co.—H. Mackay et al., $737.
Zindel Mfg. Co.—Jung & Klitz, $3,318.
P. & S. Purchasing and Distributing Association—M. Kennedy, $282.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Brodie, Hatnan—I. Rosenzweig and others, Dec. 18, 1911, $174.
Holder, E. H.—A. V. H. Ellis, Nov. 17, 1911, $534.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. D. McCauley, June 21, 1912, $111.
Same—D. McGowan, June 21, 1912, $111.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson—W. Steel, May 2, 1912, $10,102.
Same—J. Weisberg, June 12, 1912, $195.
Same—A. Kosarsky, Oct. 18, 1911, $534.
McNicholas, Mary A.—G. L. Welling, May 26, 1910, $332.
Singer, Morris—H. Cahn, Oct. 15, 1911, $410.
South Brooklyn Railroad Co.—M. Devine, May 28, 1912, $3,192.
A. B. Adams, Inc.—Western Union Telegraph Co., May 8, 1912, $834.
Silverson, Abraham—W. D. Williamson Co., Dec. 10, 1907, $701.
Same—T. C. Wood, Nov. 25, 1902, (canceled,) $1,441.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss P. Simons, underwear, misses' and infants' wear; 75 Spring.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring.
Peck, G. B., D. G. Co., Kansas City; P. A. McKenna, books, gloves, umbrellas, stationery; 2 Walker.
Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas; Miss E. Low, millinery; Miss Johnston, waists; 15 Mercer.
Sanger Bros., Waco, Texas; Miss Hutmacher, millinery; F. Rothschild, dry goods; Mr. Horsfield, dry goods; 15 Mercer.
Nordoff & Co., Seattle, Wash.; Miss Jones, ribbons, veilings; Miss Chase, representing; 2 Walker.
Philipsborn, M., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ray Marx, muslin underwear, corsets, furs; 131 W. 21st.
Cohen, L. M., Co., Little Rock, Ark.; O. G. Cohen, general mdse.; G. Lubbin, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. Samuels, dress good silks; 215 4th Av.
Baird, D., & Son., Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, hats; E. B. Lovett, hats; 621 B'way.
Espenham D. G. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Niedhoffer, carpets; J. Peck, domestics; 15 E. 22d.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. W. Crofoot, clothing; R. Keith, carpets, furniture; Broadway and 32d St.
Wise Millinery Co., Nashville, Tenn.; H. Wise, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; Miss F. A. Dunlap, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 100 5th Av.
French, G. B., Co., Portsmouth, N. H.; A. H. Kramer, cloaks; 1,270 Broadway.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, laces; 2 Walker St.
Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Miss K. Ryan, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
Magnin, I., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss A. Cohn, hats; 22 West 27th St.
Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Dow, laces; Miss M. E. Bradshaw, corsets; 31 Union Square.
Hurst, J. E., Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Wells, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th St.
Clawson & Wilson Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Force, furs; 38 W. 32d St.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; S. Shane, cloaks, suits, waists, basement; 114 5th Ave.
Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; Miss Martin, ready-to-wear; 100 5th Ave.
Robinson-Strauss Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Wiedman, hats; 621 B'way.
Syracuse D. G. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. M. Stack, waists; 51 Leonard.
Thompson-Hudson Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. M. Cole, gloves; 50 Union Square.
Mills D. G. Co., Topeka, Kan.; Miss D. Cassavant, laces, trimmings; 1,270 B'way.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; O. Rideout, raincoats; Mr. Reid, hosiery; F. C. Kimball, costumes; J. A. Belyea, ladies' collars and cuffs; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; Mrs. Gurney, infants' wear, (basement;) Mrs. M. Morton, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Mandel, carpets, rugs; Miss Hayes, notions, toilet goods; 15 E. 22d.
Robinson, A. B., & Bros., Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robinson, genl. mdse.; 69 5th Av.
Union D. G. Co., Macon, Ga.; W. J. Juhan, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 69 5th Av.
Blum Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; N. Oestreicher, boys' clothing, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Bramlage, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
Kann, S., Sons Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. Noble, millinery; 215 4th Av.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; J. F. Kline, ribbons, hdkfs.; 320 Church.
Troxler, L., Co., Dayton, Ohio; B. L. Babbs, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
Himmelhoch Bros. & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Z. Himmelhoch, cloaks, suits, corsets, underwear; 129 W. 27th.
Roshek Bros. Co., Dubuque, Iowa; M. J. Malone, hosiery, gloves; 45 E. 17th.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; C. H. Jennings, domestics, white goods, flannels, linens; H. J. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; H. Taylor, representing; C. A. Miller, representing; Miss A. G. Tarpey, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Dale, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Mrs. M. R. Collins, muslin underwear, corsets; H. Cornell, notions, stationery; H. Berliner, china, glass; 32d and Broadway.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; D. Young, books; 43 Leonard.
Lazarus Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. Herman, domestics; 214 Church.
Hertz, J., Yoakum, Texas; E. Hertz, gen'l mdse.; 39 Union Square.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Gatchell, men's furn. goods; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.
Starr, A. E., Co., Zanesville, Ohio; I. H. Birnbaum, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
Rosenberg Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Rosenberg, ladies' ready to wear; 40 E. 22d.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; C. D. Collins, gloves; 229 4th Av.; Long Acre.
Duffy-Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Long, art goods; 45 E. 17th; Victoria.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; G. C. Arbogast, notions, laces; 2 Walker.
Miller Bros. D. G. Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; C. Miller, notions, hosiery, gloves; 16 East 18th.
Given, I. S., Buffalo, N. Y.; ladies' ready to wear; 40 E. 22d.
Reid's Co., Quincy, Ill.; J. J. Reid, ladies' ready to wear; Miss D. Millerick, suits, coats, dresses, waists; 40 E. 22d.
Hartley, J. M., & Son, Fairmont, West Va.; H. J. Hartley, housefurn. goods, men's furn. goods; 320 Church.
Malley, Ed., Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. D. Sleigh, toilet goods; Mr. Kern, mdse. mgr.; 320 Church.
Porteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; T. H. Galligan, laces; 55 White.
Heller, B. E., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. E. Heller, millinery; Wellington.
Webb-Freyschlag Merc. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, toys; 350 Broadway.
Regnes-Wright D. G. Co., Hutchison, Kan.; L. S. Regnes, ready to wear; Great Northern.
Wonder Dept. Store, Spokane, Wash.; G. Seacrist, fancy goods, hosiery, neckwear; 320 Church.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Downs, dress goods, silks, linings; 55 White.
Porteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; T. H. Galligan, laces and embroideries; 55 White.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; L. V. Harvey, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
Rorabaugh-Wiley D. G. Co., Hutchison, Kan.; F. L. Haas, ready to wear; Wellington.
Rieser Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. Silverstein, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
Hunter-Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. R. Taylor, silks, dress goods; 221 4th Av.
Pettis D. G. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Walter, millinery; 2 Walker.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. V. Wallace, notions, fancy goods, umbrellas, parasols, leather goods, jewelry, toilet goods; 2 Walker.
Peck, G. B., D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Campbell, hosiery, knit underwear; 2 Walker.
Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Burbaker, corsets; 214 Church.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Scheyer, laces; 51 Leonard.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; H. H. Hall, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.
Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; V. S. French, hosiery, underwear, laces, ribbons; Bristol.
Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co., Richmond, Va.; T. L. Anderson, furn. goods, cloaks, notions; York.
McCurdy & Norwell Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. E. Wilkins, rugs; 69 5th Av.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; F. Schmitt, carpets, upholstery; 214 Church.
Joslin D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; F. T. Berk, domestics, linens, blankets; 214 Church.
MacDougall & Southwick Co., Seattle, Wash.; W. S. Newton, ribbons, fancy goods, notions, embroideries, stationery, buttons, toilet goods; 214 Church.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. S. Meredith, general mdse.; 51 Leonard.
Smart & Silberberg Co., Oil City, Penn.; A. Silberberg, millinery, carpets; Netherland.
Heenan, D., Mercantile Co., Streator, Ill.; W. L. Sinnott, cloaks, suits, Prince George.
Nathan, J. J., & Co., Beaumont, Texas; G. P. Blumrich, ready to wear, millinery; Hermitage.
Schramm, J. S., Co., Burlington, Iowa; B. F. Edwards, cloaks, suits, waists; Victoria.
Harris-Emery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Miss G. Ness, jewelry; 320 Church.
Filenes, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Gilman, children's dresses; Miss B. Thulin, scarfs, neckwear; Mr. Weeks, machine-made dresses; Mrs. Johnson, waists; T. Lyford, furs; Miss Kalesky, veilings, neckwear; Miss L. P. Minshall, corsets; 116 West 32d.
Stampfer, J. F., Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stampfer, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue.
Jackson, C. F., Co., Findlay, Ohio; O. A. Stuts, ladies' ready to wear; Victoria.
Burton Dry Goods Co., Fort Worth, Texas; Miss K. Brooker, millinery; 289 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
Taylor, J., Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. Smith, underwear, waists; 200 5th Av.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Scammell, books; B'way and 32d.
Welch-Cook Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. R. Cook, dry goods; 43 Leonard; Albemarle.
Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. F. Bochmeyer, ladies' furn. goods; Navarre.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 214 Church; Navarre.
Frankenberg Bros. & Newman, Bisbee, Ariz.; S. Frankenberg, dry goods; 100 5th Av.
Mitchell Co., Mobile, Ala.; millinery, ladies' garments; J. Reiss, notions; Somerset.
Blass, Gus, D. G. Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, furn. goods; A. E. Sparling, dry goods; Miss M. A. Brett, ladies' wear; S. J. Blass, cloaks, suits; H. Z. Wirs, representing; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
Strauss, S., Chicago, Ill.; carpets; Great Northern.
Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehauser, hosiery, leather goods, jewelry; 220 5th Av.
Cohn, M. M., Co., Little Rock, Ark.; A. D. Cohn, furn. goods; 114 5th Av.
Mayer, M., Toledo, Ohio; furn. goods, clothing; 225 4th Av.
Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss R. S. Baer, jewelry; 220 5th Av.
Wyman, Geo., & Co., South Bend, Ind.; H. L. Smith, cloaks, waists, corsets, and muslin underwear; Great Northern.
Crosby Bros. Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Crosby, cloaks, suits, corsets, muslin underwear, and housefurn. goods; Great Northern.
Crescent, The, Spokane, Wash.; A. L. Hendee, domestics; 225 4th Av.
Houston, J. A., Co., Boston, Mass.; P. H. Magrane, dry goods; Great Northern.
Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. Berk, muslin underwear; S. D. Sampson, cloaks and suits; 221 4th Av.
Marcus, M., Reading, Penn.; gen'l mdse; 221 4th Av.
May Shoe & Clothing Co., Denver, Col.; C. H. Sedgwick, sporting goods; 4 Washington Place; Cadillac.
Wright, W. H., & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; F. T. Wright, laces, ribbons, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.
Glass Block Store, Calumet, Mich.; G. T. Miller, dry goods; Miss V. Lyle, ladies' wear; 45 E. 17th; Woodward.
Pick, R., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Pick, notions; Van Cortlandt.
Maas Bros., Baton Rouge, La.; C. B. Maas, dry goods; Bristol.
Lewis, A. T., & Son D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; Miss E. Kelly, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 16 E. 18th.
Goldsmith D. G. Co., Dallas, Texas; Mrs. M. Porter, millinery and costumes; Miss L. Burgess, coats, suits, and dresses; 12 E. 9th.
Graffa & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Grand.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; T. S. Travis, clothing; 55 White.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. C. Cope, linens, handkerchiefs; Broadway and 10th.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. F. Powers, knit goods, ladies' neckwear, infants' wear; 19 West 19th.
Taylor, Wm., Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Lippert, notions; 51 Leonard.
O'Neill, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. E. Goodman, housefurnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.
King, E. W., & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; J. King, dry goods; Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; W. Perlstein, carpets; 320 Church.
Diehl, E. W., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. W. Diehl, piece goods; Wolcott.
Schunernan & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. C. Connor, millinery; 220 5th Av.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; E. Mayer, dry goods; 45 E. 17th.
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Legg, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Bohn, leather goods; B'way and 32d.
Rike-Kumler Co., Dayton, Ohio; C. F. Kumler, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. A. M. Ford, ladies' and infants' wear; M. McNamara, dry goods; 320 Church.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. McWilliams, cloaks, suits, waists, and millinery; G. A. Bulger, dry goods; 104 5th Av.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, hats; R. C. Pagon, silks and ribbons; 621 B'way.
Kaufer, Smithing & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Kaufer, dry goods; 121 Prince; Navarre.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. H. Poythress, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 15 Mercer; Collingwood.
Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; Miss Martin, ladies' wear; 100 5th Av.; Gregorian.
Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; N. J. Thompson, gloves; Navarre.
McCarthy D. G. Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; J. Rousseau, gloves; 320 Church; Navarre.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; G. D. Cramer, black goods; 221 4th Av.; Navarre.
Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. L. Gotthelf, cloaks, suits; Navarre.
Jackson, C. F., Co., Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies, infants' wear; Victoria.
Lando, M., & Son, Pittsburgh, Penn.; S. Lando, woolens; Victoria.
Mandre Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Masson, rugs; 13 E. 22d; Hoffman House.
Herpolsheimer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. J. Goodman, silks, dress goods; F. L. White, dry goods; 79 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. M. A. Williams, furn. goods, hosiery; 20 W. 22d.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; M. Mannheimer, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; E. H. Huntoon, dress goods, silks; A. W. Bailey, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; Miss Nolevie, house furn. goods; 214 Church.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Kahnweiler, clothing, hats, caps; 5th Av. and 19th.
Hunter-Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; M. E. Gernaud, laces, trimmings; 221 4th Av.
Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. W. Billings, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. W. Penry, ribbons, laces, ladies' neckwear; 41 Union Square.
Hoover, A. G., Richmond, Va.; cloaks, suits; Latham.
Rosenberg Mercantile Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Latham.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; W. Snegg, notions, leather goods; 75 Spring.
Newburger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newburger, cloaks, suits, waists; 142 5th Av.
Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Leoby, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
Mas Innes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks, suits; C. E. Adams, knit underwear; 55 White.
Myers, John G., Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
Crescent, Spokane, Wash.; Miss Hennessy, millinery; 225 4th Av.
Halle Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Aldrich, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; P. D. Slocum, furs; Miss A. C. Liston, furs; 1,270 Broadway.

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SALESMAN wanted to handle line of dresses and coats; must be experienced. Apply H. Glasser & Co., 135 West 29th St.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, August 7th, 1912,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF A COMMITTEE.
2 2-10 shs American Malt Corp. common.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
Receipt for payment of subscription of Electric Properties Co., N. Y., for 200 shs. 6% Cum. Pfd. Stock, upon which subscription $12,000 has been paid and endorsed on said receipt, and carrying with it a bonus of 20% in Electric Properties Co. common stock, 40 shs.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$53,000 Iron Clad Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds.
66 shs. Central Park, North & East R. R. R.
6 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
43 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Interborough Rapid Transit R. R.
$15,000 Missouri River Electric Power Co. 6 p. c. Notes, 1921.
9 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
27 shs. Mechanics Bank of B'klyn.
$6,000 Flint & Pere Marq. R. R. 1st 6s, 1920.
$5,000 Rich. & Danv. R. R. 5 p. c. Deb., 1927.

RECEIVER'S SALE
$60,000 Stock of Well-Known House of
J. M. BURR & SON CO.,
140 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. CITY,
IMPORTERS OF
LACES
ALSO NETTINGS AND NOVELTIES.
Receiver authorized by Bankruptcy Court to run business at above address for short time to dispose of goods. All prices sacrificed accordingly. Foreign and Domestic goods for all seasons.
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INCLUDING GOODS IN CUSTOMS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT IMMEDIATELY REGARDLESS OF COST.
Buyers should call or wire at once before lines are broken.
HOWARD E. BROWN, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

OVER $10,000 WORTH OF STAPLE MEN'S furnishing goods at peremptory auction sale on Friday, August 9, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 394 Broadway, Manhattan. Comprising the entire stock of the Hub of Lynn, Mass., (retiring from business.)

The stock consists of complete lines of E. & W. and Cluett shirts, collars, underwear, hosiery, neckwear, overalls, working shirts, hats and caps, &c., &c., in complete and desirable lines. This is the most perfect and fresh stock of merchandise that has been sold at auction for some time.
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Auction Department.

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New upright pianos $150 upw., $5 monthly; Player pianos $250 upw. Used pianos $75 upw.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—Edward Ormonde Power, as Trustee under the last will and testament of DOUGLAS GORDON, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK C. COMMANDEUR, Paris J. Russell, Fredericka Hack, Margaret A. Kilcoyne, David H. Stein, sometimes known as Davis H. Stein, John J. O'Rourke, Jr., The Realty Syndicate, Westchester Avenue Realty Company, William H. Meserole, Charles Kaufman, Adolph Strauss and Bianca Lesser, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 16, 1912.
THEODORE HANSEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To FRANK C. COMMANDEUR, Fredericka Hack, Margaret A. Kilcoyne, Charles Kaufman and Adolph Strauss:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of June, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 24th day of June, 1912.
THEODORE HANSEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

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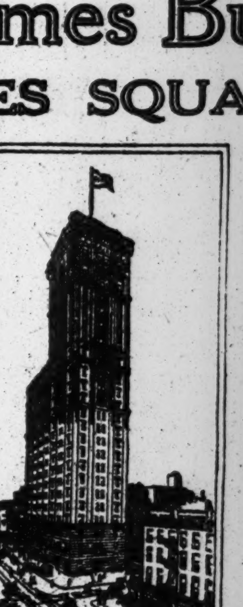

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Room 406

WICKERSHAM SEES AN END TO TRUSTS

Points to Tobacco Dissolution and Predicts Early Disintegration of Oil Combination.

THINKS LAW IS EFFECTIVE

Says Real Competition Has Been Restored to the People—Difficulty with the Pipe Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—One of the effects of the Tobacco Trust decision, according to Attorney General Wickersham, aside from the fact that James B. Duke, the promoter and President of the American Tobacco Company before its dissolution, has gone to England "permanently" to take control over the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, is that real competition has been restored and the seven men who combined in the great trust have parted company and are managing separate concerns. The Standard Oil Company, on the other hand, the Attorney General thinks, is not breaking up as quickly as might be.

These disclosures were made to-day when the printed text of a recent hearing of Attorney General Wickersham before the House Appropriations Committee was made public. Mr. Wickersham was heard by that committee about two weeks ago, when he explained behind closed doors the expenditure of money for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. He was questioned about some of the big suits, and Representative Gillett of Massachusetts wanted to know what the Attorney General thought of the charge that had been made that the dissolution of the Tobacco and Oil Trusts had amounted to nothing but expensive litigation for the Government.

"Well," responded Attorney General Wickersham, "my opinion is that the most successful dissolution in accomplishing what led to the enactment of the Sherman law has been realized in the Tobacco case.

"The differentiation of interests there is going on more rapidly, and you have got a dozen full sized companies engaged in competition with each other, which is already very marked.

"There was a group of about seven strong men in that concern, and each one of those has cast his lot with a particular company, and each one is making every effort possible to have his company the most successful.

"One of the most serious things with which everybody was concerned was the United Cigar Stores Company. Every share of stock of that company that was owned by the trust or by any of the people in the trust has been sold out to third parties. There has been a complete change of interest. Mr. Duke, who was the best known, has gone to England permanently to take the British-American company, and is devoting his attention to that company.

"The obvious competition which has arisen at once has been the buying of raw material, and I am told that they had more real competition in the purchase of tobacco leaf in Kentucky this last season than they had known there in years. The competition in retail prices is beginning to have its effect.

"Very recently in New York a jobbing concern, the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, through which the trust sold, has been cut out of that exclusive business. The trust would not sell to the retailer, and the Metropolitan Company was the exclusive jobber for that territory, and the Court of Appeals of New York has held that the contract with it was a perfectly lawful contract, but already one of the concerns formed as a result of this litigation has given notice that it will no longer sell exclusively to that company as a jobber, but will sell to every retailer; and the pulling apart of business is going ahead more rapidly with that company than with any of the others.

"Each company is endeavoring to push ahead of the others. Each concern has its complete organization by itself, and wants to push itself ahead and make the biggest success. Instead of all being in one pot now, there are these different concerns."

Another interesting statement made by Attorney General Wickersham during the same hearing was that the constitutionality of the provision in the Inter-State Commerce act declaring pipe lines to be common carriers was to be challenged in the courts. Mr. Wickersham was discussing the Standard Oil dissolution when he dropped this intimation.

"As to the oil dissolution," said Mr. Wickersham, "the same thing is not occurring with anything like the same rapidity as in the case of the tobacco dissolution, for the obvious reason that a strong group of people owns a considerable percentage of the stock of the thirty-six companies into which the Oil Trust has been disintegrated. The process of pulling apart there will be a slower one and more difficult.

"Of course, there is going on already this differentiation—that the pipe lines, for example, are being operated as pipe lins separate and apart from the refining and marketing concerns. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has assumed control, under the Commerce act, over them, and very recently has made some orders that are about to be challenged in the courts to bring up for construction the full constitutionality of the provision in the Commerce act making the pipe lines common carriers.

"The Prairie Gas & Oil Company, for example, is a company with a capital stock of $10,000,000, all of which was owned by the National Transit Company, all of whose stock in turn, was owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Now there was a question whether under the decree of dissolution they were required to distribute the stock of the Prairie Gas & Oil Company, but they assumed the construction most strongly against them and did distribute that stock to and among 2,500 persons who were owners of stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The Prairie Gas & Oil Company declares it has nothing but a line for the transportation of its own oil, which it buys in the mid-continent oil fields and transports to places where it can sell to refiners.

"The Inter-State Commerce Commission, however, has made an order requiring it to file tariffs and to comply with the regulations as to common carriers. That raises a very interesting question as to whether a corporation which has no right of eminent domain, occupies no part of the public highway, and owns its own right of way and transports only its own commodity can be compelled to be a common carrier against its will. It is a nice question.

"All that process is bringing the pipe lines far away from the refineries. All that is a slow process and you cannot point to results over night, but it is, I believe, making a very substantial gain in accomplishing that segregation of interests which is the opposite of monopoly, a result which the law meant to accomplish."

DEBATE ON STEEL REPORT.

Joint Argument Will Begin in House To-morrow Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Arrangements were completed by the Democrats of the House to-day for a joint debate on the Steel Trust and the five divergent steel reports made by various members of the Stanley Committee. This debate will be held Thursday and Friday nights of this week, and will continue three hours each evening.

One half of the time will be controlled by Representative Stanley of Kentucky, and the remainder by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. They are the ranking members of the majority and minority of the committee, and have already locked horns over the legislative remedies to be applied to the industrial situation. Mr. Stanley insists that there should be no Federal price fixation as proposed by Mr. Gardner, but that the Federal Government should adopt the course recommended by the Stanley report and pass the bills recommended by the Democratic members of the Steel Committee.

Mr. Gardner will characterize the Democratic report as only palliative, and will insist that the Federal Government must exercise direct and absolute control over Federally incorporated industrial corporations, and if necessary regulate the prices of their products.

The debate's object is purely political. Everybody here knows that none of the Stanley bills will be passed at this session, if ever, and is equally well aware that Federal incorporation is a dead letter during the control of the House by the Democrats, and that the Gary-Perkins plan cannot be adopted.

As a matter of fact, there will be no trust legislation next Winter, when Congress, during its short session, shall have only three months in which to enact its appropriation bills, besides disposing of the Archbald impeachment case. It is also perfectly apparent that after the Presidential election there will be not so much eagerness over the trust situation until after March 4.

Will Urge Jail for Trust Offenders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Senator Kenyon's bill to make jail sentences compulsory for all convicted violators of the Sherman anti-trust law will be called up in the Senate to-morrow. The Senator will press for its passage.

CUSTOMS MEN WERE ALERT.

Made Canadian Excursionists Pay Duty on Purchases or Forfeit Them.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Five hundred excursionists from Brockville, Canada, came to Ogdensburg last night to enjoy themselves. While here they evidently purchased articles of apparel, &c. They were surprised upon returning to their home town to find several customs officials awaiting their arrival on the dock. The party was forced to enter the freight sheds, where they were searched by the officers.

The search brought to light large quantities of dress goods, shoes, tobacco, personal effects of every kind, men's wearing apparel, feminine trinkets, &c. Many of these were confiscated, although in a few cases the purchasers paid the duties and were allowed to retain the goods.

HEMPSTEAD RATES ESTATES.

Assesses C. H. Mackay for $150,000 and Mrs. Mackay $300,000.

According to the Board of Assessors of North Hempstead, Clarence H. Mackay is the richest man in the town. He has been assessed for $150,000 personal property. The assessors show that Mrs. Mackay owns one of the most valuable estates in the town. It has been assessed for $300,000.

Mrs. Nannie B. Steele, wife of Charles Steele, a partner of J. P. Morgan, is assessed for $100,000 personal property, while Howard Gould and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are each assessed for $100,000 personal property.

Payne Whitney is assessed for only $25,000 personal property. This is due to the fact that he is assessed for $100,000 in Manhattan.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, name does not appear on the personal assessment roll this year. Mr. Vanderbilt owns the handsome estate, Deepdale, at Great Neck, but he has leased the place this year and has claimed Manhattan as his home.

CAN MOVE WOODSIDE STATION

Public Service Board Grants Long Island Railroad's Petition.

The Public Service Commission granted yesterday the application of the Long Island Railroad Company for permission to discontinue the present station at Woodside in Queens and to erect another about 1,200 feet further east. After hearings were held on the application Commissioner Williams advised that the request be granted.

In its petition the railroad company stated that it was about to alter and improve the existing road between Woodside and Winfield by constructing a cut-off from a point near Stryker Avenue, Woodside, to a point near Maurice Avenue, west of Winfield, and that the proposed rearrangement could not be properly carried out if the Woodside station were left in its present location. The petition pointed out that the change of situation desired would bring the Woodside station to Roosevelt Avenue, where passengers could connect with the proposed elevated railroad to be built by the city from the Queensboro Bridge through Roosevelt Avenue to Corona.

F. A. Collins Made Deputy Collector.

William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port, announced yesterday the appointment of Frederick A. Collins as Special Deputy Collector to fill the place made vacant by the death of Dell A. Baker. Shortly after Mr. Loeb was appointed Collector of the Port Mr. Collins, who up to that time was private secretary to the Public Printer at Washington, was selected by Mr. Loeb as his secretary. Mr. Collins will receive a salary of $3,500 a year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reading was the most active stock on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, both on the 9:30 o'clock opening call and in the subsequent dealings. On the call several hundred shares changed hands at 168 and 167⅞, the latter being the final price on the call. It compared with a closing quotation on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday of 167¾, and a 10 o'clock opening on that exchange of 168. Prices on the call exhibited irregularity compared with the closing of the previous day on the other board. There was a transaction in 100 shares of Wabash common at 4⅝ on the call, the only sale of that stock reported in Wall Street during the day. It was noticed that the volume of business in the customary market leaders, such as Steel, Reading, and Union Pacific, quieted decidedly on the decline. The sales totaled 22,926 shares, being distributed among fifty-one different stocks.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Amal. Copper	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
530	Am. Beet Sug.	70½	70½	69¾	70
1,030	Am. Can	40⅝	41	40½	40⅝
30	Am. Loco	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
300	Am. Sm. & Ref.	83⅝	83⅝	83½	83½
120	Am. Sugar	127	127	126	126
20	Am. Telephone	146	146	145⅝	145⅝
160	Anaconda	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
200	Atchison	108⅛	108½	108⅛	108⅜
30	Balt. & Ohio	108	108	107⅞	107⅞
270	Bklyn. R. T.	92¾	93⅛	92¾	92⅞
20	Beth. Steel	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
110	Can. Pacific	277⅜	277⅜	276	276⅝
170	Cent. Leather	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
100	Ches. & Ohio	81	81	81	81
40	Chino Cop	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
530	C. M. & St. P.	107⅝	107⅝	107	107⅛
10	Con. Gas	144½	144½	144½	144½
10	Distillers	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
160	Erie	36¼	36¼	35⅞	36¼
900	Great No. pf.	142¼	142¼	141½	141⅞
10	Gen. Electric	181½	181½	181½	181½
890	Inter.-Met.	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
1,290	Inter. Met. pf.	60⅜	61½	60⅜	60⅞
10	Intl. Harvester	124½	124½	124½	124½
480	Lehigh Val.	171	171	170⅝	170⅝
130	Louis. & Nash.	160	160	159⅝	160
10	M., K. & Tex.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
150	Mo. Pacific	38	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
10	Nevada Con.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
40	N. Y. Central	117½	117½	117⅛	117½
1,260	No. Pacific	128⅛	128⅛	127⅝	127⅞
10	Pacific Mail	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
20	Pennsylvania	123¼	123¼	123⅛	123¼
60	People's Gas	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
10	Ray Con. Cop.	21	21	21	21
6,380	Reading	167⅝	168	166⅞	167¼
20	Rep. Steel	28	28	28	28
120	Rock Island	25¾	26	25¾	26
20	Rock Island pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
290	So. Pacific	112	112	111⅞	112
10	So. Railway	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
2,500	Union Pacific	171⅝	171⅝	170⅞	171⅝
60	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
6	U. S. Rub. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,130	U. S. Steel	71⅝	71⅝	71	71⅝
140	Utah Copper	62	62¼	62	62¼
100	Wabash	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝
20	West. Union	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
140	Westinghouse	82	82	82	82
22,926					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Atlanta	.27	.27	.26½	.26½
200	Belmont	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½
500	Cons. Imperial	.04	.04	.04	.04
600	El Paso	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
220	Goldfield Con.	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
500	Jim Butler	.66	.66	.66	.66
450	Mexican	2.80	2.80	2.77½	2.77½
1,000	North Star	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
200	Tonopah Ext.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
900	Tonopah Merg.	1.15	1.15	1.07½	1.07½
800	West End	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
5,470					

NEW SEABOARD DIRECTORS.

Warfield Syndicate to Get Further Representation on the Board.

The syndicate organized by S. Davies Warfield of Baltimore for the purpose of acquiring a majority interest in the Seaboard Air Line Railway will get further representation on the Board of Directors at the annual meeting this Fall by the election of Robert F. Maddox, Vice President of the American National Bank of Atlanta; A. H. Woodward, Vice President of the Woodward Iron Company of Birmingham, Ala., and Mills B. Lane, President of the Citizens' and Southern Bank of Savannah, Ga., and probably others. Edward W. Lane of Jacksonville, Fla., will be made a Director of the Tampa & Northern Railway, recently acquired by the Seaboard.

Under the old régime the management of the Seaboard was criticised on the ground that too many Directors were Northern men, who were not in touch with the property. Mr. Warfield plans to have one Director from each State served by the road.

Incorporate to Operate in Haiti.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 6.—Articles of incorporation were filed at the State Department to-day for the Haiti Port Railways, Light and Power Company of New York City, the objects and purpose being to build warehouses and to operate telephone and telegraph lines in Haiti. The incorporators are John A. Chrystie, New York City; Frank J. Torpey, Brooklyn, and Charles Sternheim, Fernwood, N. J. The capital stock is $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William Salomon & Co. are receiving subscriptions for $12,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Emerson-Brantingham Company, which they are financing in conjunction with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Application will be made to list the issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

D. L. Conkling, Treasurer of Hawaii, says that purchasers of the Hawaii public improvement bonds may have the option of taking delivery and paying for the awards in installments of $500,000 on Oct. 3, $400,000 on Jan. 3, and $600,000 on March 3, 1913.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains and Cotton Still Lower; Coffee Shows Strength.

Wheat was dull and heavy with forward positions at new low levels on confidence in a large Spring wheat crop. Corn was lower on better weather for the growing crop. Oats again declined to new low levels on the big crop returns. Provisions were dull. Cottonseed oil was more active and easier on better weather conditions. Cotton was active and weak, declining to new low levels for the movement on further good rains in the Southwest and greater confidence in the crop. Coffee was active and higher, with further buying credited to large interests.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dull all day, closing at about the low point. The New York market was relatively firm, and also was the Chicago September, but other markets were heavy, and generally they closed at a net loss for the day. The firmness of the near deliveries was due to some cash demand, fairly good bids, a little under the market, and reports of fairly good milling sales. Export orders were not much in evidence for the day, and only fifteen loads were reported worked, nevertheless, there were reports of good bids, and there was a good business, again in ocean freights, which were strong, showed further advance and are developing a general hardening tendency. Ocean freights have gained equal to 1 to 2c a bushel in the past ten days on account of the improved demand. The weather conditions were better in the Northwest. It was generally clear in South Dakota and the larger part of North Dakota, and also in Southwestern Minnesota. In Northern and Eastern Minnesota there were showers, but the prediction was for generally fair weather in the Northwest. Wheat cutting is making rapid strides northward, and the only fear is possible damage from wet weather. A Northwestern trade paper, The Commercial West, was out with an estimate of 400,000,000 bushels for Winter wheat and 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels for Spring wheat. A total crop of Spring wheat of 400,000,000 bushels, or 20½ bushels per acre, would mean a Government crop condition of nearly 120, as the Government meaning of 100 of condition equals 17.3 bushels per acre at harvest. In the Southwest the closing of the Kansas City and St. Louis markets owing to the primary election made a small total for the interior receipts for the day. The Canadian visible supply of wheat decreased 836,000 bushels. Bradstreet's American visible increased 1,335,000 bushels east of the Rockies, against an increase of 5,228,000 bushels last year. Cash wheat was quoted, No. 2 red, $1.08, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.02⅜; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.01⅝; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.16.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—Corn was weak on new crop months and closed at the low of the day. Old crop months were irregular and are naturally influenced by the small supplies of cash corn and the premiums of the cash corn over the September. Bradstreet's visible decreased 1,482,000 bushels, against a decrease last year of 1,523,000 bushels. Weather conditions were considered more favorable. Predictions were for general showers throughout the corn belt. The weekly Government bulletin complained of too cool nights, but otherwise was not unfavorable. Cash corn was nominal, with export corn quoted at 81⅝c, free on board.

OATS.—The market was weak and active, selling at new low levels, and closed at the low point. American prices were down ½ to ⅝c, while the Winnipeg market was off 1⅛c. Reports of record yields where threshing is in progress in the United States and of very excellent promise in Canada influenced the selling. Bradstreet's visible decreased 285,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,621,000 bushels last year. Cash oats, old, Standards, No. 2 white, and No. 3 white were quoted at 61c, nominal, elevator; new natural whites, 56 to 58c, and to arrive about 39 to 40c.

PROVISIONS.

The market was again dull, with narrow fluctuations, closing at a small net decline. The hog movement continues small and hog prices were slightly higher.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	1.00⅝	1.00¼	1.00⅝	1.00¼
December	1.01	1.00½	1.00⅝	1.00⅝

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	92¾	92	92⅛	92¼
December	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	93
May	96⅞	96⅛	96⅝	96⅝
Corn—				
September	66⅝	65⅞	66¼	66½
December	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	56¼
May	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞	56⅜
Oats—				
September	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	31
December	32⅜	31½	31⅝	32¼
May	34⅝	34⅛	34½	34⅝
Lard—				
September	10.57½	10.50	10.50	10.57½
October	10.65	10.57½	10.57½	10.65
December	10.37½	10.32½	10.35	10.40
January	10.37½	10.35	10.37½	10.37½
Ribs—				
September	10.55	10.52½	10.55	10.55
October	10.55	10.47½	10.52½	10.50
January	9.90	9.72½	9.75	9.75
Pork—				
September	17.82½	17.70	17.71½	17.80
October	18.00	17.85	17.87½	17.95
January	18.57½	18.47½	18.52½	18.57½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market was more active and prices were lower. Interest was small in the old crop deliveries, but there was more interest in the new, due to the more favorable reports regarding the cotton crop. The break in cotton prices and the reports of good rains in Oklahoma and Texas, and the rather reassuring advices from east of the river, all tended to bring some pressure on the contract market. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.45	6.40
August	....	....	6.45	6.45
September	6.55	6.53	6.54	6.55
October	6.63	6.61	6.62	6.63
November	....	....	6.34	6.34
December	6.27	6.25	6.25	6.27
January	6.26	6.26	6.24	6.27
February	....	....	6.27	6.29

COTTON.

The cotton market showed a decline yesterday of 100 points from the high level of last week. The market opened weak, declining about 20 points; rallied sluggishly, and was again heavy in the last hour, with prices at the low of the day. It was a weather market, and weakness was due to the rains in the Far Southwest. The reports state that rains in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana for the last four or five days have been numerous and quite heavy, as shown by the private dispatches, and at some points the official advices have also shown good rains. The weather map yesterday morning showed nearly three inches of rain at Forth Worth, and later, when the details from the different districts were received, there were a dozen points in Texas, mainly in the northern half, showing rainfall of from about one-half to nearly three inches. There were also a number of points in Oklahoma which showed good rains, some over one inch. The Government crop bulletin at midday reported the drought broken in Oklahoma, excepting the centre and north centre, and over considerable areas of Northern Texas; also over considerable portions of Arkansas. The rains shown yesterday morning were in addition to those covered by the crop bulletin. Parts of Arkansas and considerable parts of Central and Southern Texas need rain, however. The crop bulletin gave little ground for any uneasiness in the crop conditions east of the river, although need of rain was reported in the Carolinas. Liquidation was persistent all day. After about 100 points decline some houses were advising caution, but the claim was made that most of the selling was of speculative long contracts, and as yet the South had done very little in the way of hedge against the new cotton crop. The market will have this condition to contend with. Such selling will develop before long. The time of the selling movement will depend, however, on the weather conditions and confidence in crop results. A good many private crop reporters are beginning to admit improved appearance for the crop.

Spot cotton was quiet at 15 points decline; middling uplands, 12.75c. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	12.10	12.07	12.01@12.03	12.30
September	12.35	12.25	12.07@12.09	12.39
October	12.52	12.20	12.20@12.22	12.50
November	12.51	12.29	12.21@12.24	12.54
December	12.60	12.26	12.26@12.27	12.59
January	12.56	12.19	12.19@12.21	12.52
February			12.26@12.28	12.59
March	12.63	12.29	12.30@12.31	12.61
May	12.70	12.37	12.36@12.38	12.67

COFFEE.

Coffee turned easier and closed barely 4 points higher to 5 points lower. About 133,000 bags changed hands.

The opening was unchanged to 7 points higher, and the early market sold about 5 to 15 points above the closing figures of Monday. Havre was unchanged, to ¼ franc lower at the opening here, but closed ¼ to ½ franc higher; Hamburg showed a net gain of ¼ to ½ pfennig; Rio was 125 reis lower, and Santos was unchanged. Spot coffee, steady; Rio 7, 14⅜c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	12.72@12.74	12.68
September	12.93	12.74	12.82@12.83	12.78
October	..	..	12.88@12.90	12.84
November	..	..	12.92@12.94	12.93
December	13.08	12.98	12.96@12.97	12.99
January	..	..	13.00@13.01	13.00
February	..	..	12.95@12.96	12.98
March	13.10	13.06	13.02@13.03	13.04
April	..	..	13.03@13.05	13.06
May	13.17	13.05	13.05@13.06	13.08
June	..	..	13.04@13.05	13.08
July	13.12	13.02	13.02@13.03	13.07

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, lb., 26¾@27c; firsts, 25½@26¼c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 25½@26c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 21@23c; process, extras, 24½c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 21½@22c; imitation creamery, 23@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; thirds, 19½@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 19@19½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, 15½@15¾c; white, 15½c; average fancy, colored, 15@15¼c; white, 15@15¼c; undergrades, 12½@14½c; daisies, best, 16c; State, skims, specials, 12¼@12½c; choice, 10½@11½c; fair, 9@10c; undergrades, 6½@8½c; full skims, 3½@5½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 23@24½c; extra firsts, 20½@22c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 15½@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16½@17c; No. 2, 14½@15c; inferior, 11@14c; checks, good to fine, 12@14c; poor to fair, 8@11c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 30@31c; selected whites, good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 23@26c; Western, gathered whites, 20@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar continued dull. Prices were still listed on the basis of $5.10 net, less 2 per cent., for fine granulated.

The following quotations are net less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominoes, in cases of two-pound cartons, $8.10; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.60; Eagle tablets, $6.40; cut loaf, $5.90; crushed, $5.80; Mold A, $5.45; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.35; XXXX powdered, $5.25; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.20; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.10; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.30; three and one-half pound bags, $5.35; five-pound bags, $5.30; ten-pound bags, $5.25; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $5.15; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.10; confectioners' A and No. 1, $4.95; Nos. 2 to 12, $4.90@4.40, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.35.

The local raw sugar market was firm. There were buyers at a $4.05 basis for centrifugal, 96 test, and muscovado, 89 test, was quoted at $3.55. Molasses sugar, 89 test, stood at $3.30.

The London market for beet sugar was 1½d to 3d lower with August quoted at 12s 2¼d and September at 12s ¾d. October to December stood at 10s 1½d.

In Cuba there are eight centrals grinding, against ten last week and two last year. Receipts at the six principal ports of Cuba for the week were 1,000 tons, against 3,000 last week and none last year. Receipts, all ports, 7,000 tons; against 9,000 and 3,000. Exports, six ports, 28,000 tons, against 31,000 and 28,000. Stock, 235,000 tons, compared with 263,000 and 62,000.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a steady market for molasses and syrups yesterday and prices showed no change.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans, open kettle, 37@52c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was a fair business in flour, with prices unchanged, although lower to sell in some cases, in sympathy with the decline in wheat. The Northwest reported good sales and a broadening demand.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $5.45@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.35; Spring clears, $4.60@$4.90; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.20@$4.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; Kansas straights, $4.40@$4.65; fancy Spring patents, $6.40@$6.70. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $4.25@$4.40; choice to fancy, $4.45@$4.60. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $4.20. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.65@$1.70; coarse, $1.60@$1.65. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $23.50; standard middling, $27; flour, middling, $30; Red Dog, $32; city bran, $23, bulk; $24.50, sacks; middling, $27@$30; Red Dog, $33.25; hominy, chop, $28.50@$29, bulk; $29.70@$30.20, sacks; oilmeal, $35.50@$36.

RICE.—The market for rice held steady under a fairly good jobbing demand. Dan Talmage's Sons Company telegraphs Louisiana crop movement at New Orleans to date as follows: Receipts, rough, old and new, 1,144,551 sacks, against 1,265,000 last year. Sales, cleaned, 1,200,980 pockets, against 1,214,250 a year ago. Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4½@4⅝c; fair, 4¾@4⅞c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5½@5¾c; choice, 5¾@6c; head, Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6@6½c, duty paid.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at $8.35 for standard white in barrels at New York.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.35; bulk, $4.75; standard white, cases, New York, $10.25; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.35; bulk, $5.75; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.25. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 70@71c; out-of-town raw, 69@70c; Calcutta, raw, 80c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was easy. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine barrels, 46½c. Tar, $5.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $6.50; B, $6.95; D, $7.10; E, $7.15; F, $7.25; G, $7.30; H, $7.40; I, $7.45; K, $7.60; M, $7.75; N, $7.90; WG, $8.20, and WW, $8.50.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Following is the forecast as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Wednesday and Thursday for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

Georgia—Cloudy Wednesday, probably showers on the coast. Thursday, showers; light variable winds.

Florida—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, probably showers in northeast portion; light variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Unsettled weather, probably local showers Wednesday and Thursday; light variable winds.

Louisiana—Cloudy in southern, probably local showers in northern portion Wednesday. Thursday, fair; light southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday; fair in northeast portion. Thursday, fair, light to moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Oklahoma—Fair in western, probably local showers and warmer in eastern portion Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri—Local showers Wednesday. Thursday probably fair; no change in temperature.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Cloudy Thursday, probably showers in west portions Wednesday; Thursday showers.

Ohio—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by showers Wednesday night or on Thursday; light variable winds, mostly southerly.

Indiana—Overcast weather, probably local showers Wednesday and Thursday; light southerly winds.

Illinois—Local showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Showers Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; light southerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Local showers Wednesday. Thursday fair; light variable winds.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Cloudy Wednesday, probably showers in eastern portion; Thursday fair.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
4th week July	$335,695	$393,734	*$58,039
Month of July	1,005,873	1,157,904	*152,031

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

4th week July	271,000	208,000	63,000
Month of July	760,000	597,000	163,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week July	1,461,385	1,366,913	94,472
Month of July	4,459,755	4,286,748	173,007

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week July	830,741	769,728	61,013
Month of July	2,212,633	2,154,663	57,970

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

4th week July	401,712	381,345	20,367
Month of July	1,169,561	1,115,716	53,845

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

3d week July	12,892	8,940	*3,952
4th week July	15,581	13,770	1,811
Month of July	51,047	42,185	8,862

*Decrease.

BRAZIL RAILWAY for June—

Gross	£198,467	£181,346	£17,121
Net	74,867	66,882	7,985
6 mos. gross	1,251,134	1,101,423	149,711
6 mos net	575,601	457,697	117,904

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for June—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	$5,326,758	$5,182,263	$5,567,338
Net, after tax	1,268,950	1,715,924	1,895,063
12 mos. gross	63,122,743	64,975,995	64,846,893
Net, after tax	12,532,345	15,455,244	17,734,144

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND for June—

Gross	1,472,892	1,263,851	1,171,591
Net, after tax	642,385	560,871	507,262
12 mos. gross	16,132,612	14,516,366	†10,765,703
Net, after tax	5,679,445	5,711,205	†5,293,311

†Eleven months only, Aug. 1 to June 30.

GREAT NORTHERN for June—

Mileage	7,482	7,344	7,274
Gross	5,830,534	5,537,324	6,039,485
Net, after tax	1,762,370	2,002,210	1,414,111
12 mos. gross	66,160,622	61,234,191	64,446,817
Net, after tax	25,179,340	20,537,873	21,841,028

ROCK ISLAND for June—

Av. mileage	8,042	8,026	8,024
Gross	6,076,920	6,140,400	6,040,869
Net, after tax	2,564,047	2,187,978	2,037,653
12 mos. gross	64,712,853	68,487,473	66,220,579
Net, after tax	15,003,521	16,607,413	15,118,618

WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for June—

Mileage	63	63	63
Gross	60,236	54,684	60,226
Net, after tax	2,354	413	‡56,376
12 mos. gross	662,819	677,131	743,568
Net, after tax	19,346	54,844	83,572

‡Deficit.

BALTIMORE & OHIO report to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	4,455	4,434	4,459
Freight rev.	6,465,997	5,720,123	6,310,031
Passenger rev.	1,344,008	1,289,800	1,323,352
Total op. rev.	8,314,833	7,461,709	8,088,755
Mt. way and str.	1,357,833	1,057,731	1,212,384
Mt. equipment	1,389,545	1,310,971	1,344,822
Trans. exp.	2,751,080	2,516,971	2,645,784
Total op. exp.	5,840,316	5,190,978	5,540,250
Taxes	267,537	210,752	217,139
Op. income	2,151,982	2,024,869	2,296,412
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	72,465,544	67,620,937	69,408,112
Passenger rev.	14,754,911	15,208,432	14,485,585
Total op. rev.	92,594,322	88,145,003	88,901,252
Mt. way and str.	11,865,454	10,279,615	11,661,409
Mt. equipment	16,651,534	15,881,620	16,373,775
Trans. exp.	32,751,234	32,818,409	29,738,992
Total op. exp.	64,709,537	62,766,067	61,333,800
Taxes	2,984,948	2,596,249	2,409,064
Op. income	24,233,196	22,034,374	24,497,853

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS report to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	2,011	1,978	1,982
Freight rev.	1,599,285	1,521,824	1,485,317
Passenger rev.	705,632	708,712	698,646
Total op. rev.	2,534,230	2,449,289	2,398,592
Mt. way and str.	359,349	271,162	374,511
Mt. equipment	498,818	447,702	387,103
Trans. exp.	959,370	967,451	1,034,517
Total op. exp.	1,952,128	1,807,673	1,930,055
Taxes	95,000	80,000	80,000
Op. income	485,339	557,867	383,705
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	20,370,625	19,972,595	19,276,750
Passenger rev.	7,693,709	7,933,816	7,475,514
Total op. rev.	30,700,844	30,667,621	29,330,985
Mt. way and str.	3,555,981	3,871,695	3,478,221
Mt. equipment	5,172,076	5,515,170	4,845,195
Trans. exp.	12,439,595	12,983,568	11,359,713
Total op. exp.	22,738,504	24,041,678	21,234,065
Taxes	1,152,512	973,548	890,328
Op. income	6,775,858	5,569,778	7,124,017

DELAWARE & HUDSON report to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	853	819	819
Freight rev.	1,967,272	1,478,082	1,295,760
Passenger rev.	249,455	236,111	198,487
Total op. rev.	2,275,294	1,780,641	1,546,061
Mt. way and str.	166,537	136,560	141,350
Mt. equipment	243,906	285,033	242,649
Trans. exp.	639,302	592,195	561,108
Total op. exp.	1,131,800	1,080,513	998,153
Taxes	48,723	43,794	31,756
Op. income	1,130,697	654,503	515,490
July 1 to June 30—			
Freight rev.	17,578,005	17,422,502	16,038,103
Passenger rev.	2,979,234	2,915,485	2,869,619
Total op. rev.	21,242,929	20,986,075	19,868,799
Mt. way and str.	1,661,762	1,597,919	1,291,958
Mt. equipment	2,978,844	3,040,416	2,688,751
Trans. exp.	7,487,105	7,305,688	6,851,064
Total op. exp.	12,966,950	12,717,796	11,531,037
Taxes	594,822	543,366	408,224
Op. income	7,713,451	7,721,728	7,927,719

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN report to Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Mileage	827	827	827
Freight rev.	545,522	541,694	645,206
Passenger rev.	140,073	134,599	132,124
Total oper. revs.	767,123	763,943	852,950
Maint. of way and structure	107,182	44,959	96,946
Maint. of equip.	114,005	128,176	101,509
Trans. exp.	257,096	252,354	311,365
Total oper. exp.	531,457	482,220	567,595
Taxes	51,133	34,611	45,672
Oper. income	184,532	247,111	239,682
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	6,658,269	7,278,970	7,226,738
Passenger rev.	1,599,345	1,657,662	1,430,114
Total oper. rev.	9,272,859	9,095,173	9,594,651
Maint. of way and structure	1,041,392	939,961	1,047,348
Maint. of equip.	1,289,936	1,394,546	1,195,698
Trans. exp.	3,318,608	3,376,634	3,346,463
Total oper. exp.	6,332,838	6,404,000	6,268,584
Taxes	410,368	361,875	343,773
Oper. income	2,529,651	3,229,297	2,982,293

MICHIGAN CENTRAL report to Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	1,817	1,805	1,746
Freight rev.	1,508,234	1,475,293	1,490,989
Passenger rev.	803,505	665,194	670,583
Total oper. rev.	2,617,277	2,394,785	2,392,923
Maint. of way and structure	270,254	239,853	344,697
Maint. of equip.	385,212	363,907	345,756
Trans. exp.	1,073,071	915,028	985,172
Total oper. exp.	1,840,413	1,589,338	1,798,790
Taxes	116,000	106,450	113,000
Oper. income	662,299	699,313	477,771
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	20,267,920	19,234,550	10,083,242
Maint. of way and structure	3,424,355	4,023,260	3,656,027
Maint. of equip.	3,932,767	4,624,126	3,778,123
Trans. exp.	12,461,698	12,443,835	10,858,319
Total oper. exp.	21,138,345	22,532,906	19,629,657
Taxes	1,378,370	1,335,269	1,219,531
Oper. income	8,852,997	5,857,918	7,920,199

TEXAS & PACIFIC report to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	1,885	1,885	1,885
Freight rev.	709,067	670,548	771,984
Passenger rev.	303,119	336,772	326,363
Total oper. rev.	1,097,906	1,072,711	1,160,281
Maint. of way and structure	261,911	158,669	135,420
Maint. of equip.	251,349	231,876	234,755
Trans. exp.	604,123	501,504	567,537
Total oper. exp.	1,107,534	962,745	992,550
Taxes	48,000	38,261	38,350
Oper. deficit	152,574	*71,922	*127,451
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	11,807,963	10,068,981	10,793,501
Passenger rev.	4,092,245	4,122,337	3,959,276
Total oper. rev.	16,973,222	15,878,484	15,773,159
Maint. of way and structure	2,165,310	1,953,535	1,851,388
Maint. of equip.	2,580,395	3,080,953	2,568,626
Trans. exp.	7,636,060	6,665,655	6,388,980
Total oper. exp.	13,308,295	12,427,435	11,419,072
Taxes	728,070	589,262	557,215
Oper. income	2,888,618	2,858,120	3,766,174

*Surplus.

HAVANA ELECTRIC—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Wk. end. Aug. 4.	51,358	48,021	3,337
Jan. 1-Aug. 4.	1,495,843	1,410,551	85,292

REPUBLIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT for June—

Gross	214,736	199,942	14,794
Net	85,559	77,559	8,000
Surplus	42,585	33,135	9,450
12 mos. gross	2,494,656	2,302,122	192,534
12 mos. net	994,141	925,296	68,845
12 mos. surplus	463,857	408,401	55,456

Earnings of Pennsylvania Power Company are included in both years, from May 1 only, the date in 1912 as of which the securities of this company were acquired.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY report to Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

Total rcpts. from operation	2,965,696	2,693,089	272,606
Exp. priv.-debit	1,537,883	1,436,218	101,665
Total oper. rev.	1,427,813	1,256,871	170,941
Total op. exp.	1,260,263	1,159,994	100,269
Net op. rev.	167,549	96,877	70,671
Taxes	20,595	20,778	*182
Op. income	146,954	76,099	70,854
July 1 to April 30:			
Total rcpts. from operation	28,185,592	27,239,752	945,839
Exp. priv.-debit	14,422,469	14,180,639	241,830
Total op. rev.	13,763,122	13,059,113	704,009
Total op. exp.	12,590,889	11,978,585	612,303
Net op. rev.	1,172,233	1,080,527	91,705
Taxes	198,608	216,390	*17,782
Op. income	973,623	864,136	109,487
Mileage:			
Steam roads	32,482	32,692	*260
Other lines	4,842	3,779	1,063

*Decrease.

In spite of the fetich about the interference of politics with business in Presidential campaigns, there seems to be no one factor that has as great an influence on the trend of business this year as the outlook for the crops. Not only the general condition of the crops is essential to be informed upon, but the distribution by sections is of great importance in explaining trade movements. Handy tables for quickly getting the probable crops by States, when the Government Crop Report is out, will be published on the Monday preceding each report day in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. One Dollar a Year by mail.—Adv.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL AHEAD.

New Increase Makes It the Biggest State Bank Outside of City.

The Columbia National Bank of Buffalo has decided to increase its capital from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, and for that purpose will sell 5,000 shares of new stock to the present shareholders at $300 per share. The old stock is quoted at $600. Of the proceeds from the new issue, $500,000 will be added to the capital and $1,000,000 to the surplus, making the latter $2,200,000. With the undivided profits and estimated earnings for the next four months the bank will have a total capital and surplus of $5,000,000, making it the largest institution in this State outside of New York City.

It has also been decided to increase the dividend from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent., effective when the new shares are paid in. A special meeting of stockholders to ratify the increase in capital has been called for Sept. 3. The bank has paid monthly dividends for the last nine years.

The Columbia National has had a remarkable growth. Ten years ago, when the present interests acquired control, it was the smallest bank in Buffalo, with $200,000 capital and $1,500,000 of resources. Its net earnings in the last three years have been upward of $1,300,000. The increase in the capital and surplus will make the total resources over $20,000,000.

$1,000,000 SUIT SETTLED.

Copper Company Withdraws Action Against Baltimore Financial Concern.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—In connection with the suit for $1,000,000 entered in Boston yesterday by the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company against the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of this city, arising out of a bond for $500,000 given by the Fidelity Company to dissolve an attachment made on the property of Albert S. Bigelow at the time the mining company began a suit against him, it was said at the offices of the Fidelity Company to-day that an amicable adjustment between the parties at interest had been arranged.

Officials of the Fidelity Company said it would be unnecessary for the company to sell the collateral security it held in excess of the penalty of the bond, but that the bond would be released and the collateral returned to its owner.

Increase Your Income

You can do so with ABSOLUTE SAFETY by purchasing the bonds of this company. Its business is the acquisition of NEW YORK REAL ESTATE for the income from PERMANENT OWNERSHIP. The safety of principal and large profits therefrom are proven by a record of sixteen years of increasing prosperity. It offers:

6.66% CONV. BONDS

Exchangeable at maturity (10 years) for stock and Income Bonds sharing in FULL PROFITS and ownership of surplus.

Largest ratio of assets over liabilities of any Realty Co.

Your Security is $5 in net Assets against every $1 of bonds issued. Continuous interest and dividend record for 16 years. Before placing your funds, large or small, ask for Circular E.

New York Realty Owners

ASSETS $3,500,000
CAP. & SURPLUS . . . $2,500,000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

5½% IS WHAT YOUR MONEY WILL EARN IN GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. We have amounts from $500 to $100,000.

Our booklet "A" explains. Sent upon request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY
Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

American Bank Note Company

Broad and Beaver Streets, New York

BUSINESS MEN

Is it feasible for business men to buy Stocks? If so, what methods should they follow in order to be successful?

A booklet by Roger W. Babson treats of this subject and will be mailed gratis.

Address: Dept. Y 32 of the
Babson Statistical Organization,
Compiling Plant, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Class in the U. S.

Partnership Wanted

Ex-member New York Stock Exchange firm, capable creating outside and unlisted business, seeks partnership with established firm. Capital, V 264 Times Downtown.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF COLLATERAL NOTES.

In accordance with the requirements of Article IX. of a certain trust agreement made by The Lake Superior Corporation with the Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated April 1st, 1911, notice is hereby given that the said The Lake Superior Corporation has called and does hereby call for redemption on the ninth day of September, 1912, the aggregate principal sum of $5,000,000 of its 6% Three Year Gold Notes, issued under and secured by the aforesaid trust agreement, being the entire amount of the notes issued and outstanding under said agreement; and that upon the said ninth day of September, 1912, there will become and be due and payable upon each of the said notes specified above, the principal thereof and the accrued interest to the said ninth day of September, 1912.

The said notes specified above will be redeemed by the payment of the said principal and interest at the office of the Standard Trust Company of New York, No. 25 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or at the office of Messrs. Robert Fleming & Company, 8 Crosby Square, London, E. C., England, on and after the said ninth day of September, 1912, and after the said ninth day of September, 1912, no further interest shall accrue upon the said notes and the coupons for interest maturing thereafter, shall become and be null and void.

Dated Toronto, Canada, June 7, 1912.
THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION,
By THOMAS GIBSON, Secretary.

GUATEMALA RAILWAY COMPANY
(International Railways of Central America)
MORTGAGE TO THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
DATED MAY 1, 1905.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please TAKE NOTICE that BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee, by merger, to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee of the Indenture of First Mortgage of the Guatemala Railway Company now known as International Railways of Central America, dated May 1, 1905, has on this 22d day of July, 1912, filed with the Treasurer of the said Guatemala Railway Company its resignation as Trustee, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article VI. of said Indenture of Mortgage hereby gives notice of such resignation and of the filing thereof as provided in said Indenture, such resignation to take effect upon the appointment of its successor Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of said Indenture.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee by merger to
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
as Trustee.
Dated New York, July 22, 1912.

WE OFFER AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ON New York City Real Estate

In amounts of $100, $500, $1000

The mortgages securing the bonds are first liens on the property and limited to 60% of appraised value.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza North, L. I. City, N. Y.
☞ SEND FOR PROSPECTUS "A."

SAVINGS-BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

Is Now Located in the New 19-Story Building N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

Assets.......... $12,730,590.01
Surplus.......... $600,264.98
Accounts can be opened by mail.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, Pres
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Sec'y

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society 4½%

Savings Institution. Founded 1888. Under New York State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st earn from September 1st. Write for booklet A, or start at once.

38 Park Row, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY.

By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared on the outstanding preferred stock of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, payable August 31st, 1912, to all stockholders of record August 10th, 1912. Books close August 10th, 1912, and reopen September 3d, 1912.

A. H. OFFICER, Secretary.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1912, to stockholders of record August 9th, 1912, at 3:00 P. M. Checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 30, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.

A quarterly dividend of 2% on the outstanding Capital Stock has been declared, payable Aug. 31, 1912, to stockholders of record Aug. 21, 1912. Books close Aug. 21, 1912, and reopen Sept. 3, 1912.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on August 26th, 1912, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on August 3d, 1912.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Greene Cananea Copper Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of Twenty-five Cents Per Share on the outstanding capital stock of the company has been declared payable August 31st, 1912, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on August 14th, 1912. The stock transfer books will be closed from August 14th, 1912, to August 31st, 1912, both inclusive.

C. A. DUNCAN, Treasurer.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

A dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable to stockholders of record, at the close of business August 15th, 1912.

Transfer books will be closed from August 10th to August 15th, 1912, inclusive.

BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Albany, July 15th, 1912.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, August 13th, 1912, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read for the construction of barge canal terminals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 746, Laws of 1911, as follows:

1.
Terminal Contract No. 2.

For constructing a harbor and dock wall, situated on the Hudson River near North Ferry Street, Albany.

2.
Terminal Contract No. 7.

For constructing a dock wall on the north bank of the Hudson River near the foot of Eddy Street, Fort Edward.

3.
Terminal Contract No. 7A.

For dredging a harbor near the foot of Eddy Street, Fort Edward, and a connecting channel to the Barge Canal near Lock No. 7.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract, and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y., and at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in either the City of Albany or the City of New York, issued by a National or State bank or trust company in good credit within the State and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bonds required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work, according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds, coinsurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

DUNCAN W. PECK,
Superintendent of Public Works.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC R. R. CO.
Five Per Cent. Two-Year Gold Notes of 1912.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee under an agreement of the Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company, dated April 30, 1910, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal the sum of $156,134.91 for the redemption of notes issued under said agreement at the lowest offer. Offers must be without interest, and at less than par. Sealed offers endorsed "Offers for the sale of Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Company and Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company 5% Two-Year Gold Notes," will be received at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, August 13, 1912. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated New York, July 29, 1912.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
4½% Bonds, Due 1939

We are now prepared to deliver engraved bonds of the above issue in exchange for our Temporary Receipts.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
115 Devonshire Street, Boston
56 Wall Street, New York

Diversify Your Investments

The careful investor distributes his funds among different types of securities, thus combining safety of principal and interest, stability of market and liberal income.

A Diversified Investment

	Yield.
1st Mtge. 5% R. R. Bond	5.05
1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Public Utility Bond, Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest	5.80
Short-Term 6% Note	6.00
Industrial 7% Pfd. Stock	7.00
Average Yield about	5.83

Write for detailed information.

Coggeshall and Hicks
BANKERS
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

50 Years of Age

This is the age at which the element of chance ceases to have for the average man the same temptation as in days gone by. He understands that the age of fifty is the age of conservatism, and that for him conservatism is destined to become more and more of a factor with the passing of the years. Be he a merchant, a manufacturer, a lawyer, or one engaged in any other calling, he finds himself anxious to conserve the fruits of his labors, thus providing for his future welfare and comfort. In the investment of his money THE ELEMENT OF SECURITY BECOMES OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE, and after that a fair rate of income.

Write for Bond Circular No. 807 "Conservative Investments."

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Albany—Boston—Chicago
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Low Prices

Today you can purchase **Seasoned Investment Bonds** at prices which would have been considered bargains three years ago. Why not take advantage of this opportunity?

Address Department G and ask for our current list of carefully selected securities.

Knauth, Nachod & Kühne
International Bankers
15 William St., New York
Leipzig, Germany

Illinois Parallels
Example No. 45

When we first sold CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS GENERAL 5s they were about 90; they are now about 109, an advance of 19 points.

Recurring Opportunities

We now offer, at a price to yield 5⅛%, the bonds of a railroad operating in the same territory, and we believe they are now a cheaper and more attractive security than were CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS 5% BONDS when we first offered them.

Circular upon request

F. J. Lisman & Co.
Members N. Y. and Chicago Stock Exchange
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago Boston Hartford

Investors

Our Circular No. 102 describes briefly 12 of our high-grade Railroad bonds, yielding from 4.20% to 5.35%.

Our Circular No. 101 is a descriptive list of 10 of our selected corporation bonds, yielding from 4⅝% to 5½%.

Our securities legal for trust funds yield from 3.98% to 4.35%.

Any or all of the above lists will be sent to investors on request.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St., New York

Buffalo Gas Co. Securities
Niagara Falls Power Co. Securities
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s, 1937
J. S. Bache & Co.
42 Broadway. Tel. 6400 Broad.

Rhoades & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
45 Wall St. Bankers New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Light—Prices React—Little Attention Paid to the Third Party Convention.

If Wall Street were taking the third party movement very seriously it ought to have discussed with much more earnestness than it did yesterday the party's proposals as outlined in the preliminary draft of its platform and in Mr. Roosevelt's address to the delegates gathered in Chicago. There was enough in those two documents, if the suggestions they contained were regarded as likely to be translated into action, to give the financial communitythought for many a day. It is a fact, however, that scant interest was taken in the doings of the third party's convention and Stock Exchange circles gave more heed to the small talk of the day in respect to market affairs than to the record of the new party's beginning. It probably would not be accurate to regard this disposition of the day as indicating the estimate which Wall Street put upon the chances of the new party in the coming election. At all events there was a further explanation of the indifference which the financial community showed toward the doings of a party whose acknowledged programme could not be carried out without much disturbance. The fact is—this has been made very plain of late—that Wall Street's thoughts have to a very large extent been diverted from political considerations by the brightened prospects for the crops and by the expansion which has been under way in business. Hence Wall Street is much less susceptible than it would have been a few months ago to fears based on disadvantageous political proposals. Were the general public trading in the market to an extent sufficient to govern the course of prices it might also be said that one reason for the conditions which prevailed on the Exchange yesterday was that the public was waiting to learn the tenor of Mr. Wilson's address of acceptance to be delivered to-day. With the market largely in the hands of traders and others in very close touch with the affairs of the Street, it can hardly be said that the market was waiting to learn the contents of a speech which for several days has been discussed in more or less detail by many in Wall Street. This ought not to be so, but it has long been a matter of general knowledge that specific information regarding public utterances of moment and in respect to documents of possible interest to the financial community has often days in advance of publication been at the command of many in Wall Street. If those who for market purposes seek or accept such advance information were to judge of their conduct in this matter by the same standards which they would apply in their ordinary business dealings much less would be heard of "leaks" on occasions when important public utterances are expected.

The weekly weather report told of the conditions particularly favorable for the crops in the Spring wheat States, though lack of rain in some other sections was something of a drawback. But cotton declined sharply yesterday on the day's advices regarding rains in Texas, where they have been much needed by the cotton fields. Several important railroad earnings statements supplemented those previously published. The St. Paul's earnings for June came to hand, completing the record for the road's fiscal year and confirming the fact that in maintaining the dividend at 5 per cent. the Directors of the St. Paul had their view directed to the future, for the net earnings for June showed a further decline. The Great Northern's statement of gross for July showing another large increase started the new fiscal year for that road very favorably and contained a suggestion of the advantage which will accrue to the Northwestern roads from the very large crop which is now all but secured and the expectation of which is already stimulating business in that section.

The response of the stock market to these several factors was expressed in a decline in the volume of dealings and in a very moderate reaction in nearly all the stocks upon which trading has been principally concentrated. The final prices did not reflect the full extent of the recession in quotations, for there was some improvement toward the close of the session, but in none of the leading issues was the range of prices wide. Some reference should perhaps be made to the day's talk regarding doings in Congress, but the fact is that a good deal of indifference has developed to the tariff proposals for party advantage with which both branches of Congress have been busying themselves, and there was clearly disposition in respect to the steel legislation proposed by Mr. Stanley and by other members of his committee which investigated the United States Steel Corporation to postpone any uneasiness on that score until the proposals are brought a little closer to practical action.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $310,043,000; balances, $12,792,000; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $324,495.

The local banks lost $870,000 on their Sub-Treasury transactions this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 3 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2¾ per cent., and Berlin, 3¾ per cent. Money rates were 1¾@2 per cent. in London and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 26c, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 47 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87½; demand, $4.8720.

Paris, Cable, 5.18⅛ plus 1-64; check, 5.18⅛ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 95¼; check, 95 3-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 1-16; check, 5.18⅜ less 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.38; check, 40.34.

Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜ less 1-32; check, 5.20 plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8440; 90 days, $4.8310.

London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84⅛; 90 days, $4.82⅞.

Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.21⅞ less 1-32.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21⅛; 90 days, 5.21⅞ less 3-32.

Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94⅝ less 1-32; 90 days, 94½ plus 1-32.

Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 7-16; 90 days, 94 3-16 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 1-16d up in London, at 27⅝d, and ½c up in New York, at 60c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

As to "Full Paid Stock."

In its answer to the Government's dissolution suit the International Harvester Company pointed out that in the first eight years of its existence the company had paid dividends averaging only 5.92 per cent. on "the fully paid capital stock." The Harvester trust is one of the few large combinations that has been able to show real assets which would be appraised by independent accountants at anything like the total capitalization based upon them. When the combination was formed no credit was made for "good will." In the ordinary merger or promotion it is customary for the organizers to make themselves a small acknowledgment in return for their invaluable services in the form of a few millions of stock. If Smith's plant is worth $4,000,000 and Brown's $10,000,000, figured on the tangible assets, custom sanctions an allowance of perhaps $1,000,000 more to Smith for the "good will" that surrounds his business, and $2,500,000 to Brown for the same intangible, but, according to the balance sheet, important item of good will.

⁂

Stock Exchange Business Shrinks.

Not to be outdone by London, which interferes to some extent with stock trading on this side of the water, with its frequent bank holidays, St. Louis and Kansas City announced closed markets yesterday owing to the primary elections. This fact may have accounted for the lessened interest shown in the day's dealings. The number of shares dealt in fell short of Monday's total by more than 100,000.

⁂

Delivering 1912 Wheat.

The first lot of new Spring wheat gathered in Minnesota and South Dakota has arrived at Minneapolis. Moreover, it has been found to be just as advertised, which is to say of excellent quality. Like the peach crop, wheat is never sure until it is in the barns. A great many jobbers who have taken orders from merchants throughout the West in the expectation that they would be canceled in the event of a crop failure are at last breathing naturally again.

⁂

Great Northern's Surplus.

The Great Northern's statement for June makes the gross earnings for the year $66,160,000, an increase of $4,926,000. The net was $25,179,000, an increase of $4,641,000. The net earnings as stated were fully $7,250,000 more than are required for interest charges and the 7 per cent. dividend. It is not expected that the stockholders will quarrel with these figures, but it is understood that the company could have shown a balance considerably larger had it desired to do so. The difference was absorbed by unusually heavy allowances for depreciation and other funds.

⁂

Inter-Met. Rumor Again.

Interborough-Metropolitan preferred sold up to 61⅛ yesterday, and closed at 60⅞. Accompanying the advance went the old report of a decision on the part of the Directors to declare a dividend at their next meeting.

⁂

St. Paul's Position.

St. Paul's operating figures for 1912 appeared yesterday. If the public mind had not been carefully prepared by the monthly statements which had preceded the final report the discovery that the twelve months' net totaled only $12,532,000, as compared with $15,855,000 last year, $17,734,000 in 1910, and $18,917,000 in 1909, might have proved a severe shock. Last year the company earned a surplus which just covered dividend requirements, with the help of two dividends paid on the stock of the Puget Sound Company, these payments adding $5,000,000 to other income. It has been said by an officer of the company that no dividends were received from the Pacific Coast extension this year. This and the decrease in net mean a big reduction in the surplus, making it between 1 and 3 per cent. The figures which have appeared lead to the conclusion that the actual balance does not exceed 1 per cent., but there are many possibilities among various accounts, and the surplus may prove to be equivalent to almost a half year's dividend at the old rate.

⁂

Denver, Northwestern & Pacific.

The noteholders who have possession of the Moffat Road, and Newman Erb, who is seeking to acquire it from them, had a conference at the Bankers' Trust Company Tuesday morning which was expected to result in an agreement. Another conference consumed most of the afternoon. At its conclusion the bankers said that no decision had been reached, but that everything was likely to be settled to-day.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.		—Maturity.—	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1,'13	100	100¼	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'13	99⅞	100⅛	4.32
B. R. T. Co.	5	July 1,'18	97⅝	97⅞	5.53
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'14	99	99⅝	4.90
C. H. & D. purchase money	4	July 1,'13	99½	99¾	4.30
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'13	99⅜	99⅝	5.43
Chi. Elev. Rys.	5	July 1,'14	97⅝	98	5.95
Erie	6	Apr. 8,'14	100⅛	100⅝	5.45
Erie	5	Oct. 1,'14	99⅛	99⅞	5.10
Erie	5	Apr. 1,'15	98⅝	99	5.40
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1,'15	99⅞	100¼	5.98
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1,'15	97⅝	97⅞	5.27
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1,'13	99⅝	100¼	5.48
Illinois Cent.	4½	July 1,'14	99½	99¾	9.64
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug. 1,'14	98	98¼	5.94
Int. Harv. Co.	5	Feb. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	4.73
Mo., K. & T.	5	May 1,'13	99	99¾	6.30
Mo. Pacific	5	June 1,'14	94⅝	95⅝	7.80
M. C. of Mex.	4½	Sep. 1,'13	98	98¼	6.20
N. Rys. of M.	4½	June 1,'13	99¼	99⅝	6.05
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar. 1,'13	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Y. Central	4½	May 1,'15	99⅝	99⅞	4.58
St. L. & S. F.	5	June 1,'13	99½	99¾	4.38
Southern Ry.	5	Feb. 1,'13	100	100¼	4.58
U. S. Rubber	6	Dec. 1,'18	103⅝	104⅛	5.16
Westinghouse	6	Aug. 1,'13	100⅝	101	4.95

Accrued interest to be added to the above prices.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued quiet, and copper was a shade easier in the bid. Spelter was down 10 points in the asking price. Tin was up ⅝c. Twenty-five tons of August delivery sold at 45.25.

The closing bid and asked prices were as follows:

	—Tuesday.—		—Monday.—	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Stand. Copper—				
Spot	17.00	17.50	17.12½	17.50
August	17.00	17.50	17.25	17.50
September	17.20	17.50	17.20	17.50
October	17.20	17.50	17.20	17.50
Spelter	6.90	7.00	6.95	7.10
Lead	4.45	4.55	4.45	4.55
Tin	45.20	45.37½	44.50	44.75

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures compare with Monday's:

	Tuesday.			Monday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	10	0	78	7	6
Copper, futures	78	15	0	78	12	6
Pig tin, spot	204	10	0	202	5	0
Pig tin, futures	202	5	0	199	15	0

The market finished strong. Spanish pig lead was up 5s., at £19 5s. Spelter was up 2s. 6d., at £26 5s. Cleveland warrants were up 6d., at 60s.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, Mch., '62, f'chg	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s, Sept., '60, f'chg	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s, M., '60-'60, f'chg	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg	105⅞	106⅛	106	106⅛
4½s, May, '57, f'chg	105¾	106⅛	106	106⅛
4½s, Nov., '17, f'chg	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s, May, '17, f'chg	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4s, May, '59, f'chg	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg	98⅝	99¼	98⅝	99¼
4s, May, '57, f'chg	98⅝	99¼	98⅝	99¼
4s, Nov., '55-'56, reg	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4s, Nov., '36, reg	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98⅜
4s, '18-'19, f'chg	99	99⅝	99	100
3½s, Nov., '54, f'chg	85¼	86	85⅜	86¼
3½s, May, '54, coup	85⅜	86	85½	86¼
3½s, '50-'54, reg	85⅜	86	85½	86¼
3½s, Nov., '41, reg	87⅛	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛
3½s, Nov., '29, reg	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading on the Curb Falls Off in Volume After an Active and Steady Opening.

The first few minutes of the session on the Curb yesterday gave indications of an active day to follow, but with the declining activity on the inside market business soon relapsed into dullness. Standard Oil of New Jersey sold off three points from the opening, but closed at 420, a gain of two points for the day. Standard Oil of New York at 512 also carried an advance of two points at the close.

⁂

The principal transactions yesterday, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	*Allied Sec. Co.	88	90	88	89
2	‡Borden's Con. Milk	125	125	125	125
2,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23	23	22⅝	22⅝
5,000	Brit.-Am. Tob. rights	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
100	‡B. F. Goodrich Co.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
850	B. F. Goodrich Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
100	Kayser	91	91	91	91
100	‡Kayser pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
50	Man. Shirt Co.	57½	57½	57½	57½
25	Man. Shirt Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Manhat. Tran.	2	2	2	2
1,270	Marconi of Am., new	7½	7½	7⅜	7½
200	Penn. Textile	19	19	19	19
115	Porto Rican-A. Tobacco	295	295	290	290
10	Singer Mfg.	287	287	287	287
150	Standard Oil of New Jersey	420	420	417	420
70	Standard Oil of New York	512	514	512	512
275	Un. Cig. Stores	287	288	286	286
100	Un. Cigar Stores Co. of Am., w. i.	92½	93⅛	92½	92½
20	Un. Cigar Stores Co. of Am. pf.	120	120	120	120
190	U. S. Lt. & H., new	18¼	18¼	†17½	17½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	*Big Four	50	50	50	50
800	Braden Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	5½	5½	5½	5½
175	Butte-N. Y.	2	2	2	2
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	11	12	11	12
5,000	Dia. Black B.	8	9	8	9
13,400	El Paso Con.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
900	Ely Con.	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
1,200	Florence	94	97	94	94
200	Giroux Min.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Gr.-Cananea	10	10	10	10
1,000	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
400	La Rose Con.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Mason Valley	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
500	Motherlode Gold	1	1	1	1
1,000	Nevada Hills	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
400	Silver K. Con.	1	1	1	1
700	Stewart	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,100	Tonopah Ext.	2 13-16	2 13-16	2¾	2¾
3,700	Tonop Merger	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-32
700	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Tuolumne Cop.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
5,000	West End Ext.	35	35	30	30
9,500	Wettlauf. S. M.	48	48	44	40
700	Yukon Gold M.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Braden Cop. 7s	146	146	146	146
10,000	N. Y. City 4¼s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
40,000	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98 15-16	99	98 15-16	99

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

⁂

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 6.		Aug. 5.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Atl. G. & W. Indies	7	8	7	8
Atl. G. & W. Indies pf.	13	15	13	15
Bay State Gas	7-16	½	7-16	½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107¼	108	107¼	108
Con. Rubber Tire	13	18	13	18
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	58	59	58	59
Havana Tobacco	5	7	5	7
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	14	9	14
Houston Oil	14	14¾	14	14¾
Inter. Rubber Trust cts.	12	13	12	13
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.	101	102	101	102
Kolb Bakery pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	238	242	238	242
McAndrew & Forbes	195	210	195	210
*Mays Oil	26	30	25	30
New York Transport	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator	73	76	73	76
Pettibone Mulliken	27	28	27	28
Pettibone-Mulliken pf.	101	101½	101	101½
R. J. Reynolds	290	300	290	300
Standard Oil, old	1,025	1,075	1,025	1,075
Standard Oil subsid.	620	650	620	650
U. S. L. & H. pf., new	86	87½	86	87½
J. S. Young	182	185	182	185

RAILROADS.

	Aug. 6.		Aug. 5.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
†Am. Light & Trac.	409	412	408	412
†Am. Light & Tr. pf.	109	112	109	112

MINING STOCKS.

	Aug. 6.		Aug. 5.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
*Beaver Con.	45	47	45	47
Caledonia Mining	35	50	35	50
Con. Arizona Smelt.	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Davis-Daly Copper	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Diamond Field Daisy	8	9	8	9
First National	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Kerr Lake	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Keystone	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Mines of America	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
McKinley-Darragh	1¾	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16
Nipissing Mines Co.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Ohio Copper 1st pd.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pacific Smelters	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
South Live Oak	1	2	1	2
So. Utah M. & S.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½
Union Mines	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

	Aug. 6.		Aug. 5.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Braden Copper 6s	143	146	145	148
Chicago Elevated 5s	97½	98	97½	98
Mason Valley 6s	131	133	131	133
N. Y. State 4s, new	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
Penn. Textile 6s	98½	99	98½	99
So. Bell. T. & T. 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s	82	82½	82	82½

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil Co.	18	19	18	19
Atlantic Refining Co.	482	490	480	490
Borne-Scrymser Co.	175	200	175	200
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	185	190	185	190
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	825	875	825	875
Colonial Oil Co.	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil Co.	850	925	850	900
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	67	70	65	70
Cumberland P. L., Inc.	90	100	95	105
Eureka Pipe L. Co.	410	420	415	420
Galena-Signal Oil Co.	240	250	235	245
Galena-Signal O. Co. pf.	140	150	140	150
Indiana Pipe L. Co.	120	130	120	130
National Transit Co.	44	45	45	46
New York Transit Co.	390	400	390	400
Northern Pipe Line Co.	155	165	160	167
Ohio Oil Co.	110	112	106	107
Prairie Oil & G. Co.	300	310	305	310
Solar Refining Co.	650	700	670	700
Southern Pipe Line Co.	295	305	295	305
South Penn. Oil Co.	785	805	795	815
S. W. Penn. P. L.	170	180	175	185
Standard Oil Co. (Cal.)	192	196	190	200
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)	265	270	265	275
Standard O. Co. (Kan.)	375	425	425	450
Standard Oil Co. (Ky.)	475	500	475	495
Standard O. Co. (Neb.)	295	310	300	315
Standard Oil Co., N. J.	418	423	417	423
Standard O. Co. (N. Y.)	510	520	515	520
Standard Oil Co. (O.)	220	235	220	235
Standard O. Co. subsid. "en bloc"	625	645	635	650
Standard Oil Co. old stock "all on"	1,043	1,063	1,052	1,075
Swan & Finch Co.	190	215	190	215
Union Tank Line Co.	69	72	70	75
Vacuum Oil Co.	180	190	183	187
Washington Oil Co.	28	35	25	35
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,400	1,600	1,400	1,600

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Aug. 6.		Aug. 5.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights	22½	23	23	23¼
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	185	195	180	190
J. S. Young	180	188	180	188
MacAndrews & Forbes	206	210	203	209
Porto Rico-American	285	295	290	295
R. J. Reynolds	285	295	285	295
United Cigar Stores	286	288	287	288
United C. S., w. i.	92½	93	92½	93
United C. S., pf., w. i.	119½	120¼	119½	120¼
United C. S., rights	9⅝	11	9⅝	11

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Treasury statement issued to-day shows receipts and expenditures for Aug. 5, and the fiscal year:

	Aug. 6.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$586,943	$3,859,556	$31,996,058
Internal rev.	309,645	3,635,497	28,383,034
Corporation tax	4,485	86,112	1,440,105
Miscellaneous	67,388	677,412	5,960,714
Total receipts	968,463	8,258,579	67,793,912
Expenditures	1,213,956	6,768,598	67,046,116
Surplus	*245,492	*1,489,981	*746,796

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was: Working balance in Treasury offices, $98,221,485; in bank and Philippine Treasury, $32,512,327. Receipts yesterday were $963,464. Disbursements were $1,213,956.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

United Fruit Co. Shareholders Disappointed by Extra Dividend Announcement.

An advance in Studebaker at Chicago and a sudden drop in United Fruit at Boston were the features of yesterday's markets in other cities, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Baltimore market was inactive again yesterday. Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis 5s made a new high record at 90.

Disappointment over the form of the United Fruit Company's financing was shown at Boston in a further decline of 10 points to 193 in the stock. The company has given 10 per cent. in cash as an extra dividend, applicable to payment for the new stock, and the privilege of buying one new share for $150 for each five shares held. The company is to issue $10,000,000 new stock. United Fruit rights were quoted at 7. Butte & Superior was one of the strongest issues. The selling of Hancock continued, and mine developments are said to be disappointing. Chino was strong on the basis of phenomenal earnings. Coppers were generally firm, but trading was light. Quincy advanced on the statement that current profits are at the rate of $10.80 per share.

Studebaker shares were the feature in point of strength on the Chicago Stock Exchange, the price of the common advancing several points to the highest level since the break a month ago. Sears-Roebuck demanded some attention, but was only fractionally higher. Both classes of Quaker Oats were steady, but Sears preferred, American Can common, and Swift shares were slightly lower.

On the Philadelphia board a sudden influx of buying orders for United Gas Improvement Company found the market almost bare of stock, and the quotation was consequently rushed up, crossing 92. Further substantial gains occurred in York Railways preferred and common, both issues establishing new high records.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Augusta & Aiken El.	28⅝	28½	28⅝
10	Bank of Baltimore	165½	165½	165½
10	Bank Electric pf.	43½	43½	43½
75	Houston O. pf. tr. cts.	66½	66½	66½
20	Merchants' Bank	181	181	181
10	Northern Central	126	126	126
50	United Railways	25	25	25

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s	105	105	105
6,000	Con. Power 4½s	88½	88½	88½
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75¾	75¼	75¼
3,000	Chicago Railways 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Maryland Electric 5s	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	79	79	79
3,000	United Railways inc.	65	65	65
6,000	United Railways 4s	85	84⅞	84⅞
2,000	United Rwys. notes	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s	90	90	90
6,000	Va. Ry. & Power 5s	96	96	96

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Boston & Albany	215	215	215
120	Boston Elevated	122	121	121
8	Boston & Maine	99	98	98½
25	Boston & Providence	297	297	297
15	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	111½	111½	111½
15	Fitchburg pf.	126	126	126
35	Mass. Electric	18½	18½	18½
47	Mass. E. pf., stamped	77½	77	77½
70	Mass. E. frac. war.	21c	19c	19c
35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	130½	130½	130½
10	Old Colony	176	176	176
20	Union Pacific	171½	171¼	171½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
218	American	146	145⅝	145⅞
8	New England	154	154	154
360	New England rights	5 1-16	5	5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,277	Am. Agr. Chem.	60	58⅞	59
13	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Amoskeag pf.	100½	100½	100½
50	Am. Pneu. Svc.	4	4	4
20	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	18½	18½	18½
10	Am. Sugar	127	127	127
2	Am. Sugar pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼
69	Am. Wool. pf.	89¼	89	89¼
18	Edison	297½	297½	297½
31	General Electric	182	181⅞	182
6	Mass. Gas	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
51	Mass. Gas pf.	95½	95¼	95½
1	McElwain pf.	105	105	105
45	N. E. Cot. Yarn	100	100	100
27	Pullman	161	160½	161
66	Swift	106	105⅞	105¾
1,569	United Fruit	200	193	193⅝
6	United Shoe pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼
226	U. S. Rubber rights	55c	50c	50c
982	U. S. Steel	71⅝	71	71⅝

MINING

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	8¼	8⅛	8¼
25	Allouez	47	47	47
1,016	Amalgamated	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
70	Am. Zinc	31½	31¼	31¼
230	Arizona Com'l	5⅝	5½	5⅝
4,100	Butte & Superior	45½	44⅛	45½
235	Calumet & Arizona	76	75	75½
12	Calumet & Hecla	529	525	529
850	Chino	33⅞	33	33⅞
110	Copper Range	57⅞	57¼	57½
55	Daly-West	5¼	5¼	5¼
210	East Butte	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Franklin	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
150	Giroux	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
215	Granby	54	53⅞	54
160	Greene-Cananea	10	10	10
935	Hancock	30	28¼	29
200	Helvetia	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
622	Indiana	19¼	18	18⅝
25	Island Creek	56	56	56
5	Island Creek pf.	91	91	91
50	Isle Royale	35	35	35
50	Kerr Lake	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
205	Lake	36½	36⅛	36½
50	Mason Valley	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
135	Miami	30	29⅝	29⅞
10	Mohawk	68	68	68
21	Nevada Con.	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
10	Nipissing	7½	7½	7½
596	North Butte	30⅛	30	30
100	North Lake	6	6	6
75	Old Colony Mining	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
220	Old Dominion	58	57½	57⅝
30	Pond Creek	19½	19½	19½
30	Quincy	92	91	92
165	Ray Consol.	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
175	Santa Fe	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,310	Shannon	17½	16⅞	17¼
50	Shattuck	20	20	20
10	Superior & Boston	1½	1½	1½
115	Superior	47½	47¼	47½
10	Tamarack	44	44	44
100	Trinity	6½	6½	6½
500	Tuolumne	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
35	Union Copper Land	2	2	2
275	U. S. Smelter	46½	46	46⅛
112	U. S. Smelter pf.	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
25	Wolverine	107	107	107

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
25,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	63½	63	63½
6,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	95½	95½	95½
4,000	United Fruit 4½s, '23	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay St. G.	23	24	Goldf'd Con.	3⅞	3 15-16
Bohemia	2⅞	3	La Rose C.	3⅛	3¼
Bost. Ely	1	1⅛	Majestic C.	46	48
Cactus	8	10	New Baltic	2⅜	2½
Calaveras	2⅜	2⅞	Oneco	1⅞	2⅛
Chemung	4⅞	5	Ohio Cop.	85	90
Chief Cons.	1 7-16	1½	Raven	29	30
Cons. Ariz.	57	65	R. I. Coal	20	22
Davis-Daly	2 3-16	2¼	South Lake	9⅝	10¼
First Nat.	2 1-16	2⅛			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	American Can	41	40½	40⅝
100	American Can pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼
80	Am. Ship. pf.	102	102	102
30	Chicago Pneu. Tool	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	Int. Harvester	124⅛	124	124⅛
15	Quaker Oats	305	305	305
75	Quaker Oats pf.	110	110	110
860	Studebaker	42	40	41⅛
225	Studebaker pf.	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
390	Sears-Roebuck	198⅝	197½	198⅛
140	Sears-Roebuck pf.	124⅞	124⅝	124⅝
45	Street's Car	9½	9½	9½
90	Swift	106	106	106
200	U. S. Steel	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Rys.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2,085	General Asphalt	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛
20	Elec. Storage Battery	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
100	Elec. Storage Bat. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
[illegible]	Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	21½	21½
25	Keystone Telephone	8½	8½	8½
540	Lehigh Navigation	89⅞	89½	89⅞
165	Lehigh Valley Transit	15	15	15
50	Lehigh Valley Tran. pf.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
126	Pennsylvania	61⅝	61 9-16	61 9-16
[illegible]	Penn. Salt Mfg.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
857	Philadelphia Co.	52	52	52
[illegible]	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	44½	45
5,299	Philadelphia Electric	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
[illegible]	Phila. Rapid Transit	25¼	25⅛	25¼
200	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
110	Reading	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
[illegible]	Belmont	9½	9⅜	9½
100	Tonopah Mining	6 15-16	6⅞	6 15-16
50	Union Traction	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
4,499	United Gas Imp.	92⅛	89⅞	91⅞
1,605	U. S. Steel	71⅝	70⅞	71⅝
15	Warwick Iron	10½	10½	10½
55	Washington & Va. Ry.	51½	51½	51½
200	Wash. & Va. Ry. pf.	80	80	80
200	Welsbach	40	40	40
100	West. N. Y. & Penn.	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,580	York Railway	13⅛	12	13⅛
200	York Railway pf.	35	35	35

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,900	Am. Gas & Elec. 5s	87	86⅞	87
2,000	Baldwin Loco. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Elec. & People 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1,000	Lehigh V. Tran. 1st 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2,000	Philadelphia Co. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1,100	Phila. Electric 4s	83½	82⅞	83½
11,000	Phila. Elec. gold 5s	103⅛	103	103
3,000	Reading & J. C. 4s	97	97	97
1,000	Reading general 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	United Ry. trust 4s	77	77	77
2,000	United Ry. 5s	84	84	84

BOURSES OF EUROPE

A General Decline in Americans in London After a Steady Opening.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.—The Times says in its City article to-day:

"The money market was inactive yesterday, with a small demand for money and a relatively abundant supply of it. Terms for day-to-day advances declined, and balances at the close were offered for what they would fetch.

"Discount quotations were unaltered from Saturday, except for two months' paper, which was a shade lower. The rate for three months was steady, bills of this date being offered at 2 15-16 per cent.

"Business was very quiet in all departments of the Stock Exchange. The attendance was of quite a holiday character, many markets being half empty.

"One of the few features of interest was the continued activity of Canadian Pacific Railway shares, the price of which reached a new high level. Grand Trunk Railway stocks were bought on satisfactory traffic, while home railway stocks were a firm market in spite of the small volume of business.

"The feature in the foreign railway market was a sharp rise in Sao Paulo, which was accompanied by rumors that the stock was being bought in order to obtain control of the system. Peruvian Corporation stocks were favorably influenced by the encouraging revenue statement for July.

"At the mining end of the house South African shares were a disappointing market, the firm tone ruling on Friday not being maintained.

"Shipping securities met with a fair amount of support."

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Bourse was steady to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 92f. 20c. for the account.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Turkish situation and fears of dearer money weakened prices on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	74⅛	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	74⅛	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	8½	41⅛	41⅞	— ⅜
Atchison	111⅝	108⅝	108½	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	284½	277⅛	277½	— ⅛
St. Paul	110⅛	107⅛	107⅝	— ⅛
Erie	37	36⅛	36	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	55½	54¼	54½	
Illinois Central	134½	131¼	132	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash	164½	160½	160	+ ½
N. Y. Central	120½	117½	117⅛	
*Pennsylvania	63⅞	124⅛	123⅞	— ⅜
Reading	86	167⅝	167⅞	— ¼
Southern Pac.	114⅞	112	112	
Union Pac.	175⅝	171¼	171⅞	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	73⅛	71⅜	71⅝	— ⅛
*U. S. Steel pf.	116⅛	113⅛	112¼	— ⅜

Exchange, $4.87. *Ex dividend.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	7	3	Esperanza	1	11	3
Tomboy	1	5	6	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	0	14	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	1½

WHITRIDGE ASKS DISCHARGE

And an Order Restoring Union Railway to the Company.

Frederick W. Whitridge, in line with his report of June 22 last, petitioned Judge Lacombe, sitting in the Federal District Court yesterday, to be discharged as receiver of the Union Railway and for an order directing that the property be returned to the company. As the petition was not opposed, the formal order discharging the receiver will be made.

In the June report Mr. Whitridge stated that up to Dec. 31 last he had expended $1,242,756.46 for improvements, additions, new equipment, &c., to the Union Railway, and up to the close of the receivership $42,686.24 additional to the Union Railway and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway.

Foreclosing on Alpha Copper Co.

TRENTON, Aug. 6.—Application was made to Chancellor Walker to-day by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York for foreclosure of a mortgage on the real estate and personal property of the Alpha Copper Company, an Arizona corporation, which has property in Somerset County, this State. The amount of the mortgage is $315,000, and the trust company alleges that the Alpha Company is insolvent.

Ripley Not Quitting Santa Fe Road.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 6.—E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé system, emphatically denied to-day rumors that he would soon resign. A throat affection, which has troubled Mr. Ripley for some time, probably formed the basis of the rumor.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Sewer Pipe	12½	12½	12½
100	Caney River Gas	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1,530	Crucible Steel	19	18½	18½
110	Crucible Steel pf.	96	96	96
14	Consol. Ice	11	11	11
25	Consol. Ice pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
195	Independent Brew.	5⅝	5½	5½
200	Independent Brew. pf.	27½	27½	27½
387	Mfrs. Light & Heat	46½	46⅜	46½
70	Nat. Fireproofing	7⅝	7½	7⅝
20	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
172	Ohio Fuel Supply	50	48½	50
36	Ohio Fuel Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼
25	Oklahoma Nat. Gas	70	70	70
155	Osage & Oklahoma	59½	57⅝	59½
10	Pitts. Plate Glass	107	107	107
650	Pitts. Brewing	11¼	10	10½
35	Pitts. Brewing pf.	39½	39½	39½
75	Pitts. Oil & Gas	9½	9½	9½
120	Pitts. Coal pf.	91	91	91
2,370	Pure Oil	17¼	17	17
1,000	San Toy	32	32	32
500	Tonopah Ext.	280	280	280
20	Union Switch	114½	114½	114½
150	Westinghouse Elec.	41	41	41
40	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
375	Westinghouse Machine	30½	28	30
70	Westinghouse Air B.	143	143	143
40	W. P. Trac. W. P.	30	30	30

BANK.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Commonwealth Trust	170½	170½	170½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	98	98	98
4,000	Pitts. Coal 5s	90½	90½	90½
7,000	Independent Brew. 6s	87½	87½	87½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Julia	.07
Alpha Con	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.05	Kentucky Con	.03
Belcher	.36	Mexican	2.70
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con	.50
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.99
Caledonia	1.25	Overman	.65
Challenge Con	.12	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.10	Savage	.10
Confidence	.70	Seg Belcher	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.58	Sierra Nevada	.23
Con. Imperial	.04	Union Con	.66
Crown Point	.34	Utah Con	.05
Gould & Curry	.05	Yellow Jacket	.59
Hale & Norcross	.12		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	9.40	C. O. D.	.11
Jim Butler	.63	Comb. Fraction	.16
McNamara	.22	Diamondf'd Daisy	.07
Midway	.57	Diamondf'd B. B.	.08
Montana	2.15	Florence	.94
North Star	.17	Goldfield Con. M.	3.90
Rescue Eula	.14	Goldfield Merger	.47
Tonopah Exten	2.75	Great Bend	.03
Tonopah Merger	1.05	Jumbo Extension	.40
West End	1.70	Red Hills	.02
		Sandstorm Kendall	.02

GOLDFIELD.

Adams	.01	Silver Pick	.12
Atlanta	.27	Vernal	.11
Booth	.08	Nevada Hills	2.05
		Manhattan Con	.20

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6½	Jackpot	4	6
Elkton	67⅛	68	McKinney	71	73
El Paso	112⅞	113⅛	Old Gold	3⅝	4¼
Findlay	5	8	Portland	92	94
Gold Dollar	18⅝	18¾	Vindicator	85	88
Isabella	15	16⅛	Raven B. H.	3	5⅛

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100 J. G. White & Co. Com. Stock
500 Lackawanna Steel Stock
50 National Reserve Bank Stock
25 Ohio Oil Co. Stock
25 Union Tank Line Stock
25 United Drug Com. Stock
30 Union Typewriter 2d Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
200 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Com. Stock
25 Crescent Pipe Line Stock
100 J. S. Young Com. Stock
850 Lackawanna Steel Stock
50 New York Produce Exch. Bank Stock
25 Pacific Coast 2d Pfd. Stock
50 Pacific Coast Com. Stock
25 Washington Oil Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
'Phones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

Am. Lt. & Trac. Stocks & Warrants
Pacific Gas. & Elec. Co. Stocks
Adirondack Elec. Power Stocks
Celluloid Co. Stock
United Light & Railway Co. Stocks
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pow. Co. Securities
Buffalo City Gas Co. Stock

Lamarche & Coady
'Phone 3669 Broad
25 Broad Street, New York

Wanted
200 S. S. Kresge Com.
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s, 1940
N. Y., Penn. & Ohio 4½s, 1935

E. & C. RANDOLPH
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, New York.
OPEN MARKET SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
Horace Hatch, Mgr. T. F. Shields, Bonds.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Int. Smelting & Rfg.
Pope Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Phelps-Dodge.
Computing-Tabulat.-Rec. Co.
U. S. Worsted Com. & Pfd.

Thompson, Towle & Co.
Unlisted Securities Department
14 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 8300 Rector

WANTED
BORDEN'S COND. MILK PFD.
POPE MFG. CO. COM. & PFD.
FOR SALE
OTIS ELEVATOR PREF.

Weed & Gwynne
Hanover 7907-8. 35 Wall St.

Amer. Gas & Elec. Stocks
Republic Ry. & Lt. Stocks
Standard Gas & Elec. Stocks

CHANDLER BROS. & CO
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 8450 Rector

Smith-Tevis-Hanford Co.
INVESTMENT BONDS
60 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK
Special Circulars on Application.

Public Utility Bonds
Closed underlying first mortgage bonds yielding 5.35% to 6.44%.
Write for Descriptive Circular A.

Ashley & Co.
111 Broadway, N. Y.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

McCURDY HENDERSON & CO
BANKERS
24 Nassau Street
Members New York Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

ALEXANDER & CO
Brokers for small and large investors. We specialize in small lots of stock, either to be bought outright, on margin, or on our monthly payment plan.
43 Exchange Pl., N. Y. Tel. 7791 Hanover.

Offering wanted
South West Penn Pipe
TEFFT & COMPANY
5 Nassau St. 'Phone Rector 5400.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1912.

Total sale Aug. 6, 1912 225,012
From Jan. 1, 1912 78,291,823
Same period last year 62,656,808

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
82¾	82⅞	7,200	Amalgamated Copper	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82¾	− ¼
58⅞	59½	1,600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	59¼	59⅝	58¾	59¼	− ¾
69⅞	70¼	2,900	Am. Beet Sugar	71	71	69⅞	70⅛	− ⅞
40½	40¾	12,400	Am. Can	40¾	41	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
120½	120¾	2,155	Am. Can pf.	120½	120⅞	120	120⅝	+ ¼
58¾	59	200	Am. Car & Foundry	59	59	59	59	− ⅜
32	32⅛	1,150	Am. Cities	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	− ¼
75¼	76½	1,300	Am. Cities pf.	76¾	76¾	75¼	75¼	−1¼
53	53⅜	400	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅝
109	..	100	Am. Coal Products pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+1⅝
204	208	10	Am. Express	205	205	205	205	...
43¼	43¾	600	Am. Locomotive	43¼	43¾	43½	43½	− ¼
108½	110½	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	109	109	109	109	...
18	18¾	100	Am. Malt	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
66	66⅞	1,100	Am. Malt pf.	66½	66½	66	66¼	+ ¾
83½	83¾	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84	84	83¾	83¾	− ¼
108	108½	20	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
35	35½	200	Am. Steel Foundries	35	35	34¾	34¾	−1⅛
126	127	500	Am. Sugar Refining	126½	126½	125⅞	126	−1
122	123½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	122	122	122	122	+ ⅝
145⅞	146	400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg.	146	146	145⅞	145⅞	− ⅛
305½	308	600	Am. Tobacco	306	307½	306	307½	...
105½	105¾	900	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105⅝	105½	105⅜	105½	+ ⅛
88½	89	200	Am. Woolen pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88¾	+ ⅛
34½	35½	300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	− ¼
41½	41⅝	1,500	Anaconda Copper Co.	41⅛	41⅞	41½	41⅝	− ¼
108¼	108½	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108	108½	108	108¼	− ¼
102⅜	102½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	− ¼
141½	142	100	Atlantic Coast Line	141½	141½	141½	141½	− ⅛
105⅝	105⅞	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ⅛
107⅝	108	420	Baltimore & Ohio	108	108	107½	107¾	...
37¼	37¾	1,000	Bethlem Steel	37½	37½	37⅛	37½	− ¼
70	70¼	800	Bethlehem Steel pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70	+ ¾
147½	148	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	...
92⅝	92⅞	5,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93	93⅛	92½	92⅝	− ⅛
276⅜	276½	4,100	Canadian Pacific	276¾	277⅞	276	276½	− ¾
27¼	27½	1,325	Central Leather Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	− ¼
97¼	97½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
80⅞	81	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	81¼	81⅜	80¾	80¾	− ½
107½	107¾	3,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107½	107⅝	106¾	107⅝	...
140¾	141½	300	Chi. & Northwestern	141	141	140¾	140¾	− ¼
33⅞	34	9,200	Chino Copper	33	34	33	34	+1¼
144	145	100	Consolidated Gas	144	144	144	144	...
14½	14⅞	300	Corn Products Ref.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅜
84	87	100	Crex Carpet	85	85	85	85	−1
35¾	36½	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅞
32¼	33	100	Distillers' Securities	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ½
9½	10	400	Duluth, S. S. & A.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ½
19	20	1,625	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	18½	20	18½	19⅝	+1⅛
35⅞	36¼	3,300	Erie	36	36¼	35¾	36	...
53¾	54	200	Erie 1st pf.	54	54	53¾	53¾	− ½
180⅞	182⅛	100	General Electric	181½	181½	181½	181½	+ ⅛
35½	36½	200	General Motors	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	+1⅛
79¼	80	350	General Motors pf.	79	79⅞	79	79⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅞	2,000	Goldfield Consol.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	...
142⅛	142¼	6,500	Great Northern pf.	142⅝	142½	141⅝	142⅛	− ⅛
43½	44	600	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	44	44	43½	43½	− ½
132¼	132½	400	Illinois Central	132¼	132½	132⅛	132⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	21	5,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20⅞	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	...
60¾	60⅞	13,000	Inter-Met. pf.	60⅞	61¼	60⅝	60⅞	+ ¼
45	49	100	Int. Agrl. Corp.	48½	48½	48½	48½	− ¼
124⅜	124½	700	Int. Harvester	124¾	124¾	124	124½	− ¼
118	119¾	300	Int. Harvester pf.	119¼	120	119½	120	...
26¼	27½	100	Int. Steam Pump	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼	− ¾
25	25½	100	Kansas City South.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
44	46	500	Lackawanna Steel	46	46	45¾	45¾	− ¼
105¾	106	100	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106	...
170½	170¾	4,000	Lehigh Valley	171¼	171½	170½	170⅝	− ⅞
44¼	44¾	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	44⅝	44½	44⅝	44½	+ ¼
159¾	160¼	600	Louisville & Nash.	160¼	160¼	159¾	159¾	− ¼
4¼	4½	160	Mercantile Marine	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	− ¼
17⅝	18¼	300	Mercantile Marine pf.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅝
68½	68¾	300	Mexican Petroleum	68¼	68½	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	8,300	Miami Copper	29¾	30	29¾	30	...
..	..	330	Minn. & St. Louis	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝	− ¼
..	..	220	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	48¼	48⅜	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅜
151½	152	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	152½	152½	152	152	...
27¾	28	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
60	61	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	61	61	60¾	60¾	− ¼
37⅝	37⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	− ⅜
137	139	500	Nat. Biscuit Co.	138¼	138¼	137½	137½	− ½
21⅝	21⅞	400	Nev. Consol. Copper	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21¾	− ⅛
77	77½	100	New York Air Brake	77	77	77	77	− ½
116½	117½	300	New York Central	117⅛	117⅛	117	117	− ½
135	137	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	136	136	136	136	...
89	90¼	200	New York State Rys.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	− ⅛
117¾	117⅞	2,500	Norfolk & Western	118	118	117⅝	117¾	− ½
81⅛	82½	400	North American	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½	+ ⅛
64	65	300	No. Ohio Tr. & Light	64	64½	64	64½	+1¼
127½	127¾	10,080	Northern Pacific	128	128⅛	127¼	127⅞	− ½
32¼	32½	100	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅝
50	51	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	51	51	51	51	...
123	123¼	2,535	Pennsylvania R. R.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅛	123⅛	− ¼
116¾	117	300	People's Gas, Chi.	116⅜	116¾	116½	116¾	+ ¼
109	109¾	800	P., C., C. & St. Louis	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	− ¼
91	92½	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90¼	91⅛	90¼	91⅛	+ ⅛
36	36¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	36	36	− ¼
103	104	17	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104	104	104	104	...
161	161½	200	Pullman Company	160¾	161	160¾	161	+ ⅜
20⅞	21	2,400	Ray Consol. Copper	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅜
167¼	167½	23,200	Reading	168	168	167	167⅞	− ⅝
27½	27⅞	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	28	28	28	28	...
87	88	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	87⅝	87¾	87½	87½	− ⅜
25¾	25⅞	900	Rock Island Co.	25¾	26	25¾	25⅞	...
51	51½	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	51¾	52¼	51½	51½	− ¼
33¼	33⅝	400	St. Louis Southwest'n	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	− ¼
72½	73	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	73	73	72½	72½	− ½
24¼	24½	100	Seaboard Air Line	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
53¾	54	100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	54	54	54	54	...
198¼	199	900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	198¼	198¾	197½	198¾	+1
124	..	100	Sears, Roebuck pf.	124	124	124	124	− ½
111¾	112	1,680	Southern Pacific	112	112	111¾	111¾	− ¼
29	29⅛	1,200	Southern R'way ext.	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	− ¼
77¼	77¾	500	South. R'way pf., ext.	77⅝	77¾	77½	77½	...
28½	29	60	Standard Milling	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
63½	64¾	25	Standard Milling pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	...
41	41¼	1,400	Studebaker Co.	39¾	42	39¾	41½	+1⅞
97	97¾	1,300	Studebaker pf.	96	97½	96	97½	+2¼
42	43	200	Tennessee Copper	42	42⅝	42	42⅜	− ⅛
125¼	126½	300	Texas Co.	126½	126½	126	126½	− ½
37¼	37½	500	Third Avenue	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	− ⅝
13	13⅜	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ½
110	113	300	Underw'd Typewriter	110	110	110	110	− ⅛
12	12⅞	100	Union Bag & Paper	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
58	59	100	Union B. & Paper pf.	58	58	58	58	−1
171¼	171⅜	11,200	Union Pacific	171¾	171⅞	170⅞	171¼	− ⅜
90	90¾	200	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	+ ⅛
29	31	100	United Rys. Inv.	30	30	30	30	...
83¾	84	850	U. S. Realty & Imp.	84	84	83¾	83¾	−1
52½	53	200	U. S. Rubber	52½	52½	52½	52½	− ⅛
107⅝	108	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	108	107⅞	107¾	− ⅛
71¼	71⅜	32,400	U. S. Steel	71⅛	71⅝	71	71⅜	− ⅛
112½	112½	800	U. S. Steel pf.	112¼	112¼	112	112¼	...
61⅝	62⅛	1,600	Utah Copper	62¼	62¼	62	62	− ¼
57	59	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	57	57	57	57	−1
14⅛	14½	100	Wabash pf.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	− ½
81	81½	500	Western Union Tel.	81¾	81¾	81⅛	81⅞	− ⅝
81⅞	82¼	1,900	Westinghouse E. & M.	82¼	82¼	82	82	...
58¼	60	2,000	Wisconsin Central	58½	60	58½	60	+1½
113½	114	200	Woolworth pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	− ¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Aug. 6, 1912 .... $2,206,500
From Jan. 1, 1912 465,262,000
Same period last year 539,650,000

Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid
1,000 94
Rep of Cuba 5s
2,000 .... 103½
U S of Mex 5s
1,500 .... 96¾
N Y Canal 4s, 1962
20,000 .... 100⅝
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
2,000 55
N Y City 4s, 1958
2,000 .... 98⅞
4s, 1959
1,000 .... 98⅞
21,000 99
5,000 99
N Y City 4¼s
1,000 .... 101⅜
1,000 .... 101⅜
4,000 .... 101¼
3,000 .... 101¼
4¼s, 1962, temp rcts
35,000 .... 100⅝
20,000 .... 100¼
4½s, 1957
5,000 .... 106⅛
4½s, 1917
1,000 102
Allis-Chalm Tr Co ctfs of dep
1,000 .... 60¾
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
1,000 .... 101½
8,000 .... 101½
3,000 .... 101½
Am Smelt Secur 6s
5,000 105
2,000 .... 105¼
Am T & T col 4s
10,000 .... 90⅝
1,000 .... 90⅝
Armour & Co 4½s
10,000 .... 91⅝
Am Writing P 5s
2,000 .... 90½
A, T & S F gen 4s
6,000 .... 97⅛
5,000 97
conv 4s, 1955
2,000 108
conv 4s, 1960
10,000 105
adjsmt 4s, stpd
1,000 89
adjustment 4s
1,000 .... 89¼
conv 5s
3,000 .... 108⅝
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s
9,000 .... 99⅝
8,000 .... 99⅞
Atl Coast Line 4s
164,000 .... 94¾
1,000 .... 94⅞
Lou & N col 4s
2,000 .... 93⅞
25,000 .... 93⅞
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 .... 97⅝
5,000 .... 97¾
Beth Steel 5s
7,000 .... 96¾
10,000 .... 96½
20,000 .... 96⅜
[illegible] 96¼
B R T ref conv 4s
13,000 93
14,000 .... 92⅞
10,000 93
2,000 .... 93⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
1,000 .... 102⅝
1,000 102
Bush Terminal 4s
8,000 .... 90½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
2,000 .... 95¾
Canada So 1st 6s
4,000 .... 100⅝
C of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 .... 109¼
Cent Leather 5s
4,000 .... 95¾
10,000 .... 95⅞
3,000 .... 95¾
5,000 .... 95⅝
3,000 .... 95⅝
10,000 .... 95⅝
10,000 .... 95⅝

Central N E 4s
5,000 .... 92½
Ches & O con 5s
3,000 110
gen 4½s
10,000 .... 99¾
1,000 .... 99⅞
1,000 .... 99¾
1,000 .... 99⅞
conv 4½s
4,000 .... 93½
fund 5s
5,000 103
3,000 102
Chi & Alton 3½s
3,000 65
C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000 .... 95⅞
2,000 .... 95¾
1,000 .... 95⅞
joint 4s
12,000 .... 96½
Ill Div 3½s
1,000 .... 87¼
registered
10,000 .... 86¼
Chi Gt Westn 4s
3,000 .... 77½
3,000 .... 77⅝
1,000 .... 77½
3,000 .... 77⅝
1,000 .... 77½
1,000 .... 77⅝
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
5,000 .... 97½
4,000 .... 97¼
conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid
5,000 .... 106¼
9,000 .... 106⅛
16,000 106
5,000s15f 106
10,000 106
Chi & N W s f 6s, registered
1,000 .... 109¾
1,000 .... 97½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
105,000 .... 88¼
1,000s6f 88¼
5,000 .... 88⅛
R I & P R R 4s
1,000 .... 69¼
Chino Copper 6s
5,000 140
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 .... 91¼
1,000 .... 91¼
Col Industrial 5s
20,000 80
Col Midland 1st 4s
15,000s20f 49½
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 .... 96¼
3,000 96
ref & ext 4½s
5,000 96
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931
2,000 .... 96¼
Del & Hud conv 4s
3,000 .... 98½
2,000 .... 98¼
3,000 .... 98⅜
Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s
3,000 .... 83¾
Det Edison 5s
1,000 .... 101⅝
Det & Mac gold 4s
1,000 91
Dist Secur Corp 5s
22,000 .... 74¾
Dul & Iron R 1st 5s
1,000 .... 104½
Erie 1st gen 4s
28,000 .... 77½
conv 4s, Ser B
10,000 .... 78⅝
Gen Motors 6s
6,000 100
Gt Northn ref 4¼s
5,000 .... 100⅝
40,000 .... 100⅝
H & Tex C 1st 5s
3,000 .... 109⅝
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts
4,000 .... 100⅝
10,000 .... 100⅝

Ill Cent ref 4s
2,000 .... 95½
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 1st paid
5,000 .... 106½
Inter-Met 4½s
46,000 .... 82⅝
27,000 .... 82⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s
1,000 .... 104⅝
Int Mer Mar col trust 4½s
5,000 65
2,000 .... 64⅞
3,000 65
5,000 .... 64⅞
Int Paper conv 5s
2,000 91
Int Stm Pump 5s
1,000 .... 92¼
Kana & M 2d 5s
17,000 .... 99⅛
Int Traction 4s
2,000 78
K C, Ft S & M 4s
2,000s10f 78
Kan City So 5s
2,000 .... 98¼
Kan City Term 4s
6,000 98
Lack Steel 5s, 1915
15,000 .... 98½
1950
11,000 81
5,000 .... 81¼
1,000 .... 81½
10,000 .... 81¼
Lacl Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 .... 102½
ref & ext 5s
1,000 102
L S & M So 3½s
3,000 .... 88½
4s, 1931
2,000 .... 92¾
6,000 .... 92⅝
1928
1,000 .... 93¼
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000 .... 104⅝
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds
6,000 .... 120⅝
7,000 .... 120⅝
Liggett & Myers 5s
10,000 .... 98¼
1,000 .... 98⅜
11,000 .... 98¼
14,000 98
Long Island ref 4s
1,000 .... 95¾
Lou & N unifd 4s
2,000 .... 98⅝
Atl, K & Cin 4s
9,000 .... 92½
Manhattan Con 4s
1,000 96
1,000 .... 96¼
tax exempt
1,000 .... 96½
Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s
1,000 .... 65¼
Mo, K & T s f 4½s
2,000 .... 85½
Mo Pacific conv 5s
5,000 .... 85⅝
7,000 .... 85½
Mob & Ohio, Mont Div 5s
4,000 .... 107⅝
St L & C col 4s
1,000 82
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
14,000 .... 78¼
Nat Tube 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts
5,000 .... 99⅝
N Or, Mob & Chi 5s
1,000 .... 83¾
N Y Cent gen 3½s
1,000 .... 86⅝
deb 4s, 1934
2,000 .... 93½
2,000 93
1,000 .... 92⅞
Lake S col 3½s
1,000 .... 80⅝
2,000 81

N Y G, El L, H & P pur mon 4s
1,000 .... 88⅝
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 92
N Y Rys temp ref 4s
1,000 .... 78½
temp adj 5s
15,000 .... 57⅝
4,000 .... 57¾
5,000 .... 57½
8,000 .... 57¾
3,000 .... 57⅝
N Y Tel 4½s
5,000 .... 99¼
2,000 .... 99½
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s
2,000 100
1,000 100
1,000 .... 99⅞
Norf & West con 4s
10,000 .... 97⅝
Norf & W conv 4s
55,000 .... 117¼
sub rects full pd
45,000 .... 116⅛
75,000 116
45,000 116
North Pac 4s
15,000 .... 98⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000 .... 68¾
1,000 69
Pac Tel & T 5s
6,000 101
Penn cv 3½s, 1915
9,000s15f 97⅛
2,000 .... 97⅛
Ore R & N con 4s
2,000 94
3,000 .... 93½
Ore S L gtd ref 4s
1,000 .... 92⅝
3,000 .... 92¾
Oreg-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s
3,000 91
30,000 .... 91⅛
5,000 .... 91¼
Oz & Cher Cent 5s
1,000 .... 99⅝
Pac Tel & T 5s
8,000 .... 100⅞
Penn R R 1st real estate 4s
1,000 .... 100⅛
Penn gtd 4½s
3,000 103
Peop G & C, Chi, ref 5s
19,000 .... 101⅝
31,000 .... 101⅝
P. Lorillard Co 7s temp bonds
10,000 .... 121⅝
P. Lorillard Co 5s
10,000 .... 98⅝
20,000 .... 98⅝
2,000 .... 98½
Pub Serv Corp s f 5s
1,000 .... 93½
Rep I & Steel s f 5s, 1940
3,000 .... 91⅝
Reading gen 4s
18,000 .... 97¼
19,000 .... 97½
Rep I & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000 92
45,000 .... 91⅜
R I, Ark & L 4½s
6,000 .... 91¼
R & Danv con 6s
1,000 104
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
1,000 78
5,000 78
gen 5s
2,000 .... 103¼
River & G 4s
1,000 .... 83½
St L S W con 4s
1,000 .... 80¼
St P & Kan City S Line 1st 4½s
1,000 90
So Pac conv 4s
7,000 .... 94¼
10,000 .... 94⅜

St L & S F R R ref 4s
1,000 .... 78¼
8,000 .... 78½
Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s
3,000 .... 79½
2,000 .... 79⅝
1,000 .... 79½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
1,000 .... 94⅜
4,000 .... 94⅛
8,000 .... 94⅛
4,000 .... 94¼
So Ry 1st 5s
2,000 .... 107½
So Ry 1st 5s
5,000 .... 107¼
gen 4s
5,000 .... 78¼
M & O col 4s
1,000 .... 85½
1,000 86
Tex Co conv 6s
4,000 .... 101⅜
27,000 .... 101½
Third Av ref 4s
25,000 .... 82¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
2,000 .... 100⅛
20,000 .... 100⅛
1,000 .... 100¼
5,000 .... 100⅛
Un Pac conv 4s
4,000 102
1,000 .... 101⅞
25,000 .... 101⅝
1st & ref 4s
7,000 .... 96⅝
U S R & Imp 5s
2,000 90
1,000 .... 90¾

U S R & Ref 6s
1,000 30
U S Rubber 6s
1,000 .... 104¼
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
1,000 .... 102⅜
10,000 .... 102½
5,000 .... 102⅜
37,000 .... 102⅜
14,000 .... 102⅜
3,000 .... 102⅜
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
20,000 .... 98¼
1,000 .... 98⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 .... 103½
3,000 .... 106½
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
11,000 68
15,000 .... 67⅞
5,000 .... 67⅝
10,000 .... 67⅝
10,000 .... 67½
2,000 .... 67⅝
3,000 .... 67¾
5,000 .... 67⅝
1,000 .... 67½
5,000 .... 67½
2,000 .... 67⅝
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep sta
2,000 .... 65½
Western Elec 5s
5,000 .... 102⅜
West Md 4s
1,000 .... 86¼
5,000 .... 86½
West Shore 4s
1,000 .... 99⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	101
2s, c, 1930	100½	101¼
3s, r, 1918	102	102¾
3s, c, 1918	102	102¾
4s, r, 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c, 1925	113¾	114½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100½	101
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅛	101
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅜	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅜	101⅞

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	200	208
Alb & Susq.	265¼	..
Alle & W.	130¼	..
Allis-Chalm.	¼	¾
Do 1st pd.	1¼	1⅝
Allis-Ch pf.	2½	6½
Do 1st pd.	4½	5
A A C pf.	100	100½
Am B S pf.	95½	97½
A B S & F.	95¾	96½
Do pf.	137½	142¾
A C & F pf.	117⅝	120¼
Am Coal	70	95
Am Coal P.	96¼	97½
A C O pf.	96½	97½
A H & L.	5⅛	5¼
Do pf.	26	27
Am I Secur	25¼	25½
Am Linseed.	13⅜	13½
Do pf.	35½	36½
A S pf, B.	87¾	88
Am Snuff.	165	170
Do pf.	106	111½
Do new	100	105
Am T & C.	67½	77¼
Am Tob pf.	106	109
Do t r.	109	112
Am Woolen	26	27
Ann Arbor.	15	35
Do pf.	60	90
Assets Real.	125¼	126
Bald Loc.	57½	58
B & O pf.	85½	87½
Batopilas M	1⅝	2
Bruns Term	8	10
B, R & P.	117½	120½
Do pf.	127	150
But'k Co.	32⅞	36⅛
Canada So.	66	68½
C R R of N J.	360	380
C & S A T.	110	119
Chi & Alt.	18	23
Do pf.	36	40
Chi Gt W.	17	18
Do pf.	33⅛	34
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf.	141	144
C & N W pf.	180	190
C, St P, M & Om.	131	135
Do pf.	155	161
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta.	2¼	2¾
Do pf.	7	7⅝
C, C, C & St L.	51⅝	59
Do pf.	98	101¾
Cleve & P.	157⅞	..
Col F & I.	30½	31
Do pf.	116	..
Col & So.	40	42
Do 1st pf.	72	77
Do 2d pf.	65	75
C P R pf.	82½	82¾
Cub-Am S.	..	45
Do pf.	..	95
Del & Hud.	167	170
D, L & W.	525	536
D & R G.	19	20
D M & Ft D.	5	9
Det & M.	115	..
Do pf.	103	..
Det Un R.	70	74½
Du P de N Pow pf.	95¼	99½
Erie 2d pf.	43¼	44
Ev & T H pf.	..	105
F M & S.	14	21
Do pf.	43	46
Gen Chem.	175	..
Do pf.	110	120
G & S Tel.	115⅛	..
Granby Con.	..	65
G. W. Helme.	185	195
Do pf.	110	114
Hav Elec.	87	89
Do pf.	92½	96
Hock Val.	135	..
Homestake.	95	97
Ill C l l.	88⅛	..
Inger-Rand.	117	..
Do pf.	95	..
Insp Cop.	18¾	19⅛
Int Agri pf.	94¾	95
Int Paper.	15¾	16
Do pf.	56¾	57
I S P pf.	79	81½
Iowa Cent.	11	14
Do pf.	25	30
K C, Ft S & M pf.	77½	77¾
K C So pf.	58	60
K & D M.	6	8
Do pf.	48	60
Kn I, C, pf.	76	78
Lacl G pf.	90	100
L E & W.	14¼	17
Do pf.	38½	39½
Lake Shore.	434	..
Lig & M.	203	206
Do pf.	114	117
Long Island	48	53
L-W B 1st pf.	103½	104
Do 2d pf.	91⅝	92¼
Mackay Cos	89⅝	91
Do pf.	69	69½
Mah C R.	700	1,000
Man Beach.	2	5

	Bid.	Asked.
Man Elev.	134	134½
M Dep St.	77	78½
Do pf.	103½	108½
Mich Cent.	..	190
M, St P & S S M pf.	155	157¾
Do l l.	85	89
Mor & Es.	173½	..
N. C & St L.	160	176
Nat B pf.	125	129
Nat Enam.	16½	17½
Do pf.	91	93
Nat Lead	59	59¾
Do pf.	108½	110½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	66	69
Do 2d pf.	30½	31
N O, M & Chi pf.	17½	30
N Y, C & St L.	56	59
Do 1st pf.	100½	..
Do 2d pf.	81½	89
N Y Dock.	19	..
Do pf.	35	45
N Y, L & W.	122½	..
N Y, O & West.	32¼	32¾
Norf South.	47	48
N & W pf.	87	90
Ont Mining	1½	2
Pabst B pf.	110	114
Pac Coast.	90	100
Do 1st pf.	85	105
Do 2d pf.	90	100
P T & T pf.	99	..
Peo & E.	13	15
P. Lorillard	..	193
Do pf.	116	..
Pere Marq.	..	30
Do 2d pf.	..	38
Phelps-D'ge.	215½	..
Phila Co.	103½	106
P, C, C & St L pf.	100¼	117
Pitts Coal.	20½	21⅝
P, Ft W & C.	161⅛	..
Pitts St pf.	103	103¾
P, Y & A pf.	163½	..
Pub S Corp.	114¾	116⅝
Quicksilver.	5	6½
Q'ksil'r pf.	8	9½
R R Sec I C stk ctfs.	83¼	89
Ry St Spr.	35¾	36
Do pf.	102	103½
Rdg 1st pf.	89½	90½
Do 2d pf.	95	97½
Rens & Sar.	180	..
R G M Co pf.	105	112
R'ly Co pf.	102	102¼
St L & S F.	21¼	23
Do 1st pf.	61	63
Do 2d pf.	35½	36
St L & S F, C & E I ctfs.	120	130
Do n ctfs.	48	59
Do pf ctfs.	105½	111
S-S S & I.	55	57
Do pf.	100	103
So P R S.	70	80
Do pf.	105	110
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	80	88
Stand Mill.	28½	29
Do pf.	63½	64¾
Texas Pac.	21¾	22¼
T P L Tr.	93½	96½
T. P & W.	15½	..
Tol R & L.	5½	6
Tol, St L & W pf.	29¼	32
T C R T.	107¾	108
Do pf.	140¾	145
Und T pf.	113¼	..
Un Cig M.	53¼	57
Do pf.	105	110
Un Dry G.	99¼	100
Do pf.	108	110⅝
U R I pf.	58	59½
U S C I P.	18¼	19½
Do pf.	58	59
U S Exp.	86	92
U S Ind A.	43½	45
Do pf.	100	105
U S R & R.	1	3
Do pf.	4	7
U S R 2d pf.	71	81
Va-Car Ch Co.	48	48¼
Do pf.	116	117
Va Ry & P pf.	87½	..
Vulcan Det.	15	21
Do pf.	83	87
Wabash	4½	4¾
W F Exp.	136	140
Weyman-B.	235	300
Do pf.	114	115
West Md.	58	58⅛
Do pf.	78	82
Westingh'se 1st pf.	124	128
Wh & L E.	6½	8
Do 1st pf.	18	23
Do 2d pf.	8¼	12
W'w'th, F W	93½	95

TEXAS RAILWAY EARNINGS.

State Commission Reports on M., K. & T. and Southern Pacific Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 6.—The Railroad Commission to-day made public a comparative statement of the earnings and operating expenses of the leading railroads of Texas for the eleven months ended May 31, 1912, as compared with the same period for the previous years.

The statement shows, excluding the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Southern Pacific lines, total operating revenue to be $64,266,434, which is an increase of $3,690,723, or 6.44 per cent.; total operating expenses, $49,075,247, an increase of $1,924,016, or 4.08 per cent.; income from operation increased $1,966,257.

As to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system and the Southern Pacific lines big decreases are shown. Total operating revenue of these two systems is $30,063,853, a decrease of $730,259, or 2.37 per cent.; operating expenses, $25,063,305, an increase of $2,000,003, or 8.67 per cent.; income from operation decreased $2,730,322, or 35.32 per cent.

CONNECTICUT BANK CLOSED.

Windham County Savings Bank Enjoined from Doing Business.

DANIELSON, Conn., Aug. 6.—The Windham County Savings Bank was to-day enjoined from paying out or receiving money by Bank Commissioners Norris S. Lippitt and Fred P. Holt, who came here to-day and began an examination of the bank's books. While nothing official is given out as to the reason for the order, it is understood that a discrepancy has been found in the bank's accounts, which, however, may be due to a clerical error.

Treasurer Young said this afternoon that there was a discrepancy of $18,000 between the cash book entries and the total amount of the accounts as shown by the ledger entries. He says he is certain that it is due to a clerical error, not to bad investments, or any irregularity. He has been Treasurer of the bank for the past twenty-five years. The injunction granted by Judge Gardner L. Green of the Superior Court is to run for four months. Mr. Young said that there was a possibility that the injunction might be removed by that time or that the institution might not resume business for a year.

Slarek Again a Bank Examiner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Charles Slarek, who resigned as National Bank Examiner for New York City about a year ago, has re-entered the Government service and been assigned to the same territory.

$12,000,000

Emerson-Brantingham Company

Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock

Tax Exempt in Illinois

Preferred as to both Assets and Profits

Par Value of Shares $100

Full-Paid and Non-Assessable

Quarterly dividends payable the first days of February, May, August and November. Redeemable as a whole at the option of the Company on any dividend date at 115 plus accrued dividend. Sinking fund provisions for purchase or ultimate redemption at 115.

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Authorized .. $20,000,000; to be presently issued .. $12,000,000
Common Stock, Authorized .... 30,000,000; to be presently issued .. 10,000,000

Statements regarding this issue of Preferred Stock and the business of the Company are based upon a letter from Mr. C. S. Brantingham, President of the Company (copies of which should be obtained from the undersigned), addressed to William Salomon & Co., under date of July 30, 1912. Mr. Brantingham has summarized some of the statements in this letter as follows:

Business established in 1852, and after sixty years of continuous growth the concern ranks as one of the principal manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States. The enlarged Company will hereafter manufacture practically a complete line of machinery for the farm, together with tractor engines using gasoline, coal and kerosene as fuel.

The Preferred and Common Stocks of the new issues which will be taken by you in conjunction with Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are to be issued in payment for the properties, assets and businesses of the Geiser Manufacturing Co. of Waynesboro, Pa., established 1869, Reeves & Company of Columbus, Ind., established 1874, and the Gas Traction Company of Minneapolis, Minn., established 1907.

The former stockholders and managers of the several concerns will own a majority of the Common Stock and a large amount of the Preferred Stock.

The total net tangible assets, exclusive of good-will, patents or trade-marks, of the enlarged Emerson-Brantingham Company, together with additional working capital, will aggregate about $17,367,861 or more than 40% in excess of the present issue of Preferred Stock, the liquid assets alone after deducting current liabilities exceeding the present issue of Preferred Stock.

The combined net earnings for the past five years, after deducting depreciation, have averaged $1,456,114, and net earnings for 1911 were $1,602,074, or nearly twice the amount required to pay dividends on the present issue of Preferred Stock.

It is estimated that in the first fiscal year of operation of the enlarged Company, the net earnings will be in excess of $2,000,000, or about 2½ times the amount required to pay dividends on the present issue of Preferred Stock. This estimate shows an earning capacity equivalent to 11.60% on the Common Stock.

The Company cannot mortgage any of its manufacturing plants or other real property without the consent of the holders of three-fourths of the Preferred Stock.

Sinking fund has been created out of earnings for the retirement of the Preferred Stock at not exceeding $115 per share and accrued dividend by setting aside $200,000 from the net profits for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1914, and annually thereafter an amount equal to 2% of the par value of all Preferred Stock at any time theretofore issued; and if in any fiscal year dividends are paid on the Common Stock in excess of 7%, the next succeeding Preferred Stock sinking fund instalment is to be increased by an amount equal to such excess.

The main plants of the enlarged company are located at Rockford, Ill., Waynesboro, Pa., Greencastle, Pa.; Columbus, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn., and Winnipeg, Manitoba, and have been appraised by the American Appraisal Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. An audit of the books of account of the Companies has been made by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants.

The legality of the proceedings for the Issue of the above Preferred Stock has been approved by Messrs. Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, of New York, and Messrs. Pam & Hurd, of Chicago, Ill.

Copy of provisions governing rights and preferences of Preferred Stock will be furnished on application and reference thereto is made for all details.

A simultaneous offering will be made in Amsterdam by Messrs. Hope & Co.

Application will be made to list the Preferred Stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Having placed a large amount of this issue here and in Europe, we will receive subscriptions for the unsold balance

At 100% and dividend accruing after August 1, 1912

Descriptive circular furnished on application.

The subscriptions will be opened on Friday, August 9, 1912, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day or earlier at the option of the undersigned Bankers. The right is reserved to reject any application and to allot a smaller amount than applied for. Payment in full to be made upon allotment. Subscription blanks may be obtained from the undersigned.

William Salomon & Co
25 Broad Street, New York

Dix & Bangs
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street.

Bonds for Conservative Investment
Yielding from 4% to 6%
J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc.
BANKERS
39 Wall St., New York

WE OFFER
United Cigar Stores Co.
7% Pfd. Stock
To Yield 5½%
Gilman & Clucas
1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg. New Haven, Ct. 34 Pine St. New York.

We own and offer
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
4½s
Price and particulars on application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
NEW YORK Bankers CHICAGO
31 Nassau St. 111 W. Monroe St.

WANTED
100 AMER. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
20 COLO.-YULE MARBLE 2D PFD.
$5,000 COMP.-TAB.-REC. 6s, 1941
10 CRIPPLE CREEK CENTRAL PFD.
FOR SALE
25 BUFF. & L. ERIE TRACT. COM.
100 BUTTE ELEC. & POW. COM.
$25,000 GENERAL BAKG. 6s, 1936
50 SOUTHERN CAL. EDISON COM.
WM. M. CLARKE
Tel. 1015 Rector. 20 Broad Street.

Public Utility Bonds
ARE
The Safest
Write for our booklet "Gas Securities as a Profitable Investment."
White & Co.
25 Pine St. Bankers New York

Standard Oil Issues
Dealt in.
Weed & Gwynne
Hanover 7907-8 35 Wall St.

FOR SALE
400 Shares
Vulture Mines Co.
BID WANTED.
Carpenter & Co.,
115 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Colorado Yule Marble
Bought & Sold
GILBERT C. WHITE & CO.,
Members American Bankers' Association.
20 Broad St. New York City.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $10,000,000

Satisfactory banking relations comprehend the safeguard of funds, efficiency in conducting accounts and thorough understanding of customers' financial needs, with willingness and ability to meet them. The Harriman National Bank offers in addition every business courtesy, convenience of location, and the advantage of extended hours.
Banking hours: 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS AND STORAGE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

We Will Buy
Standard Oil
Subsidiaries "en bloc"
Statistical review with up-to-the-minute supplement sent on request.
PEABODY & COMPANY
Specialists in Real Estate Securities
42 Broadway New York

Chartered 1836.
Girard Trust Co.
PHILADELPHIA
Capital and Surplus $10,000,000
E. B. Morris, President

STANDARD OIL
SUBSIDIARIES SUBS EN BLOC
FRACTIONS OLD STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER
Phones. 4854-5-4826 Broad. 25 Broad St.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street
Capital & Surplus, $23,000,000
Resources, over $225,000,000

Outside Securities Department
HALE & KILBURN
AMER. BRASS
BARNEY & SMITH
INT'L MOTOR
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds.
Tel. 3155 Rector.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,900,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits

Windsor Trust Co.
65 CEDAR STREET
FIFTH AVE. and 47th STREET
CLARK WILLIAMS, . . President

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ACCOUNTANTS
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ENGINEERS.
ESTABLISHED 1894
Ford, Bacon & Davis
Engineers
Railway, Lighting, Power, Water, Gas, Irrigation
Construction Operation Reports
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO

BANK of the METROPOLIS
31 Union Square, N. Y.
Organized 1871.
Member of New York Clearing House
Capital - - - $1,000,000
Surplus - - - $2,100,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Ten-Inch Strip of Lower Broadway Property Purchased by the Schermerhorn Estate—New York Transportation Company Buys Site for New Garage—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

One of the smallest parcels of land ever disposed of on lower Broadway was sold yesterday by the Columbia and Knickerbocker Trust Company to the estate of John E. Schermerhorn.

The parcel consists of a ten-inch strip on the east side of Broadway, 66 feet 5 inches north of Exchange Place, running through to New Street.

When the Knickerbocker Trust Company building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Exchange Place was erected this little strip of land, over which there was some dispute, was not built upon. It has now been taken over by the adjoining property owner, the Schermerhorn estate, and will be utilized in connection with a new structure to be erected on the site.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn, one of the trustees of the estate which purchased the property, said last evening that the sale adjusted property lines that had long been in litigation.

$150,000 for Garage Site.

The New York Transportation Company, which operates the Fifth Avenue automobile buses, has purchased from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, through Joseph P. Day, a plot of ten lots, comprising a plot 250 by 100.11, on the southerly side of 102d Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. A two-story garage and repair shop will be erected on the site at once. The buyers paid about $150,000 for the plot.

Trade in Loft Zone.

An investor has purchased from Bing & Bing, 20 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 27 by 100. The buyer gave a country estate consisting of a dwelling and thirty-five acres at Garrisons-on-Hudson.

Bronx Borough.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Wolf Burland, 969 Whitlock Avenue, near Hunt's Point Avenue, a four-story apartment house on a lot 37 by 100. This is the last of a row of five houses sold by the same broker for Mr. Burland.

John Masser has purchased from the Ver Planck estate, 2,386 Bathgate Avenue, a new law tenement on a lot 38 by 90. Breuning & Jaeger were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Arthur H. Strong has purchased for immediate improvement a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of East Twenty-second Street, 240 feet south of Avenue J, East Midwood.

The two-story colonial dwelling, 1,176 Ocean Avenue, on a plot 45 by 150, has been purchased by Roy L. Dorr for occupancy. The property was held at $14,000.

Suburban.

Louis G. Boissevain has sold to Kelman Haas his property at Mount Kisco, consisting of about 200 acres. Winans & May were the brokers.

Leases.

Dempsey & Carroll have leased for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of $200,000 the store and basement in the building at 431 Fifth Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The only auction offering of real estate yesterday resulted as follows:

Southern Boulevard, 594, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x138,2x100x115.7, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, D. W. Smyth, for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Park St, s s, 53.7 ft e of Mulberry St, for a four-story apartment and stores, 19.4x43.6; B. Gauzza, 38 Park St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Hoe Av, w s, 150 ft s of 165th St, for four five-story brick tenements, 45x100; Fox Square Building Co., William Oppenheim, 773 Westchester Av, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; total cost, $200,000.

Marmion Av, w s, from Elsmere Place to Fairmount Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 25x90; Reliable Construction Co., Israel J. Wolf, 1,126 Union Av, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; total cost, $70,000.

Tremont Av, s s, 115 ft e of Clinton Av, for an open-air nicolette, 75x100; Arville Realty Co., Walter Ulitsch, 3,079 Decatur Av, President, owners; Frederick Jaeger, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Whitlock Av, e s, 100 ft s of Tiffany St, for a five-story brick tenement, 100x43; Lockwhit Co., Charles N. Graham, 630 Faile St, President, owner; J. J. Vreeland, 2,019 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

230th St, n s, 80.2 ft w of White Plains Road, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x63; Grace Pandalfo, 220 East 79th St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Pond Place, n w corner of 197th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x115; William Kaufman Construction Co., William Kaufman, 2,604 Aqueduct Av, President, owner; J. J. Vreeland, 2,019 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

40th St, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, to a thirteen-story club house, Engineers' Club, premises, owner; B. S. King, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

104th St, n s, 322 ft e of 1st Av, to a two-story stable; D. F. De Rosa, 419 East 104th St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost, $6,500.

62d St, s s, 63 ft e of Madison Av, to a four-story dwelling; Dr. H. Koplik, premises, owner; D. Wortmann and H. W. Bons, 114 East 28th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 46 to 52, w s, 169.10 ft s of Exchange Pl, runs s 80.3x w 111.10 and 74.6 to e s of New St, (48 to 52,) x n 64.5x e 49.10x n 43.7x e 110.9 to beginning; Empire Realty Co. to Fifty Broad Street Co., 516 5th Av, (mtg $600,000 and all liens,) Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

BROADWAY, e s, 66.5 ft n of Exchange Place, runs e 61.4x n 0.8x e 65.7 to w s of New St, x n 0.11¾x w 66.4x s 0.8x w 60.6 to Broadway x s 0.11½ to beginning, being strip n of n wall of 60 Broadway; Downtown Building Co., 60 Broadway, to John E. Roosevelt, Sayville, L. I.; Alfred E. Schermerhorn, 24 West 11th St; Jameson Cutting, 23 East 79th St; Henry D. Cooper, 29 West 70th St, trustees, will of John E. Schermerhorn, C. A. G., Aug. 5; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St.$1

BROADWAY, 60, n e corner of Exchange Place; Broadway, e s, adjoining above as to encroachments, &c.; same to same, Aug. 5; attorneys, same $1

CANNON ST, 133, w s, 20x100; Martin Goldfarb to Marcus Rosenthal, all liens, Nov. 6, 1909; attorney, Samuel Marcus, 299 Broadway $100

CROSBY ST, 97, e s, 25.3x66; Gross & Herbener to George F. Johnson, Hanover Township, Morris Co., N. J., B. & S., Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

FRONT ST, 148, 20.2x69.10x23x69.4, s w s; Alpin I. Dunn to N. B. Cook Oil Co., on premises, (mtg $16,000,) July 29; attorney, F. H. Field, 135 Broadway..........................$1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of 171st St, 132.11x201.1x irregular; George F. Johnson to Gross & Herbener, 558 West 158th St, (mtg $80,000 and all liens,) B. & S. and C. A. G., Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway........................$100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x73; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, (mtg $22,000,) Aug. 5; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway, $100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x73; Florence L., wife of William H. Reid, to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, (mtg $15,000,) July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........................$100

2D AV, e s, 72.2 ft n of 23d St, 26.6x100; Jennie Benjamin to Morris Stalewitz, 1,393 Fulton Av, (mtg $23,000,) July 31; attorneys, Manheim & M., 302 Broadway........................$100

3D AV, 1,793, e s, 25.2x105; Blumor, wife of Hyman Greenberg, to S. & L. Construction Co., 767 Lexington Av, (mtg $27,950,) Aug. 5; attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St...$1

8TH AV, 2,660, e s, 25x100; Thomas Scholes to Thomas Scholes and Annie, his wife, 321 West 137th St, all liens, Aug. 5; attorney, George A. Hampton, 884 Amsterdam Av..$100

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East, n s, 44.9x92; Morris Stalewitz to Jennie Benjamin, 315 East 6th St, (mtg $58,400,) Aug. 1; attorneys, Roeder & R., 119 Nassau St........................$100

27TH ST, 422 West, s s, 24.7x98.9; Lena Clark, trustee for Bessie E. Levy, to Bessie E. Levy, 109 West 129th St, (mtg $22,000,) one-quarter part, B. & S., Aug. 2; attorney, Max J. Finkelstein, 165 Broadway......$1,250

29TH ST, 323 West, n s, 22x98.9; Alonzo C. Robinson to Frederic Poffet, 328 West 29th St, July 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..............$100

50TH ST, 445 West, n s, 27.9x100.5; Maurice Goodman, referee, to John F. Hermann, 445 West 50th St, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$15,850

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Michel and others to same, quitclaim, July 3; attorney, same..$1

53D ST, 331 and 333 West, n s, 34.11x42.4x 39.7x47.4; Nellie Scott to James E. J. Martin, 287 Clinton St, Brooklyn, all liens, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

53D ST, 331 West, n s, 17.5x42.4x19.10x44.9; Elizabeth H. Briggs to Nellie Scott, 947 Woodycrest Av, (mtg $2,000 and all liens,) May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

55TH ST, 73 West, n s, 17.6x100.5; Charles E. Brown and others, executors, &c, of Lewis B. Brown, to New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 83-85 Montgomery St, Jersey City, sub-trustee of L. B. Brown, B. & S. and confirmation deed, July 10..........................$1

73D ST, 120 East, s s, 18.9x102.2, (foreclosure July 19;) Edward L. Parris, referee, to Joseph Shaeffler, Cambreling Av and Grote St, (mtg $30,000,) July 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway........................$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Shaeffler to Hy. A. Peterson, 766 East 32d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,000,) quitclaim, July 30; attorneys, same $1

115TH ST, 460 East, s s, 20x100.11; E. Arnstein and others, executors of Leopold Hutter, to Irene N. Collord, 199 Lexington Av, (mtg $6,500 and all liens,) June 24; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St..........$6,600

115TH ST, 5 East, n s, 25x100.11x irregular; Anna E. Jones to Pauline Erdman, 173 East 93d St, Aug. 1; attorney, F. E. Yung, 391 East 149th St........................$1

117TH ST, 312 West, s s, 26.3x100.11; Harry Siegel to Abr. Liebhoff, 1,531 Avenue A, (mtg $18,000 and all liens,) Aug. 5; attorney, Sigmund Solomon, 309 Broadway..........$100

133D ST, 66 West, s s, 25x99.11; Minnie L. Wielins to Charles, her husband, Morris Av, Englewood, N. J., (mtg $16,000,) all title, Aug. 2; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St $1

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, s e s, 63.8 ft n e of Bush St, 33x77.6x32.4x88.7; Frank A. Schorer to Mary E. Sandalls, 251 West 93d St, (mtg $7,000,) Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$100

CROTONA AV, s e corner of Crotona Park South, 107.1x irregular; Isidor Polinsky to Meyer Folasensky, 1,442 Charlotte St, ½ part, (mtg $13,000,) Aug. 6; attorney, J. Freeman, 115 West 42d St........................$100

FAILE ST, e s, 250 ft n of Lafayette Av, 87.6x 100; Nathan S. Hart and another, trustees, to J. F. M. Co, 815 Hunt's Point Av, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway........................$5,425

FAILE ST, e s, 337.6 ft n of Lafayette Av, 77.1x101.10; Nathan S. Hart and another, Trustees, to Michael Meehan, 953 Whitlock Av, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..............$5,425

GRANT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Valentine Av, 25x 187; John H. Judge, referee, to Elizabeth Schmid, 1,984 Webster Av, Aug. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,800

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 104.7 ft s of 188th St, 50x96.11; Auletta & Co to Amelia Auletta, 17 1st Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 5, (mtg $44,650;) attorney, J. E. Duross, 100 Broadway $1

HUNT'S POINT AV, s e corner of Gilbert Place, 25.8x irregular; Nathan S. Hart and another, trustees, to J. F. M. Co, 815 Hunt's Point Av, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$6,600

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 187.6 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; Anna Koch to Irving G. Schreyer, 1,795 Popham Av, (mtg $32,500,) Aug. 5; attorney, L. Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway..$100

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 47.11 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x90; Sol Tekulsky, referee, to Alrick H. Man, trustee, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, June 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway....$3,000

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 47.11 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x90; Alrick H. Man, trustee, to Salvatore Casolaro, 2,297 1st Av, July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway........................$4,200

LOT, 590 ft e of White Plains Road and 595 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Ike Melnik to D'Andrea Construction Co, 1,126 Walker Av, (mtg $5,000, Aug. 6; attorney, C. H. Baeckler, 1,126 Walker Av..............$100

LOT 45, map of Sebastian F. Meyers and another, Westchester, 25x150; Tillie E. Tenetly, executrix, to Dora Frank, 123 West 115th St, July 31; attorney, J. Levinson, 258 East 138th St. $100

LOT 133, map of Paul estate; Florence Russell to E. L. and Arthur Russell, 449 State St, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,200,) Aug. 1; attorney, F. B. Mullin, 192 State St, Brooklyn..........$1

LOT 160, amended map of Gleason property, dated May 18, 1904; Mary E. Burrell to Charles W. Miller, 272 Alexander Av, (mtg $4,000,) Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........................$100

LOT 183, map of Washingtonville; Albert J. Pearson to Rebecca Caterson, 4,741 Matilda St, July 23; attorney, C. E. Watson, 3,830 White Plains Av........................$100

LOTS 23 to 26, map of Willis estate, No. 1,108; Michael A. Busch to Helen S. Leube, 943 Union Av, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway........................$100

LOT, 740 ft e of White Plains Road and 515 ft n of Morris Park Av, 30x100; Ike Melnik to D'Andrea Construction Co, 1,126 Walker Av, (mtg $5,500,) Aug. 6; attorney, C. H. Baeckler, 1,126 Walker Av........................$100

LOTS 23 to 25, map of W. F. Duncan at Williamsbridge; John B. Lazzari to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, July 18; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........$1

LOTS 13 and 14, map of Daily estate, No. 957; Victoria D'Andrea to Ike Melnik, 1,854 Wallace Av, (mtg $1,200,) Aug. 6; attorney, Charles H. Boeschler, 1,126 Walker Av...$100

OGDEN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 74.10x 89.2; John F. Kaiser to August Kellermann, 1,061 Ogden Av, (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

PARK AV WEST, w s, 93 ft s of 182d St, 18x86.6x18x85.10; Eagle Savings and Loan Co. to Maria Perfetto, 4,467 Park Av West, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 51.6 ft n of 156th St, 26.6x irregular; Helen S. Leube to Michael A. Busch, 946 College Av, (mtg $13,800,) July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, 3,540, 3,544, 3,546, 3,548, and 3,550, e s, 5 lots, each 18x74.3; William H. Peck, referee, to Frederick W. Fieder, 551 West 160th St, Aug. 5; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway; 5 deeds, each..........$5,200

WEBSTER AV, 3,538 and 3,540, e s, 36x74.3; Webster Av, 3,544 to 3,550, e s, 72x74.3; Frederick W. Fieder to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, (mtg $28,200,) Aug. 5; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway..$100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 184th St, 125.11x 98.4x121.4x92.2; Ericson Realty Co. to Lillian B. Rogers, 138 East 31st St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........................$100

WEBSTER AV, 3,538, e s, 18x74.3; William H. Peck, referee, to Frederick W. Fieder, 551 West 160th St, Aug. 5; attorney, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway..........................$5,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e corner of Commonwealth Av, 27.8x102.10x25x90.11; John Reyelt to John Wholey, New Dorp Lane and 5th St, Borough of Richmond, (mtg $9,600,) Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway........................$100

WHITTIER ST, w s, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, 307.10x irregular; Nathan S. Hart and another, trustees, to J. F. M. Co, 815 Hunt's Point Av, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway...$5,850

4TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of line between Lots 648 and 610, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Charles Johnson to Lena Johnson, 723 East 218th St, July 3; attorney, R. Hickox, 3,830 White Plains Av........................$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROAD ST, 46 to 52, w s, runs s 80.3 x w 111.10x74.6 to e s New St, 48 to 52, x n 64.5 x e 49.10 x n 43.7 x e 110.9 to beginning; Fifty Broad Street Co to Empire Realty Corporation, 290 Broadway, prior mtg $600,000 and Building Loan $1,550,000, due May 1, 1321, 6 p. c., Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway..............$378,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to New York Life Insurance Co, 346 Broadway, 5 years, 6 and 5 p. c., Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway........................$1,550,000

GREENWICH ST, 309 to 313; Reade St, 151 and 153, leasehold; Heermance Storage and Refrigerating Co. to Fidelity Trust Co., 1 Hudson St, due Jan. 1, 1927, (supplemental to mortgage for $50,000 recorded Jan. 23, 1912,) July 26; attorney, R. G. Perry, 55 John St..$1

HENRY ST, 238, s s, 23.2x100; George Kaplan to Lucius H. Beers, Westhampton Beach, N. Y., and another, as trustees, 5 years, 4½ p. c., Aug. 5; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St........................$10,000

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of 171st St, runs n 201.1 to 172d St, x w 100 x irregular; Gross & Herbener to George F. Johnson, Hanover Township, Morris County, N. J., prior mtg $80,000, due Aug. 11, 1914; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway......$62,500

LEXINGTON AV, 658, w s, 20x73; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Mary B. Ripley, individually and guardian, at Hempstead, L. I., due Aug. 1, 1915, 4½ p. c., Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway..........$22,000

LEXINGTON AV, 358, w s, 19.4x25; Harry L. Gassin to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due, &c, as per bond, Aug. 6.$5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 724, e s, 19.6x100; Greystone Holding Co to Burlock E. Rabell, executor, 60 Hamilton Terrace, due, &c, as per bond, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. 176 Broadway $12,000

9TH AV, 807½ and 809, w s, runs w 100x s w 5.2x s e 103.10 to 9th Av x n 33.2; Alda A. Anderson to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, due July 31, 1915, July 18; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$13,500

29TH ST, 323 West, n s, 22x98.9; Frederic Poffet to Alonzo C. Robinson, 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, France, due, &c, as per bond, Aug. 5; Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St..........$12,200

40TH ST, 213 West, n s, 25x98.9; Leudin Realty Co. to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due, &c., as per bond, Aug. 6; attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St..$36,000

44TH ST, 149 and 151 West, n s, 32.10x100.4; Frances M. Barnes to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, prior mtg $80,000, 5 years, Aug. 5; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..........$5,000

50TH ST, 445 West, n s, 27.9x100.5; John F. Herrmann to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due, &c, as per bond, Aug. 5; attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St..........$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Anthony Kuhn, 447 West 50th St, 5 years, prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $4,000

53D ST, 331 and 333 West, n s, 34.11x42.4x 39.7x47.4; James E. J. Martin to George B. Lauck, 2,421 85th St, Brooklyn, due, &c., as per bond, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Nellie Scott, 967 Woodycrest Av, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

56TH ST, 238 and 240 West, s s, 45x100.5; Frederick J. Kelly to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, 3 years, ¾ p. c.; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.. $75,000

56TH ST, 238 and 240 West, s s, 45x100.5; Frederick J. Kelly to Judith W. Richardson, at Brockton, Mass., prior mtg $75,000, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c., Aug. 5; attorney, W. Roby, 34 Nassau St..........$27,620

62D ST, s s, 89 ft w of 2d Av, 17x100.5; John F. Kelahan to John Vesey, 220 East 61st St, 5 years, Aug. 6; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $9,000

80TH ST, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Martin Gennus to David Weingarten, 135 Central Park West, due, &c, as per bond, July 24; attorney, W. P. Buckler, 60 Wall St...$6,000

113TH ST, 18 East, s s, 18.9x100.11; Florence C. Mills to Annie Carter, 243 West 123d St, 3 years, Aug. 5; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $12,000

116TH ST, 432 and 434 East, s s, 35.5x100.11; Frank Garofalo to Katharine M. Field, Greenwich, Conn., 4 years, Aug. 2; attorney, F. L. Field, Stamford, Conn., Box 706..$5,000

136TH ST, 160 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Elizabeth Anderson to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, 3 years, Aug. 6; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row..........$6,000

Bronx.

BERRIAN AV, n w s, 850 ft n e of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Berrian Av, s e s, 200 ft n w of 3d St, 50x100; Mary A. Kerr to John F. Kerr, due June 11, 1910, June 24, 1909; attorney, Charles B. O'Neill, 853 West 22d St $2,825

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,423 and 1,425, w s, 40x100; Dertinger Construction Co. to Julius Siegbert, 139 Riverside Drive, and others, executors, 4 years, Aug. 5; attorneys, James, L. & E., 170 Broadway $29,500

EAGLE AV, w s, 378.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100; McGlade Building Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, due, &c., as per bond, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$38,000

FAILE ST, e s, 337.6 ft n of Lafayette Av, 77.1x101.10x96.3x100; Michael Meehan to Nathan S. Hall and another, trustees, 44 Morningside Av West, 3 years, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$3,797

FAILE ST, e s, 250 ft n of Lafayette Av, 87.6x 100; J. F. M. Company to Nathan S. Hart and another, trustees, 44 Morningside Av West, 3 years, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway........................$3,797

GRANT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Valentine Av, 25x187; Elizabeth Schmid to Mary D. Mathewson, 2,024 Creston Av, 3 years, Aug. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.. $2,500

HUNTS POINT AV, s e corner of Gilbert Place, 25.8x113x25x119.2; J. F. M. Company to Nathan S. Hart and another, trustees, 44 Morningside Av West, 3 years, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.. $4,620

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 47.11 ft s of 188th St, 32.8x90; Salvatore Casolaro to Alrich H. Man, trustee, 245 Church St, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 1 year, 6 p. c., July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,800

LOT 133, map of 143 lots of Paul estate; Edward Lee Russell and another to Florence Russell, 449 State St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $800, due, &c., as per bond, Aug. 1; attorney, F. B. Mullin, 192 State St, Brooklyn.....$400

LOTS 23, 24, and 25, map of Williamsbridge, land of W. F. Duncan; Montrose Realty Co. to John B. Lazzari, Bronx Boulevard and 210th St, Williamsbridge, 5 years, July 18; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.. $4,000

LOTS 228 to 241, amended map of 1,131 Adee Park; Tommaso Giordano to Emily A. Hall, 3,567 White Plains Av, 3 years, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.. $4,500

LOTS 87 and 88, map of Lohbauer Park; Ellen McDonough to Augusta Schuerman, 333 East 69th St, 2 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 5; attorneys, A. & C. E. Hally, 2,069 Westchester Av..$500

LOTS 250 to 263, same map; same to same, 3 years, Aug. 5; attorney, same..........$4,500

OGDEN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 74.10x89.2; August Kellermann to John F. Kaiser, 1 Villa St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$7,500

PARK AV WEST, w s, 93 ft s of 182d St, 18x86.6x18x85.10; Maria Perfetto and another to Eagle Savings and Loan Co., 186 Remsen St, Brooklyn, installments, 6 p. c., Aug. 5; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway......$4,250

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 144th St, runs n 48.1x w 101.8x n 50x w 100 to Wales Av x s 98.1 to 144th St x e 201.11; B. Elizabeth W. Lester to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, 5 years, Aug. 6; attorney, E. M. Scudder, 59 Wall St....$9,000

WEBSTER AV, 3,544, 3,546, and 3,548, e s, 3 lots, each 18x74.3; Frederick W. Fieder to Francis G. Lloyd, 157 East 71st St, and another, trustees, 3 years, 4½ p. c., Aug. 5; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway; 3 mtgs, each $4,700

WEBSTER AV, 3,538, 3,540, and 3,550, e s, 3 lots, each, 18x74.3; Frederick W. Fieder to John Hyslop, 4 Riverview Terrace, 3 years, 4½ p. c., Aug. 5; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway; 3 mtgs, each..........$4,700

WHITTIER ST, w s, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, 307.10x—; J. F. M. Co. to Nathan S. Hart, 44 Morningside Av West, and another, trustees, 3 years, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $4,095

134TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17x 100; Caroline J. Schane to Christian F. Schane, executor, 585 East 134th St, due, &c., as per bond, Aug. 5; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..........$4,000

225TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Barnes Av, 55x100; Michael Rusoski to Mary Duncan, 357 West 55th St, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$6,000

227TH ST, s w corner of Arlington Av, 70.4x 240; George H. Lesley to Joseph Atz, 605 West 113th St, due Jan. 29, 1914, 6 p. c., July 29; attorney, J. Atz, 30 Church St..........$1,100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 126 to 130, all; Samuel and Max Hirsch to Nathan Bernstein, 212 East 7th St, and another, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, Samuel L. Chess, 38 Park Row.. $11,275

COLUMBUS AV, 815, s e corner of 100th St, store adjoining corner store and part of basement; Charles Meyer to Philip Helzel, 811 Columbus Av, and another, 14½ years from Jan. 1, 1912; address, 815 Columbus Av..$600

DELANCEY ST, 81 and 83, s w corner of Orchard St, corner store and basement; Manhattan Holding Co. to Friedman Brothers, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1913. $2,500 to $2,900

DELANCEY ST, 81 and 83, store and basement; Manhattan Holding Co. to Charles Greenberg, 202 Rivington St, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1913; address, on premises ....$1,800 and $1,200

JEROME AV, 2,345, n w corner of North St, three-story brick building and stores; Mabel, wife of C. C. Goodwin, to Salvatore Pulici, 2,345 Jerome Av, 7 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorneys, S. J. Taylor & Co., Aqueduct Av and Fordham Road..........$1,230

LENOX AV, 105, north half of store and part of basement; Bernheimer & Wechsler to Ben Levin, 113 West 114th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorney, Maxim Birnkraut, 116 Nassau St $1,380

MORTON ST, 38 and 40, all; Prudential Bond and Mortgage Co. to Josephine Giaminoto, 40 Morton St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1912..$5,050

2D AV, 1,619, corner store, middle cellar, and south apartment on first floor; Thomas M. Mulry and another, trustees of John Fleming, to Peter Mulcahey, 1,619 2d Av, 5 years, Aug. 1, 1912........................$1,476

3D AV, 4,274, all; Newport Realty Co. to Samuel Epstein, 1,521 Washington Av, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorney, Morris Leight, 309 Broadway..........$3,950 to $4,000

3D AV, 4,278, all; Newport Realty Co. to Samuel Epstein, 1,521 Washington Av, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1911; attorney, Morris Leight, 309 Broadway..........$3,950 to $4,000

46TH ST, 21 West, ground floor store of building; Amos R. E. Pinchot to Youmans, a corporation, 1,107 Broadway, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, Chester H. Lane, 31 Nassau St $4,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

GREEN AV, n s, 100 ft w of Mayflower Av, 75x100; Frank Zambetti against Ellen Ward and Philip Ward, owners and contractors.. $5,850

SAME PROPERTY; George Helfrich against same $1,250

HORATIO ST, 105 to 111; Manhattan Sand Co. against estate of Eugene A. Hoffman, owner; Henebique Construction Co., contractor.$1,096

RUTGERS ST, w s, 25 ft s of Henry St; Philip Silverman against Eva Feifer and others, July 5, 1912........................$90

6TH AV, 682; Anna Sandhop against Charles Maier and others, Aug. 1, 1912..........$273

24TH ST, 154 to 159 East; Pietrowski & Konop Co. against Centaur Realty Co. and Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., owner; John F. Cockerill, Inc., contractor..........$914

24TH ST, 152 to 162 East; Pietrowski & Konop Co. against Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., owner; John F. Cockerill, Inc., contractor $550

24TH ST, 156 and 158 East; E. J. Reid against Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., owner; J. F. Cockerill, Inc., contractor..........$25

24TH ST, 155 to 159 East; E. J. Reid against Centaur Realty Co. and Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., owner; J. F. Cockerill, Inc., contractor $175

34TH ST, 11 West; Basin Mieroch against Kersch Co., owner; Elsinger & Lemmerman Construction Co., contractor..........$85

116TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Jacob Plotkin and others against Ritter Realty Co., owner; Waldorf Contracting Co., contractor......$135

142D ST, 231 West; Frank Perske against Jane Doe, owner; S. A. Weston, contractor.$50

236TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Carpenter Av; Paul Schrul against Koellstead Construction Co. and others, April 22, 1912..........$263

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

BROAD ST, 46 to 52, and New St, 48 and 50; New York Life Insurance Co. loans Fifty Broad Street Co..........$1,550,000

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 50 ft w of Holland Av, 50x100; North Side Mortgage Corporation loans Anton Landgrebe..........$3,500

LIS PENDENS.

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 188th St, 89.4x 32; Pauline Haebler against Clarence A. Sahler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. Cohn & J. Levy.

CYPRESS AV, e s, 40.7 ft n of 138d St, 21x 80; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Katharine Voelcker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

DUANE ST, 80; Empire City Savings Bank against Mary J. Ferrigan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

ELSMERE PL, n s, between Prospect and Marmion Avs, Lot 39; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Aleathea V. Harris and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Jeanette Goodrich against George B. Bergkamp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Marks & Marks.

LOTS 22, 24, and 34, Block 71, Section 1, Morris Park, Bronx, (three actions;) Hudson Trust Co. against John L. Blauss and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Holm, Whitlock & Scarff.

LOTS 3, 5, 1, 7, 2, and 6, Block 48, Section 1, map of Morris Park, Bronx; Lots 38, 39, and 2, Block 47, Section 1, map of Morris Park, Bronx, (nine actions;) Hudson Trust Co. against Anthony Stumpf and others, (foreclosure of nine mortgages;) attorneys, Holm, Whitlock & Scarff.

LOTS 27, 26, 33, 35, 28, and 32, Block 71, Section 1, map of Morris Park, Bronx, (six actions;) Hudson Trust Co. against John L. Blauss and others, (foreclosure of six mortgages;) attorneys, Holm, Whitlock & Scarff.

LOTS 21, 19, 25, 23, and 20, Block 71, Section 1, map of Morris Park, Bronx, (five actions;) Hudson Trust Co. against Lyman A. Cheney and others, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorneys, Holm, Whitlock & Scarff.

PARK AV, w s, between 176th St and Tremont Av, Lot 76; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Donald McLean and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

PARK AV, w s, between 176th St and Tremont Av, Lot 75; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Donald McLean and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

SETON AV, w s, 425 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100; Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of the Twenty-third Ward, New York City, against Annie Metzler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

SETON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100; Maria Moritz against Annie Metzler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

WEBSTER AV, s e s, between 210th and Gun Hill Road, Lot 16; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Harriet C. Fuller and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

WILLOW AV, s w corner of Bronx Kills; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Harlem River & Portchester Railroad Co. and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

7TH AV, 2,248; Trustees of the North Dispensary of the City of New York against Mary A. O'Gara and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. W. B. Brown.

54TH ST, 408 East; Johanna S. Riedemann against Millie Stern and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Gardner.

60TH ST, n s, 295 ft e of 3d Av, 20.5x100.5; Samuel B. Hamburger against Emily T. Henning and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Gans.

97TH ST, 36 West; Elizabeth K. Upham against Eva J. Marx and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

108TH ST, 111 East; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States against Iserael M. Finkelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murray, Ingersoll, Hoge & Humphrey.

125TH ST, 223 East; Thomas G. Field against William J. McHugh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

160TH ST, s s, between Union and Westchester Avs, Lot 61; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Minnie Cook and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

168TH ST, n s, between Prospect and Union Avs, Lot 47; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Mary Siegmann and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

174TH ST, s s, between Webster and Park Avs, Lot 21; Tax Lien Co of New York against Mary E. Bird and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

175TH ST, n s, between Webster and Park Avs, Lot 46; Tax Lien Co of New York against Emil Archer and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W Lustgarten.

187TH ST, 531 East; Tax Lien Co. of New York against John Fox and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

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MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
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EDWARD REGAN,
Builder.
CONCRETING,
FLAGGING and PLASTERING.
Boiler Work a Specialty.
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LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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Professional Real Estate Appraiser.
EXPERT TESTIMONY
Reliable Impartial Appraisals
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J. F. LINTON CO.,
240 Broadway, New York.

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West 69th St., off Broadway.—Handsome, attractive 4-story brownstone house, with extension, for sale; short block; convenient location for a physician; with speculative possibilities. Apply Room 303, 32 Broadway.

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A Fine House at Moderate Price

New and very conveniently arranged 2-story stone, bay window front house in Prospect Park East, one of the famous EASY HOUSEKEEPING HOMES in the most select neighborhood in Brooklyn; 9 rooms and bath; honor-built throughout; hardwood trim, parquet floors; open hearth in foyer hall, electric light, hot-water heat; will decorate to suit; near Prospect Park station, Brighton Beach 1; only $1,000 cash required, balance easy terms; title guaranteed free; open Wednesday and Sunday evenings. JONES, 101 Fenimore St., near Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Detached East Flatbush Homes

7 rooms, 3 porches; panelled dining room; handsome chandeliers; mahogany mission and natural trim; garden; very choice; price $3,500; instalments. Crosby Millard, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Rent.—Residence, with garage; ample grounds, beautiful situation, healthy location, on 86th St., between 2d and Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Archibald Montgomery, 15 East 8th St., Manhattan.

Sale or Exchange—Twenty lots on Coney Island Av. and Locust. V 216 Times Downtown.

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HIGH IN HEALTHY HILLS

Magnificent Views

MODERN COUNTRY HOME

Built to Order at Kew Gardens.
PRICE $10,000.
Best Bargain Near New York City.
MODERATE CASH PAYMENT
Balance Terms to Suit.

15 MIN. TO PENN. STATION, N. Y. CITY; EXPRESS SERVICE; EASY COMMUTATION; 62 TRAINS DAILY, ALL NIGHT SERVICE; 5 MIN. WALK TO STATION.

House of shingles and stucco. Has large foyer hall and living room, with artistic fireplace; dining room with fireplace; cozy den, finely appointed kitchen, huge cement veranda and servants' porch on first floor. Four airy bed chambers, tiled bath and linen closets on second floor. One bed chamber, bath and large, light attic on third floor.

Beautifully decorated, electric light, gas; artistic fixtures; hardwood floors, trim; every city convenience.

170 FT. ELEVATION, STATELY TREES, CHARMING WALKS AND DRIVES, NEAR GOLF COURSE, TENNIS COURTS; 20 MIN. BY MOTOR CAR TO OCEAN, BEACHES, SOUND AND BAY YACHT CLUBS. SELECT, ESTABLISHED AND RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

Write or phone for photo and particulars.

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Tel. 5250 Greeley.

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Without a Drawback.

A carefully restricted Waterfront Park of the highest type, with every improvement ready; nothing left to promise.

One mile of perfectly clean, gently sloping private beach.

Trees, shrubbery, hedges and lawn on every plot extending to the beach.

"WAMPAGE SHORES,"

at Sands Point, R.R. Sta. Port Washington L. I., represents the highest type of residential water front near New York.

Particulars from

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Bryant—5610. 542 5th av.

A MERITORIOUS GEM FOR THE HOME LOVER
A BARGAIN AMONG BARGAINS.

$5,950 BUYS A BRAND NEW $7,900 HOUSE. Easy terms; payments same as rent; or will rent with option of buying.

A beautiful suburban house between the Sound and the sea, artistic in design and handsome interior; hardwood finish; large plot; in beautiful restricted residence park where every one owns their own home; steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled bathroom; water, gas, electricity; large veranda; 38 minutes from Manhattan; very close to trolleys and depot. Call, 'phone or write BAILEY, Room 403, 334 5th Av.; 'phone Madison Square 8425.

Bargains in Cottages.

Several cottages on Long Island Sound; fine bathing beach; 5 minutes' walk to station and short commuting distance to city; will sell on very easy terms, same as rent; prices range from $4,000 up, including fine plot of ground deeded with shore front privileges. Particulars. Booklets. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St.

HANDSOME HOUSE, WATER-FRONT rights; sandy bathing beach and boathouse; beautiful 8-room house; every improvement; large plot; hardwood trims, etc.; hot water, heat, gas, electric; four blocks from station; 25 minutes out; $35 a month, with a very small first payment, buys it. A. MASON, Box 171 Times.

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NEPONSIT, L. I. 40 minutes from N.Y. 100 TRAINS A DAY. Bungalows and Cottages overlooking the Ocean. Send for booklet. Neponsit Realty Co., 1 West 34th Street.

Cottage at Great Neck.—Eight-room cottage to be sold at a sacrifice; commands fine view of water and surrounding hills; price $7,500.
SHIELDS COMPANY,
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JAMAICA.

8 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry; steam heat, gas, water, electricity, sewer; large plot; beautiful section; highly restricted; three blocks station.

This beautiful house cannot be duplicated anywhere on Long Island for less than $10,000; our price, $6,500; terms to suit.

CAUFIELD, 328 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

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Cottage, 8 rooms; all improvements; large plot at Beechhurst; 11c. carfare; 20 minutes from Herald Square; at station; elegant shade; yacht club; price $4,400; terms $300 cash, $25 monthly. Address CLEVELAND, Box 180 Times.

Beautiful new finely furnished suburban house with all modern improvements, half hour from Herald Square or Battery, for sale or rent at sacrifice. Owner, Room 403, 334 5th Av. 'Phone 8425 Madison Square.

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On Long Island Sound, 41 minutes from Grand Central. Closing out choice holdings of property consisting of 4 modern up-to-date houses and 6 beautiful building plots. Near station and water.

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Country Homes; Acreage; Appraisals.
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MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

All the desirable houses for sale or to rent. Send for particulars.

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Why Not Live in New Rochelle, N. Y.?

You can't find a better place than

Premium Point Park

A high class development on Echo Bay, with WATER FRONT PRIVILEGES. I am able to sell the few remaining choice plots at BARGAIN PRICES.

ACTUALLY 60% OF VALUE
NO ASSESSMENTS.

One-quarter acre plots and larger. Send for map and prices and make an appointment to see PREMIUM POINT PARK.

G. J. VAN SLYKE,
331 Madison Av., corner 43d St., New York.
Telephone, 483—Murray Hill.

8 Room Bungalow with garage, gas, electricity, hot-water heat; lot 75x140. for sale unfurnished, or furnished, including automobile.
C. B. ALLEN 233 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Yonkers.

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with bath; open attic; steam heat; large front porch; in first-class condition. Two blocks from the New York Central Railroad, one block from Webster Av. trolley line. Rent $2,500. AD. DANNER, Sherwood Park, Yonkers.

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Wanted—Westchester or Long Island, 7-room house, barn; 1 to 5 acres; commuting distance; rent, option buying. Hunt, 2,465 Broadway.

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Have One of These Bungalows Built to Your Order

In the new California bungalow colony at Red Bank, there are no "ready-made" homes.

No bungalows are built by the Company on speculation.

Instead, the interests of home-seekers are served best by building to their own order—building at actual cost, and no profit added.

And the most generous financial assistance is accorded, if desired.

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As to location:

Red Bank Estates is an ideal combination of seashore and country, and part of the town of Red Bank—one of the most progressive, most beautiful in New Jersey.

Red Bank Estates

Two railroads touch here—the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central—affording commuters trains every ten minutes.

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(38 minutes from N. Y., C. R. R. of N. J.)

Write Board of Trade for Booklet.

Box 218 B, Westfield, N. J.

AMONG THE HILLS
AT BALDWIN PARK,
South Orange, N. J.
40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.
Bungalows and artistic homes.
Little cash required. Write or 'phone.
C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

Cranford Lots & Villa Plots

On high banks of beautiful Rahway River; 3 to 5 minutes' walk from main station, on main line of Central R. R. of N. J., 17 miles out; 60 trains daily; easy terms; titles guaranteed; Write for booklet, map, and R. R. tickets.
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AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—Ideal 10-room home (new) for sale; every modern convenience, 2 bathrooms, dining and sleeping porches, &c.; $1,000 cash payment all required; large lot; unexcelled neighborhood. The Pearsall Co., owners, Westfield, or 16 South William St., N. Y. 'Phone 4208 Broad.

At the price, $7,250, my new modern house (which will be sold for business reasons) offers an unusual opportunity if you want an ideal home in New York's best suburb; large plot; 30 minutes out; splendid transportation. Pictures and full particulars mailed. Owner, Room 518, 66 West 35th St.

A MODEL farm of 110 acres in the hills of Sussex Co., near several railroad stations and pretty lakes; high altitude; no mosquitos; artistic home with big shady piazza; modern improvements; for sale at $136 per acre, with $15,000 worth of buildings included. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

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Several parcels fertile farm land, 2½ to 5 acres each, $250 to $300 per acre; half mile to station; hour out; home community; loan made for building. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

A most complete new six-room house, modern improvements; price, $3,800; terms moderate; located within 30 minutes lower Manhattan, 20 minutes from Harlem; good transportation. For business reasons would like to sell this month. Owner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

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Will build and furnish money; beautiful locations, near by; easiest payments. Builder, 383 Madison Square.

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$1,000 SECURES

exceptionally attractive 10 room and bath dwelling house in restricted Sedgwick Av. neighborhood; overlooking reservoir. Every convenience. Owner, moving to Brooklyn, will sacrifice. Payments as easy as rent.

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149th St. and Third Av.

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Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm For Sale

200 acres, 900 feet above sea. Land cultivatable entirely by machinery. Every modern convenience, including electric light and power plant. Latest style machinery. Every building A1 condition. Self-supporting and running at a profit now. Price $60,000, complete, including live stock, machinery, &c. WEE LADDIE FARM. CHARLTON. MASS.

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FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST.
ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

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123 East 62d St.

A three story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; size 16x55x70; has ten rooms, two baths and butler's pantry; possession October 1; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

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REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Five-story double flat, with store, Bronx; equity, $10,000 over bank mortgage; will add cash for good equity. Send full details for quick action. Brokers protected. Owner, Box V 262 Times Downtown.

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COUNTRY HOME, BARGAIN $9,250.—Forced to sell for business reasons; small amount cash, balance remain on mortgage 5%; shaded corner plot, 125x154 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 300 ft. elev.; superb views; country club, tennis clubs; 47 min. on Lackawanna, 10 min. to station; 8 large rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, tiled bath, immense veranda, 2 pantries, laundry in concrete cellar; hardwood floors, trim; electric light, gas, craftsman fixtures, hot-water heat, airy attic; every city convenience. Select residential neighborhood. Mrs. T. W. MacArty, Room 804, 41 Park Row. Tel. 8214 Cortlandt.

READY
for occupancy. New semi-bungalow of six rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, hardwood; very artistic design; on large plot; low price and easy terms; others nearing completion, six to eight rooms; also ¼-acre plots, 50x200 feet; five to ten minutes' walk to station; 35 minutes to New York; 100 trains daily; low commutation; write for photos and particulars. Warman-Boardman, Roselle, N. J.

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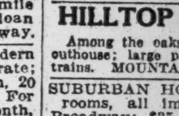
9-room new house at Hillsdale; delightfully situated in hills of Bergen County. Express station, excellent train service; near city. Parquet floors, laundry in basement, tiled bath; white enamel bedrooms; sun parlor, rustic open fireplace; all improvements, electricity, gas, water. Low taxes, no assessment. 4 minutes from station. $6,500, most reasonable terms. Phone 7887 Cortlandt. W. J. Rich, 801 Singer Bldg.

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

EIGHT-room house; all improvements; large living room; beamed ceiling, open fireplace, 2 baths; steam heat; very cozy and attractive; owner must sell, little cash.
BALDWIN, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

BUNGALOW FARM, $175



10,000 square feet of land, $10 down, $3 monthly; boating, bathing, fishing; 49 minutes out; fare 14c.; 4-room bungalows at $295. Call or write.
H. NICHOLS, 258 Broadway.

At Leonia.—Charming villa, large rooms, attractively arranged; half acre; exceptionally attractive grounds; continuous stream of pure spring water; near train and trolley; $6,800, or will divide. Coover-Hitchcock Co., Agents, Leonia, N. J.

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Among the oaks and cedars; 3 rooms; nice porch; outhouse; large plot, $95; $10 down, $5 month; 52 trains. MOUNTAINSIDE, 96 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOME.—Large plot of ground, 8 rooms, all improvements; 20 minutes from Broadway; $35 month if rented immediately. W 53 Times.

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What Rent Are You Paying for Your N. Y. Office? If More Than $60 Per Year It's Too Much.

We have completely furnished offices, desk and stenographer at $60 per year; location, the Herald Square Building, Broadway and 36th St.
The International Service Corp.,
141 West 36th St., New York City.
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(SIZE 25x114)
Suitable for any retail business; showcase on street floor; also a top floor, studio light, suitable for photographer or architect.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.
No. 11 West 34th Street.

To Let—Splendid light office, about 40 ft x34 ft., with five large windows facing north; unobstructed light; situated on eighth floor Jewelers' Building, Maiden Lane; $3,000; possession at any time arranged; lease for term of years. Mabie, Todd & Co., 17 Maiden Lane, New York.

TO LEASE

Four vacant lots, also several small brick buildings, also 2 lofts 46x95, between 19th-20th Sts., Aves. A and B. Apply John M. Brookman, 88 Wall St., owner.

LARGE CORNER STORE, OCCUPIED BY JAMES BUTLER 15 YEARS; IMPROVED TO SUIT; POSSESSION OCTOBER. JANITOR, 249 WILLIS AV., CORNER 139TH.

Astonishing! Until February, 1913, lofts with steam for $400; lease after for $1,200. 8 East 18th St., near 5th Av.

Office front, 295 Fifth Av., second floor; furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; additional rooms.

Office and show room to let. Masonic Building, 71 West 23d St. Apply Epstein Underwear Co.

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Complete lists of apartments of every grade, vacant and ready for occupancy.

Easy to choose from. Apartments classified according to number of rooms, location, name and rental.

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Slawson & Hobbs,

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway.
A Selected List of West Side Apartments for Rent.
Renting Dept. Tel. 7240 Col.

375 Central Park West,
Near 97th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths.
$840 to $1,000.

Putnam Court,
150 West 104th St., Near Amsterdam Av.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
$600 to $840.

Bonair,
601 West 142d St., N. W. Cor. Broadway.
5 and 7 rooms and bath.
$720 to $840.

Florette,
615 West 143d St.
4 and 5 rooms and bath.
$480 to $540.

Haven Court,
4,241 Broadway, N. W. Cor. 180th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
$420 to $840.

Woodmere,
561 West 141st St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
$540 to $1,000.

4 and 12 West 92d St.,
Near Central Park West.
7 rooms and bath.
$1,000.

Salome,
149 West 105th St.
6 rooms and bath.
$600 to $792.

The Harriet,
1 West 127th St., Cor. 5th Av.
4 and 6 rooms and bath.
$480 to $720.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory, containing full description of the houses in which the apartments are for rent, will be mailed on application.

JUST COMPLETED

A NEW HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE IN A SELECT RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

498 West End Avenue

South East Corner 84th Street,

A FEW REMAINING APARTMENTS FOR RENT,

Consisting of 6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Exceptional Closet Room and Large Foyers.

LOWEST RENT IN THIS VICINITY.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

Apply on premises. A. J. McMANUS, Manager.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 5, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $720 TO $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St. Cathedral Parkway.
Apartments of 4, 6, 7, and 8 rooms and bath. Bedrooms, 12x15; Dining Rooms, 12x16. Five and six closets to Apartments.
RENT $570 TO $1,200.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Largest and Best Finished Apartments on Washington Heights, with 6 and 7 closets to an Apartment. Bedroom, size 12x15; Dining Room, 12x16.
RENT $540 TO $1,100.

—KINGSTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $420 TO $1,000.

—THE BRIARCLIFF—
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 162d St.
4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath. Parquet Floor, with ample closet room Rents $420 to $720.

—CAROLYN COURT—
N. E. Cor. 162d St. and Broadway.
Suites 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath. All Improvements. RENT $480 TO $900.

—GREYLOCK COURT—
N. W. Cor. 168th St., Boston Road.
Finest Elevator Apartment in Bronx.
3 Blocks East of 169th St. "L" Station.
4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $384 TO $600 PER YEAR.
C. M. Silverman & Son, Owners.

Strictly **MILANO** fireproof,
[illegible] West 58th.—Only one apartment left, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements. Day and night elevator, hall, 'phone service; $2,000.

REVERE HALL,
[illegible] W. 114th, Near Riverside Drive.—5-6-7 rooms and bath; light sunny rooms, elevator, all improvements; 'phone $660 to $1,000.

IRVINGTON,
[illegible] C. P. West, Facing Park, (100th.)—7-8 rooms and bath; all improvements; first floor doctor's apartment: $900 & $1,140.

CARROLLTON,
[illegible] W. 168th, Opposite Subway Station.—5-6-7 rooms and bath; light rooms, large closets, elevator, all improvements. Resident Agent: $690 to $1,000.

COURTWOOD,
600 W. 169th, Cor. B'way.—Elevator house, all improvements; 5-6-7 rooms and bath; 'phone; 24-hour service; $510 to $900.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
'Phone 1300 River.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENT BUILDINGS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
(Navarro Apartments).
One Large Corner Apartment with 5 Bathrooms. Smaller Ones with 2 and 3 Baths.
Most Centrally Located.
APPLY AT OFFICE,
175 WEST 58TH ST.

ST. CLOUD,
252 West 91st St.
7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS, $900-$1,200.
Representing the best value in the city, at or about this rental; highest class elevator house; splendid service; unapproachable neighborhood; do not fail to look at these before renting elsewhere. Apply on premises.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 Central Park South,
overlooking the Park.
Apartments from $1,100 per year.
Duplex Apartments and Studios from $2,500 per year.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

RICHMOND HILL
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.
Very desirable modern light apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat; electric light; elevator service all night; rents reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Life Building Apartments
19-21 WEST 31ST ST.:
two to six Rooms to lease, from October 1; high ceilings and open fireplaces; meals served in apartments. WILLIAM HARVEY.

166 West 72d St.
Housekeeping Hotel Apartments,
3 and 4 rooms, with bath and kitchen.
See our pamphlet for full particulars.
Apply on premises. 'Phone 7640 Columbus.

The Ackerly, 241 West 101st St.
Eight extra large rooms and two baths; modern in every respect; rents, $1,400 to $1,600.
G. SCHWIGLER, 3,507 BROADWAY.

HUDSONIA,
79TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
315-321 West.
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE CASCADE,
Corner Central Park West and 87th St.—7 rooms and baths, $1,500 to $1,630. Fireproof building with all modern conveniences. Convenient to elevated and subway stations at 86th St. Owner lives on premises.

[illegible]TH ST., 19 WEST.—Seven rooms; bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; near park; $45; see janitor.

For other advertisements of Apartments to Rent, see Page 19.

THE CASTLETON

in our beautiful private park,
FIREPROOF AND ELEVATORS.
St. George, S. I., New York City.

Choice apartments to lease in this grand suburban home with its unique roof garden, tennis court and children's ground, combining with the refinement and exclusiveness of a first-class fireproof elevator apartment the freedom of a beautiful suburban residence. Also one and two family modern cottages, including steam and hot water.

Twenty minutes' delightful sail across New York Bay from foot of Broadway, Manhattan, by Municipal ferry, day or night, 5c. fare; seven minutes' walk from house to ferry.

Telephone Superintendent for Booklet.

Central Park West
N. W. Cor. **86th St.,**
LIVINGSTON
A fireproof building of the finest type.
All the CONVENIENCES and luxuries of a first-class MODERN house.
Electric light included in rent.
Corner Apartments have southern and eastern exposure.
Convenient to all surface transportation, new "L" station at Columbus Av. corner 9 large, light rooms and 2 and 3 baths, $2,350 to $2,700.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
or Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.

VAN DYCK
AND
SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Station Subway 72d St.
6 TO 11 ROOMS.
RENTALS $2,000 TO $3,300.
SEEN DAY OR EVENING.
Manager on Premises.
OPERATED BY OWNERS.

THE ST. LOUIS

319 West 94th St.

between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
Fine modern apartment house, with full elevator service day and night.

One front apartment, 7 rooms and bath..$1,200
One front apartment, 6 rooms and bath.. $900
One apartment, 5 rooms and bath...... $720

Apply Superintendent on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

REED HOUSE
BROADWAY AND 121ST ST.
5 ROOMS......$600 TO $720
6 ROOMS...... 720 TO 840
7 ROOMS...... 840 TO 1,200

This property is held and managed by a private individual as a permanent investment.

5-6 ROOMS—All Night Elevators.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
HAMPTON COURT,
131-141 WEST 140TH ST.
EDINBORO COURT,
108 WEST 141ST ST.
EARL'S COURT,
108 WEST 141ST ST.
RENTS $30.00 TO $47.50
SUPT. ON PREMISES ALL TIMES.

LAUREATE HALL
Amsterdam Av., N. W. Cor. 119th St.
2-3-4 ROOMS,
Kitchenettes and bath, $32.50 to $75.00.
Apply 420 W. 119th St., opp. Laureate Hall.

THE MILLARD,
14 to 20 West 107th St.
High-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6-7 and 8 rooms. Rent $36 to $75. Best in New York at price.

THE HAMILTON,
N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 114th St.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
Tel. 7240 Columbus. 162 W. 72d St.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE ROCKFALL,
B'way and 111th St.,
(Northeast Corner)

This superb, splendidly planned and entirely modern house with its southwest exposure and sixty-seven separate apartments, NOW FULLY RENTED, will, on October 1st, have a few expiring leases. These we are now rapidly re-leasing, and applications for apartments should be made without delay.

Our present offerings consist of 6, 7, 8 and 9 room apartments, with 2 and 3 baths each. This house is not being rented to sell, but is held as an investment, our aim being to offer tenants a real home, considerate treatment and perfect service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Convent Court
S. W. Cor. 149th St. and Convent Av.
Of Recent Construction
Every room large, light and airy.
Elevator service day and night.
Large bath room with shower.
Garbage chutes. Wall safes.
Liveried attendants. Owner supervisor.
2 Room, Kitchenette, $30 to $35.
3 Room, Kitchenette, $40 to $45.
4 Room Apartment, with Kitchen, $40.
5 Room Apartment, with Kitchen, $50.
6 Room Apartment, with Kitchen, $60.
Agent on Premises.

The Royal Grand
JUST COMPLETED
Claremont Ave., 124th and 125th Sts.
High Class 4 and 5 Room Elevator Apartments
Also
2 and 3 Room Kitchenettes of the Newest Type.
Nothing approaching it has ever been attempted in the immediate neighborhood.
2 Room, Kitchenette and Bath, $30 to $35.
3 Room, Kitchenette and Bath, $38 to $55.
4 Rooms, with Kitchen and Bath, $40 to $60.
5 Rooms with Kitchen and Bath, $55 to $67.
To fully appreciate these apartments they must be seen. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Payson McL. Merrill
481 Fifth Av. Tel. 7417 Bryant.
Offers for Rent the Following Apartments:

925 Park Ave	4 Rooms, $1,000. 11 Rooms, $4,500.
130 E. 67th St	4 Rooms, $900. 11 Rooms, $4,000.
823 Park Ave	Twelve Rooms, $3,800 to $5,000.
257 W. 86th St	3 Rooms, $1,000. 8 Rooms, $2,700.
140 W. 57th St	3 Rooms, $1,000 10 Rooms, $4,000.
36 E. 40th St	2 Rooms, $1,000. 3 Rooms, $1,400.
112 W. 47th St	2 Rooms, $720. 3 Rooms, $900.
18 E. 57th St	Three Rooms, Rent, $1,200.
21-3 W. 30th St	2 Rooms, $380. 3 Rooms, $720.
62-3 Washn Sq	3 Rooms, $780 4 Rooms, $1000

TIFFANY ANNEX
898 Madison Av.
Duplex Apartment
10 Rooms, 4 Baths
Rent, $3,750
Non-Housekeeping Apt.
2 Rooms and Bath
Rent, $600
MILLER, McMANN & DONLEY,
505 Fifth Avenue.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments. 3 Rooms and Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service
RENTALS, $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

At 48th Street
413 MADISON AVENUE.
2-3-4 rooms & 1-2 baths
Maid service, elevator, steam heat
Apply to
N. BRIGHAM HALL & WM. D. BLOODGOOD
542 5th Ave. 7632 Bryant

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof.
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
7 rooms and 2 baths..........$1,100 to $1,500
2 and 3 rooms and bath..........$420 to $600
8 rooms, 3 baths, physician's Apartment..$1,800
All-night elevator, standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

ST. ANDREW,
S. E. Cor. 5th Ave., 2 East 127th St.
Attractive entrance. Apartments of five, six and seven large, light roms and bath; parquet floors; servants' toilet; steam clothes dryer; abundance of closet room; all-night elevator; refined neighborhood; rent $660 to $1,020 per annum.

PROSPECT HILL
1,270 Madison Av., Cor. 91st, 8 large rooms, bath, elevator; possession now; $690 to $840.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

THE CARLTON
157 East 81.
New fireproof elevator Apartments, six extra large rooms; tiled baths, with showers; separate maids' conveniences; $900; only a few remain; also one four-room Apartment, $720. Supt.

39-43 EAST 27TH ST.
Six unusually large, light rooms; bath; every modern convenience for home comfort, $1,400-$1,600.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

Kingston—129 East 76th St.
Handsome apartment, eight large, light rooms.

BRONX.

Special Inducements
5-6 elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe. All modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx, near public and Morris High Schools. Small select families desired.
948-50-52 TRINITY Ave., Near 163d St
RENT $22 UP.
Apply on premises.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
COR. OF EAST 165TH ST. AND HOE AVE.
Location finest in the Bronx.
WM. OPPENHEIM,
773 WESTCHESTER AV.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5.00
and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
345 Broadway
Cor. of Leonard St.
Tel 5408 Franklin.
19 Barclay St.
7 Doors from B'way
Tel 6252 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partitions.
HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

THESE ARE GREAT DAYS AT NEW

Mt. Kineo House

ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE

Managed by the Rickers, who have made the Poland Spring House and the Sam-O-set famous.

The season's at its best, this month, at this most marvellous of summer resorts—away down here in the Maine wilderness.

Nowhere else in all America is there such diversified, such unusual summer enjoyment.

THE BIG OUT-OF-DOORS

TRAMPING, CAMPING, EXPLORING. Canoeing on sunlit forest rivers. Riding, driving, archery, trap-shooting.

GAME FISHING. The most plentiful and exciting inland game fishing in America. Lake trout, bass, salmon.

MOTOR-BOATING. Regattas that bring high power boats from everywhere. The largest yacht club on inland waters.

GOLFING. On the most picturesque of links. Tennis, sailing, bathing. Special playgrounds and games for children.

JOY-O-LIVING

A GREAT, LUXURIOUS HOTEL, set down in the unbroken wilderness.

ON THE SHORE OF MOOSEHEAD, one of the world's wildest and most beautiful lakes. Forty miles long but with 400 miles of shore line.

ON ALL SIDES THE SPLENDOR and mystery of the deep woods. Northward they stretch a hundred miles to Canada.

COOKING BY A GREAT CHEF, with fresh delicacies every morning from Mt. Kineo model farm and dairy. And appetites to match.

You will revel in the absolute rest and change, the beauty of wild lake and trackless forest, the coolness, the wonderful pine and spruce laden air.

You'll never have a more fascinating or beneficial vacation.

Mt. Kineo Annex open until November 1 for hunters, and opens May 1 for fishermen.

SEND FOR THE BOOKLET.

ADDRESS VACATION BUREAU
THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
Room 1,229, South Station, Boston, Mass., or call at
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION
Elka Park P. O.—Greene Co., N.Y.
THE
RESORT IDEAL
of the
CATSKILLS
Best table. Spring water. Booklet.
N. Y. office 290 B'way. Phone Worth 3760.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn
2,000 ft. Elevation.
100 Miles from New York.
ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS.
107 rooms. 42 private baths. 3 tennis courts. 6-hole practice golf course. Rates, $14 to $35. After September, $14 to $15. Handsome booklet. Robin Dale Compton, Mgr., Cragsmoor, Ulster Co., N. Y.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings
Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast

Terra Marine Inn HUGUENOT PARK, Staten Island, N. Y. City
Superb Motor Run—Ideal Week-End. Desirable unfurnished Cottages overlooking sea. Only 2 left. Room 1544, 25 Broad St., N.Y.City.

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country—in New York City.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway, 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 155.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. HANNA, plaintiff, against "ANTONIO" DE PAOLI, "Antonio" Luporini, and "Antonio" Landucci, (said name Antonio being in each instance fictitious, the real name being unknown to the plaintiff,) copartners trading as De Paoli, Luporini & Landucci, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 18th, 1912.

EVERETT, CLARKE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To "Antonio" De Paoli, "Antonio" Luporini, and "Antonio" Landucci, (said name Antonio being in each instance fictitious, the real name being unknown to the plaintiff,) copartners trading as De Paoli, Luporini & Landucci:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Richard T. Lynch, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, 32 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1912; the original summons and complaint having been filed in said office on the 18th day of June, 1912.

Dated New York, July 16th, 1912.

EVERETT, CLARKE & BENEDICT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Edgemere Club Hotel

Directly on the Ocean
30 minutes from New York

European plan exclusively. A remarkable success, demonstrating the feasibility of operating a large resort hotel exclusively for the accommodation of club members, their families and guests.

'Phone 600 Far Rockaway
T. D. GREEN, Manager
also Hotel Woodward,
Broadway and 55th
Street, New York

MANHATTAN BEACH
"SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES"

New York's Most Popular and Fashionable Resort by-the-sea
Temperature seldom varies from 70 degrees. Within the city limits, half hour by train, one hour by auto.
Surf Bathing Tennis Courts
Musical Concerts Outdoor Restaurant
Deep Sea Fishing Garage Sailing

Oriental Hotel
European Plan.
MERCADANTE'S ORCHESTRA.
Auto roads direct to hotel entrance.
JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager
New York Booking Office, 243 5th Av.
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.
Tel. 9230 and 9231 Madison Square

LAKE FRONT HOTEL
LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I.,
END OF THE MOTOR PARKWAY.
HORACE S. CHASE, Proprietor.
Under entirely new management. Newly refurnished, redecorated. Fifteen acres Lawn and Shade Trees. Directly on the water, 50 miles from New York. Garage. Unsurpassed American Plan Table. Moderate Rates.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Croquet, Music, Dancing. Refined. Booklet.

THE LINWOOD Bay Shore, N. Y. Telephone 33.
Modern House Near Great South Bay.
Capacity 100. Auto Parties.
Booklet. J. B. PULLIS, Prop.

NEW YORK—Fisher's Island.

Mansion House
COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS,
Fisher's Island, N. Y., off New London, Conn.
Always cool; seashore and country; Sound and ocean; bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis; driving; rooms en suite, with bath; certified milk diet kitchen for growing children.
WM. F. INGOLD, Mgr., Fisher's Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

THE THOMPSON HOTEL
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Now Open. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

HOTEL RITA, North White Lake, N. Y. New House, all modern conveniences. Ideal location at this charming resort. Write for booklet and terms.

NEW YORK.

Grand View Farmhouse, Burlingham, N. Y., (Station Bloomingburgh.)—Ideal Summer resort; large, airy rooms; abundant table; pure spring water; piano; accommodates 50; free transportation; $7. WILLIAM H. SMITH.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y. NOW OPEN. Rooms en suite with bath; accommodates 200; cottages; elevation 1,800 feet, electric light, running water, large verandas; rates reasonable; booklet. Address INGLEHART & SAYLES, Star Lake, N. Y.

"HAPPY DAYS" Cottage, on beautiful Raquette Lake, will accommodate few congenial persons at $12 per week; good board; good fishing, bathing, motor and row boats; bath in house. Charles Maurice, Proprietor, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

NEW MONTEREY
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Occupying Entire Block on the Ocean Front.
A new hotel of brick and steel construction, with accommodations for five hundred guests. Private baths with hot and cold sea water connection. Daily concerts; superior cuisine; attentive service.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Leading Resort House of the World
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Best Moderate-Rate Hotel
ELBERON
And fireproof annex, Tennessee Ave., near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

NEW HOTEL MERION
Homelike hotel of high class at popular tariff. Newly built brick at Vermont Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
MACK LATZ & CO.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave., 100 yds. from Beach. As good as the best. Cap. 250; new, homelike, elevator, large, cool, ocean view rooms, baths, phones, excellent table, white service, metal beds. Special rates, $8 up weekly, $1.50 up daily. Sat. to Mon. $3. Booklet.
W. F. WATTS.

HOTEL DENNIS,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the ocean front; always open.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

Elevation 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
"The Adirondacks of Penna."
3½ hours from New York. Auto service to hotel. Bathing—Boating—Finest Bass Fishing—Tennis—Baseball—Music—Cafe.
Ideal Motor Run—A. A. A. Garage.
Rooms with bath—Bachelors' rates.
Owner's Management. Booklet. Auto Map.
ARTHUR LEDERER
Tuesdays, 37 B'way, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

SPRING LAKE, N. J. OCEAN FRONT.
ESSEX AND SUSSEX.
Large Rooms, Modern Private Baths.
Artesian Well. Perfect Drainage.
Now open. S. B. URIE.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

TOY TOWN TAVERN
WINCHENDON MASSACHUSETTS
An Ideal Place for a Summer Vacation
High elevation; private baths; best of beds. Excellent cuisine. Special attention given to automobile parties.
RATES AND BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

GREENWICH INN
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Country and Seashore.
Right on the Sound, fifty minutes from New York. Golf, tennis, bathing.
WM. F. INGOLD, Mgr., Sound Beach, Conn.

WYKEHAM INN Washington, Connecticut.
An ideal place for a Summer's vacation. The Inn is a station of the "Touring Club of America," and automobile patronage is solicited. Tea Room open daily from 4 to 6 P. M. For further information
Address GEORGE SANGER, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

POINT BREEZE INN AND BUNGALOWS
on an island off the seacoast. Quiet and homelike, with all the outdoor attractions. Booklet. $10 to $18. J. H. Ambrose, Medomak, Maine.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL
OLD ORCHARD, ME. JUST COMPLETED.
All modern improvements. Rooms en suite with private baths. Booklet. J. F. HUTCHINSON, Prop.

Dirigo House, Long Island, Casco Bay, Me
MRS. J. PERRY, Prop. Booklet.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mountain Bridle Paths
Always cool. NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES. Every Outdoor Sport. Magnificent Swimming Pool. Sulphur and Medicinal Baths. Half a million spent in improvements. Same management as Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point. For information address
GEO. F. ADAMS, White Sulphur, W. Va.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
Greenbrier County, W. Virginia

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

Coolest location. Most Delightful View.
THE KITTATINNY
Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Capacity 500. Every convenience. Own farm and dairies. Orchestra, social diversions. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing on hotel grounds. Livery, garage, saddle horses.
ATTENTION AUTOMOBILISTS!
TOURING CLUB OF AMERICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU FOR THIS REGION LOCATED AT KITTATINNY HOTEL.
Write for booklet of views and auto maps. Bell phone 92. Telegraph office. SPECIAL SEPT. AND OCT. RATES. American plan. Cafe and grill. G. FRANK COPE.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WATER GAP HOUSE
THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
Open until Dec. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; social diversions; every amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Sixth season.
JOHN PURDY COPE.

PENNSYLVANIA—Shawnee-on-Delaware.

BUCKWOOD INN Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
New 18-hole Golf Course
of Shawnee Country Club adjacent to Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The distribution of barometric pressure over the United States has not changed materially in the last twenty-four hours, and temperatures continue below seasonal in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperatures have risen somewhat, and are near normal on the Pacific Slope. No well-defined storm area appears within the field of observation.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled with scattered rains during the next forty-eight hours in the great central valleys, while over the Atlantic States and the Rocky Mountain regions fair weather will continue.

Temperatures will not change decidedly in any part of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light, variable.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to moderate variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by showers Wednesday night or on Thursday; light, variable winds, mostly southerly.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	69	59	4 P. M.	81	73
6 A. M.	68	61	6 P. M.	75	70
9 A. M.	76	66	9 P. M.	71	67
12 M.	80	72	12 P. M.	70	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:25—346-348 East 105th St.; P. Imprato..	Trifling
1:08—277 Brook Av.; C. Handman	$1,000
7:50—608 5th St.; N. Padulsky	Slight
8:30—445 10th Av.; B. Lohman	$35
8:55—64 East 112th St.; T. Diocio	$500
10:00—252 Monroe St.; J. Levinson	Trifling
10:05—143 Maiden Lane; Winn & Clark	$5,000
P.M.	
1:50—141 Maiden Lane; J. W. Marriman..	Trifling
2:10—128 Ridge St.; W. Ridle	Trifling
2:25—72 Attorney St.; Sarah Thatcher	$200
2:45—45 West 34th St.; R. Pickett Realty Company	$200
5:50—1 Franklin St.; owner unknown	$500
6:35—2,673 3d Av.; L. Klein	$25
6:35—529 Broadway; F. Grasser	$25
6:35—1,407 5th Av.; M. Wellmer	Trifling
7:00—404 E. 14th St.; Henry Fullner	$2,500
7:05—67 W. 133d St.; Porter & Co.	Trifling
7:45—67 E. 113th St.; H. Goldstein	Trifling
8:55—1,381 Franklin Av.; not given	Slight
8:20—680 St. Nicholas Av.; John B. Rodgers	Slight
9:10—30 Pike St.; Mrs. Coppelman	Trifling
11:15—1,349 Broadway; Douglas Shoe Company	Trifling
11:25—1,487 Broadway; Codington Restaurant Company	Slight

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BURHENNE, ANDREAS, died (July 24;) left $1,000 personalty; to Carl Burhenne, adopted son, $1; Henriette Burhenne, residue.

GERKEN, HENRY, (died June 23;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $300 personalty to Henriette Gerken, wife.

JACKSON, SAMUEL MACAULEY, (died Aug. 2;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; to Mary Marie Schench, a cousin, $10,000; Caroline Weidmeyer Jackson, sister-in-law, $5,000; Anna Josephine Jackson, a cousin, $10,000; Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, $1,000; Canton Christian College, $15,000; Hampton Industrial and Agricultural Institute, $1,000; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, $1,000; Board of Home Missions of the same, $1,000; Prison Association of New York, $2,500; George Thomas Jackson, brother, residue consisting of realty and personalty.

WHITING, CLARISSA M. S., (died June 30;) left $6,500 realty and $14,000 personalty; to Lena Lyman Wells, sister, and Alice Lyman Trent, sister, $500 each; Mary McK. Willis, $50; Edward Wilson, Jr., nephew, $400; Nannie McK. Crowell and Frances Whiting, $200 jointly, and Caroline Wilson, niece, residue.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

ADLER, BERTHA, (died March 26, 1911;) realty, 524 and 526 West 124th Street, $60,000, less mortgages amounting to $53,000; three lots at Williamsbridge, $1,500; net personalty and realty, $12,790.

GARMS, WILLIAM F., (died Dec. 10, 1910;) realty, 524 West Forty-sixth Street, $10,000, less mortgage of $6,000; net realty and personalty, $4,099.21.

KEYSER, BERRIEN, (died Sept. 15, 1911;) net personalty, $3,940.06.

PULSFORD, JOSEPHINE A., (died July 17, 1910;) net personalty, $7,010.71; including 62 shares of Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, $7,750.

RUSSELL, HOPE B., (died June 1, 1909;) net personalty and realty, $253,169.85, (supplemental report.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Associated City Supt. Andrew W. Edson, who is Acting City Superintendent in Dr. Maxwell's absence from the city, will continue to act as such until Aug. 16, when he will leave town for Brookfield, a village about sixteen miles south of Montpelier, Vt. Mr. Edson is now lecturing on school administration in the Teachers College at Columbia from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock each morning, and is on duty at the Board of Education Building from 1 to 4 o'clock each afternoon. Until the recent change in plan of assignment by Dr. Maxwell, Mr. Edson was Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Superintendents on Nomination, Transfer, and Assignment of Elementary School Teachers; a member of the Committee on High Schools, and on the Committee on Training Schools. He also was Division Superintendent of District 4, comprising Local School Board Districts 19, 20, 21, and 22, Manhattan, and 23, 24, 25, and 26, the Bronx. His new duties are nominations for appointment and promotion in elementary schools, assignment to schools of elementary school teachers, presenting to the Board of Superintendents of nominations for evening schools, vacation schools, and playgrounds, prepared by the District Superintendents assigned to these activities, and supervision of schools and classes for deaf and dumb children.

Albert Shields, District Superintendent in charge of evening schools, is enjoying a rest at Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass.

The following is the report of attendance in the vacation schools for the fourth week, ended Aug. 2:

Manhattan—Boys, 23,938; girls, 33,348; total, 57,286; average, 11,457.

The Bronx—Boys, 5,606; girls, 6,004; total, 11,610; average, 2,322.

Brooklyn—Boys, 21,271; girls, 26,017; total, 47,288; average, 9,458.

Queens—Boys, 4,212; girls, 4,447; total, 8,659; average, 1,732.

Richmond—Boys, 919; girls, 1,183; total, 2,102; average, 420.

There was a grand total for the week of 125,945, as compared with 102,123 for the corresponding week Aug. 4, 1911. The increased aggregate attendance for 1912 is 24,822, and the increased average attendance 4,965.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

GENERAL ORDERS 36.

Commendation awarded Acting Capt. Thomas J. Tunney, Detective Bureau; Sergt. Edward P. Mulrooney, 14th Inspection District, and Patrolman John Kennedy, 40th Precinct.

R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL ORDERS 182.

Patrolman promoted to Sergeant, transferred and assigned as indicated, to take effect 11:30 A. M., Aug. 6.—Morris H. Bollas, 5th to 39th Precinct.

Pension, to take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 5.—Capt. Martin Handy, 35th Precinct, on his own application, at $1,375 per annum. Appointed Feb. 18, 1885.

Transfers—Patrolmen—to take effect 1:05 P. M., Aug. 6: L. A. Boyle, C. O. Squad, to 6th Precinct; J. J. Reardon, 158th, to C. O. Squad. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 7: T. A. Sheehy, 21st, to C. O. Squad; J. J. Patton, 147th, to C. O. Squad; P. Thornton, 149th, to C. O. Squad; J. Steier, C. O. Squad, to 147th; A. F. Bahmann, C. O. Squad, to 149th; I. Cantor, School for Recruits, to 37th.

Assignments.—Patrolmen—J. J. Reardon, C. O. Squad, to Bureau of Information, from 1:05 P. M., Aug. 6. Temporary: Lieutenants—James Monohan, 160th Precinct, to 169th, 7 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 5, and Thomas J. Dempsey, 162d, to 169th, for 7 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 5, during absence of Lieutenant in command; David Kane, 278th, to command 275th, 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 7, during absence of Captain. Patrolmen—D. J. Curtayne, 8th, and F. J. Upton, 18th, to Detective Bureau, 5 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 6; L. Major, 29th; John Hodur, 36th, and J. V. Scully, 32d, to Harbor Precinct, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 6; G. Prigge, 32d, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 7 A. M., Aug. 7. Probationary Patrolmen—E. Pamerantz and Bartnik, School for Recruits, to Detective Bureau, 15 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 5. Matron—Mary E. West, 148th, to 143d, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug 5.

Discontinued—Patrolman L. A. Boyle, C. O. Squad, to Complaint Clerk's office, from 1:05 P. M., Aug. 6.

Leaves of absence with full pay—Capt. Thomas F. Maude, 275th Precinct, fourteen days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 7, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Patrolman W. S. Cochran, 35th, three days, from 10 P. M. Aug. 9.

Advancements to Grades—Grade checks for the following patrolmen will be ready Aug. 19: To $1,350 grade—P. Gibbons, 278th, July 20. To $1,000 grade, July 27—W. O'Connor, 1st; L. F. Tagliani, 2d; G. Sullivan, 2d; J. Brown, 5th; J. A. Williamson, 5th; F. Wendel, 13th; W. H. Douglass, 13th; W. C. Doyle, 13th; P. Tubridy, 17th; E. Lehane, 18th; J. Curristine, 18th; M. P. McGarry, 21st; P. J. McGerald, 22d; C. W. Morgan, 22d; A. C. Johnson, 25th; T. L. Hector, 26th; J. J. Lynch, 28th; T. F. Cleary, 28th; J. Connelly, 31st; J. Green, 32d; G. Martin, 35th; J. E. Smith, 35th; W. T. Burke 36th; T. F. J. Cavanagh, 37th; J. C. Caspers, 39th; F. May, 39th; P. D. Kenneally, 39th; B. J. Kane, 39th; J. Hartmann, 43d; C. Bonaventuro, 43d; E. S. Wilson, 63d; P. J. Hughes, 145th; J. F. Wixted, 145th; E. C. Stiehr, 146th; S. G. Patterson, 160th; J. R. Shaw, 171st; J. W. Ward, C. O.; C. P. Klei, C. O., and J. M. Kelly, Traffic C.

To $1,000 Grade, July 26—J. J. McIntyre, 28th; W. T. Mencke, 43d; J. J. Cay, 40th; R. A. Fennelly, D. B.

To $1,000 Grade, July 28—F. W. Schall, 26th. To $900 Grade, July 12—T. J. Reid, 150th.

Sick Leave—Patrolman Gustave H. Kornemann, 61st Precinct, 30 days.

Relieved from Suspension—Patrolman Henry D. Lewis, 149th Precinct, Aug. 6.

Death—Mounted Patrolman James Tobin, 290th Precinct, at 5:25 A. M., Aug. 6.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ODRERS 131.

Pending the erection of new quarters on Engine Co. 103, the Chief of 32d Battalion will be temporarily located in quarters of H. and L. 57, located at 199 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, from 8 A. M., Aug. 7.

Temporary detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 7, owing to shortage of engineers caused by sickness—Engineer of steamer J. H. Owens, Engine 9, to Engine 39.

Special Leaves of Absence, Without Pay—Firemen (first grade) J. J. Reid, Engine 18, twenty-four hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 11; L. Guide, Engine 40, twenty-four hours, 8 A. B., Aug. 7; J. J. Ward, No. 2, Engine 86, (detailed to Bureau of Prevention,) twelve hours, from Aug. 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has certified to the Brooklyn Borough President fifteen names from which to appoint three women attendants for a period not to exceed three months; to the Dock Department, fifteen names from which to appoint one ticket chopper at $66 a month, and to the same department four names from which to appoint one ticket agent at $80 a month.

The commission has approved the extension of employment in the Finance Department of James J. Kilduff, 576 Grand Street, as temporary clerk; Raymond W. Bourke, 96 Martense Street, Brooklyn, as temporary accountant at the rate of $2,100 a year, and Goldie Harris, 145 West 142d Street, as temporary stenographer and typewriter at the rate of $750 a year.

The commission has also approved the following:

Temporary appointment of Ella M. Rowe, 49 King Street, in the Public Works Department.

Reassignment to duty of Frederick Van Zandt Lane as assistant engineer in the Public Works Department at the expiration of three months' leave of absence without pay.

Appointment in the same department of Frank W. Tappan, 151 West 103d Street as Inspector at $1,200 a year.

The commission has refused the request of Louis Buhler, Jr., 431 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, that his name be passed over for the position of automobile engineer without taking his name off the eligible list. He was certified to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity on July 16.

Charles F. Miller, 159 Fourth Avenue, notified the commission that he was unable to accept appointment as keeper in the Department of Correction on account of illness. Marion C. Hersey of Rochester, N. Y., informed the commission that she will be unable to accept appointment as stenographer and typewriter in the Manhattan Borough President's office on account of illness. Both declinations have been accepted by the commission.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on Aug. 24 to fill a vacancy in the position of pomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. The person appointed as a result of this examination will be required to carry on pomological investigations, including an identification of fruits, fruit descriptions, plant physiology, and orchard technology. Men only will be admitted to this examination. Competitors will not be required to appear at any place for examination. The subjects and weights are as follows: General education and scientific training, 30; practical experience and fitness, 35; publications and thesis, 35. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from an institution of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Post Commander Sergt. J. M. Craven, having completed the course of instruction at the school for bakers and cooks, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be directed to report to the Commanding General, Western Division, San Francisco, Cal., for assignment.

Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, Thirteenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff and will proceed to join his regiment.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered:

First Lieut. George R. Norton is relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to take effect Aug. 26, and will then proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

Major T. L. Ames is relieved from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and will then proceed to this city and report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Pierce is relieved from duty in the office of Chief of Ordnance and will then proceed to Springfield, Mass.

First Lieut. J. E. Abbott, Second Cavalry, will proceed to New York City and report to the Commanding General, Eastern Division, for duty.

Capt. E. Van D. Murphy, Eighteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of the Organized Militia of New Hampshire, and will report by letter to the Commanding General, Eastern Division.

The name of Major A. Johnson, Nineteenth Cavalry, is placed on the list of officers published in general orders No. 34, March 11, 1911.

First Lieut. J. Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will proceed to that post and report to the Commandant, the Army and Service Schools, for duty.

Capt. W. A. Covington, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Lewis W. Cass, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. F. M. Jones, Twelfth Cavalry; First Lieut. H. E. Mann, Twelfth Cavalry; First Lieut. H. C. Bierbower, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed, to meet at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, at 10 A. M., Aug. 13, for the purpose of conducting an examination of such applicants for commissions in volunteer forces as may be authorized.

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. H. T. Burgin is assigned to the One Hundrew and Sixty-fourth Company, and will join the company to which he is assigned.

First Lieut. W. P. Boatwright is relieved from attachment to the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Company and will report to the Commanding Officer, Artillery District of New Orleans, for assignment.

Capt. S. Heinzelman, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

By direction of the President the retirement of Col. William B. Davis, Medical Corps, is announced.

Capt. E. G. Huber, Medical Corps, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for detail.

Capt. L. C. Garcia, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Division, and is detailed in the Army Transport Servce, with station in San Francisco, Cal.

Leaves—The sick leave granted Major J. H. Ford, Medical Corps, in special orders, is further extended one month.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. J. G. Hotz, Coast Artillery Corps, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for nine days, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, is granted First Lieut. G. K. Wilson, Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

The leave of absence granted Major H. A. Barber, U. S. A., retired, military attache, in special orders No. 169, is extended one month.

The Navy.

Commander C. F. Hughes, orders July 23, revoked; Lieut. Leo Sahm, detached Nineteenth Lighthouse District, to South Dakota as senior engineer officer; Lieut. A. S. Hickey, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Penn.; Medical Director D. N. Bertolette, detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., to President Board of Medical Examiners; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. G. Sutton, detached Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Lane, to Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. R. Hermesch, detached Navy Recruiting Station, Minneapolis, Minn., to Asiatic Station; Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Taylor, to Navy Recruiting Station, Minneapolis, Minn.; Boatswain W. J. Wortman, detached command Patapsco, home, wait orders; Boatswain J. D. Pennington, detached Celtic, to command Patapsco; Boatswain A. M. Smith, detached Paducah, to Celtic; Chief Machinist C. A. Rowe, detached Potomac, to fitting out Sonoma and on board when commissioned; Machinist J. C. Hines, detached New York Shipbuilding Company, to Potomac; Chief Carpenter C. E. Richardson, detached Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cleveland at Bremerton, Ozark at Washington yard, Prairie at Philadelphia, California and South Dakota at Honolulu.

Sailed—Helena, from Ichang for Hankow; Ozark, from Washington for Washington yard; Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, Utah, Louisiana, Kansas, Rhode Island, Nebraska, New Jersey, Missouri, Ohio, Massachusetts, Reid, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Smith, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Roe, Terry, Mayrant, Perkins, Sterrett, Patterson Ammen Burrows, Monaghan, Trippe, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-3, E-1, D-2, and San Francisco, from Newport to sea for exercises.

STEAMBOATS. STEAMBOATS.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

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Daily except Sundays. Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Week days, Lv. Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11:00, A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Sats., 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of East 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Sats., 2:30 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route New London, Watch Hill, Block Island and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:00 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, August 10th, the trip of the Str. Richard Peck from New York to New Haven will be omitted.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE
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FASCINATING SEA TRIPS FOR SHORT TIME OUTINGS
Hours passed with the Breezes of Old Ocean making for Health and Pleasure—Days Given over to Sightseeing in Historical Boston or Portland, the "City Beautiful"—Then home again, Rested in Body and Mind.

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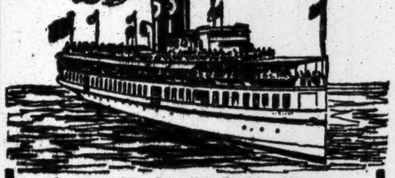
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Direct Between NEW YORK & BOSTON
Great White Steel Steamships Massachusetts & Bunker Hill
Leave New York week days & Sundays, Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., at 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Fare $4. Inside Two-berth Rooms, with electric fans, $1. Outside, $2. Tickets at Pier, at 290 B'way, also N. Y. Transfer Co. & Tourist Offices.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE,
Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
Steel Steamships North Land & North Star
Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats. at 5 P. M.; also Mondays 10:30 A. M. A delightful 22-hour trip. Round Trip fare, $10.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION



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Long Branch, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, etc., is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An ideal way to see New York Harbor
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, *5.25, 7.45 p. m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.55, 7.45, (10.40 E. Long Branch only) p. m.
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., Foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.10, (11.10 E. Long Branch only) p.m. *Except Sept. 2.
First-class Meals at Popular Prices.
Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00.
Round trip can be made except on Stmrs. leaving W. 42d St., week days, 5.25, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 7.45, 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 8.10, 11.10 p.m.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON or ALBANY leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer Mary Powell
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Albany, $1, or by rail, $1.10.

$2.00 ONE WAY TO ALBANY AND TROY $3.50 ROUND TRIP
"The Best Way North"
PEOPLE'S AND CITIZENS' LINES.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.) 6 P. M. People's Line calling at West 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.; Citizens' Line calling at Yonkers at 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M. Steamer C. W. MORSE leaves New York on odd dates, ADIRONDACK on even dates, Sunday Day Boat leaves at 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. 9:15 A. M.
Passage and stateroom tickets delivered by special messenger. 10-Ride Family Books, $15, ($1.50 per trip.)
Special excursion to Poughkeepsie and return, Sundays, $1.00.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

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To BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and New England Summer Resorts.
BOSTON - - - - - $2.65
PROVIDENCE Direct, $1.75
WORCESTER Boat and Rail, $2.65
FALL RIVER " $2.00
First-class service, palatial steamers, excellent cuisine, clean, comfortable staterooms (all outside rooms).
Leave Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.
Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St.

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5 TO 15 DAY TOURS
Leave every few days for the ST. LAWRENCE, NOVA SCOTIA, NIAGARA, THE LAKES, ETC.
With Personal Escort. All Traveling Expenses Included. $55 and up
Send for Program 17.
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To Albany & Troy [illegible]
$1 HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
Commodious Steamers 'Iroquois' & 'Mohawk' Spacious staterooms, every convenience; electric light; excellent service. Wistaria Dining Room; open till midnight. Music. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked. Strs. Lv. (West Houston St.) 5:30 P. M., West 129th St. at 6:00 P. M. Daily Phone Spring 9226.
Manhattan Line

To ALBANY 50 ¢
THE ECONOMICAL WAY.
STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M.
W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
VIA BOAT AND TROLLEY $2.25
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., From Pier 19, E. R. Improved Service. Write for Illustrated Summer Folder. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

CONEY IS. & ROCKAWAY
FREE ADM. TO LUNA PARK Weekdays with Excursion Tickets.
Strs. ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER.
Lv. W. 129th St. 9:30, 1:30.
Lv. W. 23d St. 10:00, 2:00, 3:00, *7:30.
Lv. Battery 10:30, 2:30, 3:30, *8:00.
Lv. Coney Island 1:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:00.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12:30, 5:00, 6:00.
*Boat does not go to Rockaway Beach.
Exc'n tickets 129th St. to Coney Isl. & Rockaway, 50c. To Coney Island from W. 23d St. and Battery, 40c.

"All Expense" Tour
One Low Rate Covers All.
California, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Alaska, etc.
23 days, $191.95 and up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Tel. 4520 Franklin. 336 Broadway, New York.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point,
Steamer Mary Powell
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1.45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2.20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. Albany, $1.00, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. Cadets in camp. See new public buildings, etc.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE, and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points In the Catskill Mountains
Magnificent Steel Steamers "Clermont" (new) and "Onteora" leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. Saturday Special leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers 1:45, for Malden, Catskill, all Catskill Mt. points, Hudson and Athens. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
ROUND 50c TRIP
FAMOUS FAMILY RESORT on Long Island Sound. Weekdays lv. Battery 10, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 4, 6 P. M. Sun. 9, 10, 11, 12 A.M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7 P. M. E. 24th St. ½ hour later. McAllister St'b't Co.

ATLANTIC CITY
OCEAN ROUTE
NEW PASSENGER STEAMER "ATLANTIC CITY"
All outside staterooms. Excellent dining service. Cold storage rooms for perishables.
Adults $1.75 Each Way. Children 5 to 12. $1.00
For tickets, staterooms, and freight rates apply to Pier 8, East River. Tel. 4657 Broad. Uptown office, 171 Fifth Ave., (Flatiron Building.) Tel. 6137 Gramercy.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION Around Manhattan Island, Daily, Battery Pier, So. Ferry, 10:30-2:30.
HALCYON SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Light-ship & Forts, 1:15, ret. 5. Phone Broad 3372.

"THE ORIGINAL"
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily, [illegible] A. M. & 2:30 P. M. [illegible] Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. [illegible] Gram.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Mauretania Aug. 21, 1 A. M. Oct. 2. Sept. 11, 1 A. M. Oct. 23.
Lusitania Aug. 28, 1 A. M. Oct. 9 Sept. 18, 1 A. M. Nov. 6
CAMPANIA Aug. 14, 1 A. M. Sept. 4, 1 A. M. Sep. 25
CARONIA Aug. 24, 10 A. M. Oct. 19 Sept. 21, 10 A. M. Nov. 16
CARMANIA Sept. 7, 10 A. M. Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.
New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
PANNONIA a b Aug. 8 a b Sept. 26
IVERNIA Aug. 22 Oct. 10
CARPATHIA a Sept. 5 a Oct. 24
SAXONIA Sept. 19
a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
NOVEMBER TO MARCH.
Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N.Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
The Largest Steamer in the World
New 45,324 Ton OLYMPIC Sails from New York AUG. 17 12 noon, SEPT. 7 SEPT. 28 OCT. 19 NOV. 9
NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK
CEDRIC.............Aug. 8, 12 noon
MINNEWASKA........Aug. 10, 8 A. M.
ST. LOUIS..........Aug. 10, 9:30 A. M.
LAPLAND............Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC............Aug. 10, noon
AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis....Aug. 10 | St. Paul.....Aug. 24
New York...Aug. 17 | Philadelphia..Aug. 31
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minnewaska. Aug. 10, 8AM | Min'apolis. Aug. 24
Minn't'ka. Au. 17, 10:30AM | Minne'ha. Aug. 31
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland.....Aug. 10 | Zeeland.....Aug. 24
Finland.....Aug. 17 | Kroonland...Aug. 31
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....Aug. 10, noon | Majestic. Aug. 24
Olympic (new): Aug. 17, n'n | Oceanic. Aug. 31
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric..Aug. 8, noon | Adriatic....Aug. 22
Celtic..Aug. 15, noon | Baltic.......Aug. 29
Boston-Mediterranean Ports.
Canopic.......Aug. 15 | Cretic........Sept. 14
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Next Sailing
S. S. AMERIKA
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Aug. 15, 11 A. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. in the world
Over 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS
ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Pres. Grant..Aug. 8, 12 noon
Amerika...Aug. 15, 11 A. M.
¶Pennsylvania. Aug. 17, 12 noon
Cincinnati..Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
¶Hamburg direct, second cabin only.
MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
S. S. MOLTKE
August 20, 11 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE, Oct. 1, 1 P. M.
TWO IDEAL CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD
Oct. 19, 1912 From New York | Feb. 6, 1913 From San Fran.
By the S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons.)
DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP
including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.
VACATION CRUISES
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
—ATLAS SERVICE—
11 to 18 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
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Colon and Port Limon, round trip $115
☞ For accommodations in any location excepting suites
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ AUG. WILHELM, August 10, 2 P. M.
Write for booklet of any cruise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector
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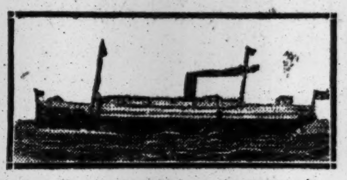
Vacations on the Ocean



On finest coastwise steamers in the world, with direct connections to all famous resorts of the Southwest and Pacific Coast.
5 to 21 DAYS
Attractive vacation voyages at $32 to $75, including meals and accommodations on steamers. Don't decide before visiting
CLYDE LINE - MALLORY LINE
TOUR BUREAUS:
290 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
958 Broadway, cor. 23d St.
Piers 36 & 45, North River, New York.
39

See Foreign America First
12 DAY VACATION CRUISE $60.00 UP
Berth and Meals Included (First Cabin)
To Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland, via
RED CROSS LINE
You cannot spend a more delightful and interesting summer vacation than by taking this grand cruise to the cool North. As truly foreign as a trip to Europe, and costing much less. The splendid, new, large tourist steamships "Stephano" and "Florizel," offer every modern equipment for safety and comfort. No hotel bills. You live on the ship. 7 days at sea, 5 days in port. Splendid cuisine. Orchestra.
Send for handsome Illustrated Catalog 46
BOWRING COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
Fast Mail Sailings Saturdays
FOR
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., Genl. Agents
5 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
California. Aug. 10, 3 PM | Caledonia. Aug. 24, 8 AM
Cameronia. Aug. 17, noon | Columbia..Aug. 31, 10 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For New Book of Tours & information apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
†Rotterdam..............Aug. 13
*Potsdam................Aug. 20
†New Amsterdam.........Aug. 27
*Noordam...............Sept. 3
*VIA BOULOGNE S/M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD
Next departures for Grand Tour de Luxe Around the World: Westbound from San Francisco, Sept. 14 and 27; eastbound from New York, Nov. 2, 26, Jan. 4. Southbound, including South Africa, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, etc., from New York, Oct. 30. Send for illustrated Program 8.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 553 Fifth Ave., 2389 Broadway, N. Y.
Cook's Travellers' Cheques Are Good All Over the World.

BERMUDA
All Expense Tours by S. S. Orotava, 10,063 displ't, 5,980 reg'd. From 5 Days $27.50 Up. Sailings every 5 Days in connection with Quebec S. S. Co. Tickets interchangeable.
PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA
16 Days New York to CALLAO.
23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.
Services to COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State Street, OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

STEAMBOATS.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
For full Schedule see inside of front cover of New York City Telephone Directory.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Kingston, from ft. Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, 4 p. m.; West 129th St. at 4.30 p. m. Saturdays 1 p. m. West 129th St., 1.30 p. m.
For Newburgh and lower landings, week days, except Saturday, Franklin St., 5 p. m. Saturdays 3 p. m.; West 129th St., 3.30 p. m.
SUNDAYS | From Franklin St. 9:00 A. M. West 129th St. 9:30 A. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. See time table for additional service—Steamer "Montauk."

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Savoie....August 8 | *La Provence..Aug. 29
*La Lorraine....August 15 | *La Lorraine..Sept. 5
‡France (new). August 22 | ‡France (new). Sept. 12
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
‡ROCHAMBEAU (new)..................August 10
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, Oct. 5. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. (new), Sept. 4, etc. Apply for sailings, rates. Thru' bookings to Adriatic, Levant & Far East.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

E.H.LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N. Y. [illegible] MAD. SQ.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:02 | Sun sets..7:09 | Moon rises [illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:19	2:10	7:35	8:43
Governors Island	1:27	2:28	7:57	9:14
Hell Gate	3:17	4:18	9:37	10:54

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 6.

SS United States, Christiansand, July 27.
SS Campanello, Rotterdam, July 25.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 3.
SS Turrialba, Kingston, Aug. 1.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Aug. 3.
SS Elswick Hall, Philadelphia, Aug. 5.
SS Comal, Galveston, July 31.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon, July 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Oceanic	Southampton	July 31
Galileo	Hull	July 20
Kazama	Gibraltar	July 21
Seneca	Santiago	July 27
Munima	Algiers	July 23
San Marcos	Mobile	July 31
Fried. der Grosse	Palermo	July 27
Cubana	Cardenas	Aug. 2
Sirius	Rotterdam	Aug. 1
Karema	Algiers	July 24
El Dia	Galveston	July 23
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 1
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 2
Metapan	Kingston	Aug. 3
Phoebus	Hamburg	July 26
Hortensius	Barbados	July 30
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 6
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 3
DUE FRIDAY.		
American	Antwerp	July 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 6
Californie	Bordeaux	July 29
Columbia	Palermo	July 29
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	Aug. 2
Manzanillo	Santa Cruz	Aug. 3
DUE SATURDAY.		
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Lorraine	Havre	Aug. 3
New York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Aros Castle	Gibraltar	July 28
Belgrano	Shields	July 29
Deutschland	Shields	July 29
Excelsior	Rotterdam	July 28
Maartensdyk	Rotterdam	July 28
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	July 29
Advance	Colon	Aug. 3
Walton Hall	Algiers	July 27
Indiana	Seville	July 27

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TO-DAY.		
Lusitania, Liverpool	—	1:00 P.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ikaria, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Rotterdam	—	1:00 P.M.
America, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fruteria, Puerto Barrios	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Craighall, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
President Grant, Hamburg	—	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	—	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cavour, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Turrialba, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Rosa, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ocean Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnewaska, London	—	10:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	—	10:00 A.M.
Verona, Naples	—	2:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	—	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	—	3:00 P.M.
Louisiane, Bordeaux	—	3:00 P.M.
Massapequa, Ponce	—	12:00 M.
Harry Luckenbach, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Brazos, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 6.

SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 408 miles E. at 8:30 P. M.; due 7th, 6 P. M. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 89 miles S. at 8 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS Zulia, Curacao to New York, was 313 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 651 miles S. at 8 P. M. Savannah Line.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 570 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 317 miles S. at 8 P. M.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Caronia, New York to Liverpool, was 277 miles E. at 10 P. M.; due Queenstown 1:30 P. M. Aug. 7. Cunard Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bramley, at Suez, Aug. 6.
SS Magdalena, at Southampton, Aug. 6.
SS Inverclyde, at Yokohama, Aug. 1.
SS Italia, at Leghorn, Aug. 3.
SS Saldanha, at Freemantle, Aug. 4.
SS Gordon Castle, at Port Natal, Aug. 5.
SS Flandre, at Antwerp, Aug. 5.
SS Katuna, at Beira, Aug. 6.
SS Zeeland, at Dover, Aug. 6.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Aug. 6.
SS Anglo-Californian, at Cape Town, Aug. 6.
SS Nuenfels, at Cape Town, Aug. 6.
SS Strathroy, at Wellington, Aug. 6.

Sailed.

SS Thames, from St. Michaels, Aug. 4.
SS New York, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
SS Prometheus, from Stettin, Aug. 1.
SS Kaloma, from St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 2.
SS Knight of the Garter, from Durban, Aug. 2.
SS Dinnamar, from Naples, Aug. 3.

Passed.

SS Niagara, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Aug. 8 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Aug. 8 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Aug. 9 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China	Aug. 12 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru	Aug. 16 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi	Aug. 16 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Aug. 22 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Aug. 30 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Aug. 31 6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, July 18, and Yokohama, July 19—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Tamba Maru, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M. Aug. 3, and mails dated Manila, July 10; Hongkong, July 13; Shanghai, July 16; Kobe, July 22, and Yokohama, July 23—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Empress of Japan, were dispatched east at 12:01 A. M. Aug. 4. Due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 8.

Postmaster Morgan annnounces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 6; Hongkong, July 9; Shaighai, July 12; Yokohama, July 20, and Honolulu, July 30—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Aug. 5. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 10.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, &c.
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza Aug. 21, Oct. 5. Taormina Sept. 7.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE
By new Cunarder "Laconia," Feb. 15, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions. Round World and South America Tours. Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges: M. Edelman, R. M. P. Ouffray, M. Simon, P. J. Fisher, D. H. Newell, E. Butts, J. A. Wylie, G. Matter, K. Sasserath, E. J. Firestone, G. Krell, J. Ressler, J. Ressler, I. Schereshersky, Morrkill & Co., B. H. Eisenberg. Under objections: C. J. Dexter, B. Bloom, L. Siegel, J. Abramowitz, S. Sternberg, R. Scheuer, S. & S. Krasnoff, Slotkin & P., Wientraub & Lehrer, S. Maultasch, M. M. Duety, J. M. Beerman, F. W. Evers. Adjourned cases: Jacob Hirsch, M. Zipkes, Prasecki & S. Involuntary case: Petition Florida Leather Goods Co. Motions: J. F. Reinhardt, W. Bagel, A. E. Levy, Megibarsky Brothers, Bodker & T., L. J. Kahn, W. E. Notman, F. A. McIntyre, N. Y. White Cross Milk Co, (2,) S. Autokaletz, L. J. Buckey, Auerbach & Goldberg, S. Leiman, Tucker & Reimer, N. Y. Observer, J. T. Wood, J. Goodman, S. Ornstein, United Eng. & Cont. Co., Rosenberg & W., W. H. Badian, A. Schichkerling, H. Mock, P. Bell, M. M. Myers, M. Immerman, H. E. Van Orden, S. Elroff, Wiley, Harker & Co., A. Hopko, D. Goldstein, F. Simmons, J. W. Strauss, New Hampton Pub. Co., Smith Bros. & Probstein, Federal Biscuit Co., Gaetano Zingales, J. B. Brady, Sherwood's, Inc., Herman & Maegeli, Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, J. G. Robin, Columbia R. E. Co., Garfield Embroidery Works, M. Lazarowitz, Ability Cigar Stores Co., Auerbach, Goldberg & Heine, G. F. Considine, Sherwood, Inc., Moss & Schliestein, J. Abramowitz.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J. Litigated motions. 1—Doctar v. Hughes. 2—Miller v. Miller. 3—Johnson v. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank. 4—Douglas Bros v. Douglas. 5—Sheer v. Lew. 6—Arbutus Realty Co v. Beisiegel. 7—Matter of Taylor (Cleary.) 8—Matter of same (Himard.) 9—Matter of same (Harrison.) 10—Levin, &c, Cont Co v. Low & Heywood School for Girls. 11—Matter of Gillooly. 12—Beck & Sons v. Tynberg. 13—Dupignac v. Fiskman. 14—Epstein v. Tuchman Bros. 15—Spinack v. Bergman. 16—Spinack v. Bergman. 17—Matter of Benson Av. 18—Sully v. Tiffany & Co. 19—Matter of O'Meara (Maxwell.) 20—City of N Y v. Reynolds. 21—Baulieu v. Baulieu. 22—Hoops v. Harden. 23—Beste v. Mulligan. 24—Matter of Wille. 25—Matter of Wille. 26—Matter of Nielson. 27—Ronaldson v. Ronaldson. 28—Moller v. City of N Y, &c. 29—O'Rourke v. City of N Y, &c. 30—Huntington v. Lehman. 31—Hopper v. 88 Morningside Drive Co. 32—Falk v. Lese. 33—Kuhn v. Kuhn. 34—Sipple v. Fickett. 35—Poirot v. Star Co. 36—Plantier v. Plantier. 37—Cella v. Farma. 38—Douras v. Wagner. 39—Chevra Agudath Achen Anshay Ruzan v. Weinstein. 40—People v. Vairetta. 41—Matter of Robinson (Glebe Av.) 42—Natl Park Bank v. Connelly Auction Co. 43—Sutton v. Herman. 44—Matter of Farley. 45—Singerman v. Pigueron. 46—Stetson v. Peace. 47—Vessella v. Rocco. 48—Matter of Kinsella St. 49—Dilliubia v. Degnon Cont Co. 50—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Donnelly. 51—Wahle v. Guggenheim. 52—Mackenzie v. Williams. 53—Hayduck v. O'Brien Const Co. 54—Peer v. Hoagland. 55—Youngs v. Goodman. 56—Matter of Murrill (Ambrose.) 57—Mott v. Hanover Estates. 58—Bisbee v. Bisbee. 59—Matter of Strauss (Devoe.) 60—Hauser v. Hauser. 61—Matter of Price-Schiffer Co. 62—Shipley v. Nathan & Greer Co. 63—Cohen v. Cohen. 64—Foreman v. Shipley. 65—N Y Assets Realizations Co v. State Saving Bank. 66—Gatteher v. Gatteher. 67—Winckler v. Winckler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehman, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Henry Merybach, Gustave Le Gras, Frederick Lesser, Wm J McDonald, Daniel H Smith, George Hornberger.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Hamilton v. Brown—Samuel J. Wagstaff. People ex rel Lee v. Brown—Adam Wiener.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Matter of 531 and 533 Water St (2)—Chas Putzel. Heppenheimer v. Schacner—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Hume B Krugis v. Julius W Krugis—Jacob Katz. Gustavus Trantos v. Edwd Foster—Edward Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Henry K Bogert v. Julius Braun—John J Tracy.

CITY COURT—Schmuck, J.—Engelis Express Co v. Guy V Williams—Karl S Dietz.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Sicklen, J. Motions. 1—Dreyer v. Reismann et al. 2—Matter of Opdyke St and Public Place. 3—Wedergartner v. Reynolds et al. 4—Matter of Allystyne Av, Queens. 5—Matter of Parsons Av, Queens. 6—Shanahan v. Feltman. 7—Matter of the City of New York (Hemlock St.) 8—Ruppert v. Nassau E R R Co. 9—Doody, Mary L., v. Doody. 10—Doody v. Doody, Florence, and another. 11—Matter of Newton. 12—Gallery v. Gallery. 13—Matter of Haskell. 14—Wooley v. Stewart. 15—D'Amato et al v. Buskirk et al. 16—Strau v. Karp Bros. 17—De Mark v. H. J. Wolf Const Co et al. 18—Hargitt, &c., v. Gariepy, &c. 19—Depuy v. Marshall et al. 20—People of State of New York v. Elsie Culman. 21—Matter of Pennsylvania Av, school site. 22—Tax Lien Co v. Timony et al. 23—Same v. Maus et al. 24—Same v. Smith et al. 25—Matter of Kent. 26—In re Edna Holding Co. 27—In re same. 28—Rudiger et al v. Coleman et al, (two motions.) 29—Baptiste et al v. B H R R Co. 30—Carpenter v. same. 31—Choate v. same. 32—Hanly v. same. 33—Johnson, an infant, v. same. 34—Hann v. same. 35—Mahon v. same. 36—Monticello v. same. 37—Merkunas v. same. 38—Sherman, an infant, v. same. 39—Tomano v. same. 40—Bradshaw v. Nassau E R R Co. 41—Coulter v. same. 42—Painter v. Nassau E R R Co and C I & B R R. 43—Redmond v. Nassau E R R Co. 44—Long v. same. 45—Wright v. same. 46—Frank, an infant, v. Transit Development Co. 47—Matter of O'Connor, an incompetent. 48—Rilly v. Keenan. 49—Catalutto v. same. (two motions.) 50—Carstensen v. Corwin et al. 51—Matter of Mahoney. 52—Krusser v. Krusser et al. 53—Bortuluzzi v. same. 54—Hurley v. Hurley. 55—Smith and others v. L I R R Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Sicklen, J. Ex parte business.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal calendar—Part I.—Townsend, J. Pauline Fuchs, Louis Delmastro, Lee Miller, Harold Moyer, and Tony Delmorte.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Patrick McNamee and Louis Cohen. Accountings of John C. Koch, J. Spencer Turner, Mary O'Brien, John Baumann, John Francis, Michael Noone, Richard Major, Mary Ronan, Albert Snedeker, Thomas Sinnott, John Meehan, and William McQueen. Estate of Carmele Giaccone.

Country Board

Telephone Want Advertisements to The New York Times, 1000 Bryant, any time until 10 P. M., for insertion on the following day. No display allowed except agate capitals and white space. Count seven average words to the line, in small type, or four words to a line in agate capitals.

Westchester.

NEW ROCHELLE.—First-class accommodations; private cottage, near station and Sound, field and forest; all city conveniences; shady trees, selected neighborhood; $8 up. Harrison, 17 Jackson St.

Long Island.

Convalescent from illness or operation or person nervously run down restored to complete health at small farm. New York physician, Shelter Island; individual outdoor treatment. Address Blue Water Camp, 122 East 17th. 'Phone Doctor, 5487—Stuyvesant, forenoons, 10 to 12; evenings, 8 to 9.

Douglaston.—Douglaston Manor Inn; convenient, comfortable Summer residence, on Little Neck Bay; thirty minutes Telephone Flushing 290 Open the year round.

WHITEHOUSE, Beechhurst, L. I.—Beautiful location, facing Sound; boating, bathing, fishing; outdoors; 35 minutes Penn. Station. Telephone 1465 Flushing.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS; table board. Mrs. Gardner, 196 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway. Tel 2385 F. R.

REST AND QUIET on 150-acre farm, which supplies excellent table; altitude, 1,344 feet. Miss Pugsley, Dover Plains, N. Y.

New York State.

FLORA CREEK FARM, Stony Point, N. Y., 1 hour from New York City; best accommodations; beautiful scenery; healthful mountain air; spring water; comfortable rooms; excellent table; German, Hungarian cooking; reasonable prices. A. Megay.

Homelike; excellent table; eggs, milk, vegetables from our farm; reasonable. McLees, Monticello, N. Y. Box 667.

ELLISWOOD, Highland.—Board, fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th, New York. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

HEALTHY surroundings; convalescence from illness, operation, nervously run down, restored to complete health. Compton Plains, N. J. Adorn.

COLUMBIA, Butler, N. J., (Erholungsheim.)—Ideal place for recuperation; refuge for nervousness; plain and vegetarian diet.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Pleasant rooms; near beach; board optional; garage accommodations. 515 Asbury Av.

Connecticut.

BOXWOOD MANOR, Lyme, Conn.—Three hours from city; beautiful old Colonial house; wide verandas; ten acres; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; booklet.

Pianos and Organs

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $300; sell for $125. 319 West 42d St.

Results, Security.

No consideration, however great, can secure the publication in The New York Times of a single line of advertising which doesn't say just what it means. If any patron or casual reader of The Times is victimized by an advertiser who has made false statements in these columns, The Times agrees to pay a reward of $100 for information which will enable its publisher to punish the miscreant.

The Times Service contemplates results, security and fair treatment. If you are disappointed in any respect let The Times know about it.

It must be made right if it isn't right. The type used for "Wants" is called **agate**. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost you by consulting the following table of

ADVERTISING RATES.

CLASSIFICATION.	PER AGATE LINE.	
	One Time.	3 Times a Week.
Agents Wanted	$0.20	$0.54
Boarders & Board Wanted	.15	.36
Business Notices	.30	.84
Business Opportunities	.30	.84
Country Board	.20	.57
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25	.69
Employment Bureaus	.20	.54
For Sale	.30	.84
Help Wanted	.15	2t.a wk.25
Horses and Carriages	.25	.60
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30	.75
Pianos and Organs	.25	.69
Purchase and Exchange	.30	.84
Rooms To Let or Wanted	.15	.36
Situations Wanted	.15	2t.a wk.25
Yachts, Vessels	.25	.60

Lost and Found

Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city—railway stations, ferry houses, police stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels, and theatres.

LOST—Saturday, Coney Island train, diamond pin, diamond shape, yellow store centre; liberal reward, no questions. Cella, 220 Broadway.

LOST.—Aug. 4, mesh bag, containing watch, &c.; Subway or Brooklyn Bridge. Reward. Altman, 51 West 129th St.

LOST—Fire patrol badge No. 75; $5 reward for return to J. O. Schwank, 123 William St., Room 1,101.

LOST.—Camera, Monday, between Long Branch and New York. Kelcey Posner, 25 Union Sq.

LOST—July 9, N. Y. Trust Co. certificate No. 37,519. Return to Dormar, 3,078 Hull Av.

LOST.—Aug. 6, one gold hoop earring; $2 reward. Hoyte, 225 West End Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, Aug. 6.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St., Manhattan: Automobile cover, 6 feet of leader pipe, gent's suit of clothes, (3 piece,) gent's watch and fob, chain, initials on case, "R. J. V."

FOUND, Aug. 5.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Purse, book, pin, sponge, blueprint, wallet, package.

Business Opportunities

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

A manufacturer who has orders from the largest firms in the world on hand, offers a splendid opportunity to a reliable young hustler, who will invest about $600 and services after rigid investigation; a bright future for a young man whose expectations are moderate; arrangements to secure investment can be made; also bank references furnished. Non-Speculative, 72 Times Downtown.

Over $100,000 worth of staple men's, young men's and boys' suits, overcoats, and trousers, (to the trade,) in lots to suit purchasers, below cost of production; also a large quantity of jobs to close; terms, 60 days; approved credt. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

Partner with $300, half interest, act as Treasurer; organized burlesque show now playing city engagement; good weekly profits. Call at once, Jackson, 1,066 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

For Sale.—Artificial flower factory; first-class outfit tools and machinery for manufacturing of artificial flowers and foliage; reasonable. L. De Fina, 50 South Washington Square, City.

For Sale.—Old established dry goods business; 2 years' lease; fine store; small stock. J. T. Colcord, Ithaca, N. Y.

Capital desired to start foundry; large volume of business can be secured. V 257 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; references; telephone.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, private baths, newly decorated; excellent table.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for fastidious people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; Summer rates; cuisine, service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (corner.)—Fine suites and separate rooms; elevator; excellent table; American.

MADISON AV., 69.—Location central; hotel apartments; service homelike; Summer environments; table board.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH, 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths; telephones; superior table; moderate.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; first class; moderate.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior table board; Summer rates; references.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Homelike surroundings; large room, private bath, for two or more people; also single rooms; excellent home cooking.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single and double; private bath; high-class accommodations.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very desirable large and medium rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Seventeenth year. Summer rates; rooms, baths, table; references.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Desirable rooms; clean, well kept; superior cooking; telephone; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 237 WEST, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH, 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with good table; between Broadway and Riverside; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; parlor dining; table board; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—For gentleman, desirable medium; also small rooms; connecting bath; private family.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in small private boarding house; exceptionally cool; references.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.—Desirable rooms available; beautifully furnished; private baths; excellent home table; only those appreciating refined, homelike surroundings need apply; rooms arranged to suit permanent guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone, home environment; generous table; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for desirable people.
Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 66 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, single room; first-class board; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms, overlooking Park; Summer tourists solicited. Schuyler 5,826.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; adults appreciating homelike surroundings; excellent table; Jewish family.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; large, small rooms; excellent table; references. Riverside 3569.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small, attractive rooms; telephone; excellent table; abundance hot water; reasonable.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; table guests; parlor dining.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; reference. Telephone 7,442 Riverside.

96TH, 54 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Very desirable neighborhood; terms reasonable.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large, front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; unusual table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

122D, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; table guests; Summer rates.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; conveniences.

130TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large, comfortable, clean rooms; excellent German cooking; Jewish family, moderate rates.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; roof garden; large rooms, electricity; homelike; table guests.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large, airy room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; reference; telephone.

149TH ST., 540 TO 548 WEST, NEAR Broadway and beautiful Riverside; healthiest section.
THE AUDUBON,
a small but A1 private family hotel;
plenty of good eats; every comfort; low rates;
secure rooms now for Winter season.
Tel. 2757 Aud., Vondrann, Prop.

157TH, 600 WEST.—Subway station; physician's home; rooms fronting Broadway; suitable invalids. Apt. 16.

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; exclusive residence; charming rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway or seashore; near ferry; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 879 Tompkins.

A.—A. WHEELOCK MANSION,
158th St. and Hudson River; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot, cold water, showers; smaller room; vegetables, hennery; seven acres shady grounds. Telephone, 943—Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371.—Corner building; convenient; ideal location; facing Central Park; all outside rooms; modern conveniences; roof lounging room; Southerners; popular prices. Phone 7895 Riverside. The Coneaut.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 108.—Elegantly furnished good-sized room, with private bath, $9 per week.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Water view; ideal location; Subway, trolley; convenient Wall St. district; high-class; rooms, board; spacious apartments. 905 Main.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 142.—Beautiful suite; private bath; overlooking bay; small room; excellent cuisine; phone; table guests.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; near river. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Accommodations for young man and sister in private family below Fortieth St. E 202 Times Downtown.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN wishes room, with or without board; private family. Permanent, W 57 Times.

TWO refined gentlemen desire connecting rooms and board in refined family; particulars requested. Buck, 60 Wall St.

Furnished Rooms

Call Bryant 1000 and say "Wants." An intelligent operator is waiting for your call until 10 o'clock in the evening, and will tell you all about Times Service.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large room, with dressing room; smaller room, $4; private house.

17TH, 221 EAST.—Parlor floor; 3 large, connected rooms; electric light, running water, every comfort; suitable doctor's office, millinery; private.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

27TH ST., 122 EAST.—Large front room, well furnished, private house; suitable for two; references.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; electricity; telephone; references; also first-floor room.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—High-class double and square rooms; refined American private house; modern conveniences, including parquet floors, electricity, vacuum cleaning; 'phone 2499 Madison Square; special rates August.

34TH, 233 WEST, The Willena.—Clean, comfortable rooms; board optional; Summer rates.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; small rooms; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Only responsible people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively, $2 week. Stevens.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, suitable for one or two; comfortably furnished; adjoining bath; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

126TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two large rooms; separate dressing rooms; running water; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

MADISON AV., 160, (34th.)—A nice, airy, single room; exceptionally clean; cool house; telephone.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; delightfully cool rooms; bachelors; electricity, telephone; home comforts; references.

11TH, 261 WEST.—Large front and back parlor, suitable doctor; other rooms, $1.50 up.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—Room with kitchen; front parlor; hall rooms; telephone; bath. Edwards.

45TH ST., 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; ample closets; abundant hot water; quiet, well kept house; references exchanged.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; large and small; private bathrooms; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; second floor; bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor; suitable for doctor; private bath; running water, hot and cold. Telephone 3672 Columbus.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Parlor and alcove newly furnished, also smaller outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone; all conveniences. Inquire of Snyder.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; suites; private baths; electric lighting; board optional references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept, unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; all conveniences; 'phone; private house.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Airy room, dressing room, small room; 'phone; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; private house; bath; phone; references.

69TH ST., 135 WEST.—Choice location; elegant parlor floor, private bath; other rooms; Columbus 5606

69TH ST., 102 WEST,
LARGE ROOMS; MODERN HOUSE.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Desirable, clean rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; every convenience; board optional.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; near Subway.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms; $4 up; Summer rates.

72D ST., 302 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Two large, airy rooms; bath adjoining; electricity; phone.

72D, 134 WEST.—Attractive rooms; special rates if taken now for Winter; table guests.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; Summer rates; references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

73D ST., 238 WEST, Opposite Hotel Ansonia.—Bachelor accommodations, bath adjoining; Summer rates; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished square rooms, bath, suitable couple, two bachelors; reasonable; reference.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive, large room; southern exposure; also single; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; central location; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all modern conveniences. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath; single room, running water; private family; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Physicians or dentists may secure parlor floor. Call, 'phone 7725 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room, with bath; first floor; exceptionally beautiful; comfortable; moderate; telephone.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; reasonable.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; exceptional rooms, modern conveniences; select, private house; Park, Riverside; references.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers parties desiring real home atmosphere large, handsome room, private bath, one flight up, or suite, two or three fine rooms; superior table.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; private house; moderate rates; telephone.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; private house.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large, cool room, adjoining bath; also small room; Summer rates.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Southerners and out-of-town guests accommodated; special Summer rates; gentlemen or man and wife; near Central Park.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; electric light; all conveniences; Summer rates.

82D, 110 WEST.—Select private house; large and small comfortable rooms; Southerners, permanents accommodated; Summer rates.

82D, 130 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; quiet home for business people; references.

83D ST. (Near Central Park West.)—Large, airy room in modern apartment. Telephone 8309—Schuyler.

84TH ST., 10 WEST, (near Park.)—Private family; beautiful home; rent two large rooms, en suite, single; very exclusive; telephone gentlemen.

84TH ST., 14 WEST, (near Park.)—Cool, airy rooms nicely furnished; appointment first class; telephone.

84TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two, $5; single, $3; conveniences; board optional. Henry.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room; bath; gentlemen.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; near Subway; telephone 6388 Riverside.

86TH ST., (543 West End Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; Summeer rates.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; private bath; also medium room; running water, cleanliness; telephone.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; L; telephone; reasonable.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished front room, also small; water; large closets; private house.

96TH ST., 38 West.—Suite of two beautifully furnished rooms, dressing room, bath room, suitable four.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; high-class elevator apartment. Grossman.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.
COOL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

102D ST., 202 WEST.—Attractive outside room for young, refined business lady, gentleman. Apartment 3.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, Park view, gentleman, $4.50; telephone; private house; one flight.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, airy, attractively furnished room; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 35.

113TH ST., 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and other rooms; baths, electricity; private house; reasonable.

114TH ST., 622 WEST.—Riverside Drive; lady rents beautiful cool front suite; high class elevator; independent; board optional; one, two gentlemen. Apartment 21.

121ST ST., (Broadway.)—REED HOUSE; $5, $7 rooms. $12 suite; references. 5120 Morningside. Miss Panny.

519 WEST 121ST. QUINN.
Large and small rooms; elevator; opposite Columbia.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for two; $4, $6; private family; elevator. De Harde.

A LADY offers handsomely furnished suite to refined parties, permanent or otherwise; modern, non-elevator. Telephone 2667—Chelsea.

BREEZY, corner rooms, overlooking Washington Square; Subway, surface, elevated lines. 101 Waverley Place.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Elegantly furnished room, suite, overlooking Hudson; elevator, telephone; Subway. Apartment 33.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St. Subway.)—Attractive, outside room; southern exposure; bath, electric light; $5. Hunt.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Ideal Summer room; suitable one, two; elevator; reasonable; telephone. Brien.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Furnished room; married couple, lady; piano; board optional. B. G., 210 Times.

CONVENT AV., 387.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone; all conveniences; references.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive in the eighties; Summer rates. 'Phone 8911—Riverside.

NEAR PARK, El., Subway.—Large, cool, perfectly appointed room; private bath on floor; exquisitely kept; excellent service; private family; highest references required. Telephone 3184 Columbus.

NEVADA, 70th and Broadway.—Beautifully furnished suite, two rooms, together or separately; elevator apartment; monthly or permanent. Apartment 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (corner 137th.)—Ideal accommodations; overlooking Hudson; two-room suite; private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th.)—Large, comfortable room; bath adjoining; shower; elevator; gentleman only. Apartment 52.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Audubon 3900; Apt. 39; furnished room adjoining bath, $2.50.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 108.—Elegantly furnished good-sized room, with private bath; $16 per week, including meals.

WEST END AV., 879, (103d.)—Attractive corner room; lavatory; excellent cuisine; gentlemen; Summer rates.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

GENTLEMAN, (30,) wants quiet, clean, nicely furnished front room, all conveniences, near Atlantic Av. Subway, $4; state particulars. Box 217 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted, by elderly couple, 2 or 3 rooms, private bath, breakfast and dinner, near Central Park West or pleasant outlook; best city references. Reliable, 263 West 125th.

WANTED—Room and board for couple with private family; desirable location preferably Riverside Drive; give particulars, terms. Refined, 216 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

122D, 500 WEST.—Lovely large sunny front room; light housekeeping, unfurnished; elevator; conveniences. Ingeman.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

162d St., 523 West.—Three-story and basement, eleven rooms and bath; three toilets; large rooms; fine location; $85 monthly. J. P. Leo, Jr., agent, 2,050 Amsterdam Av., (162d.)

Country Houses, Unfurnished

Furnished cottage; improvements; steam heat; acre ground; 14 rooms; $50. Owner, 31 East 62d St.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressographs, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

I pay the highest cash prices for Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Paintings, Rugs, Pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2205 Stuyvesant.

Entire furnishings of private residence 118 West 81st St., can be seen Thursday morning 9:30 to 12 o'clock, on premises.

Help Wanted

The New York Times declines Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character and conditions of the employment offered. Advertisements calling for purchases of samples or cash deposits are excluded. If employment is on a commission basis, advertisements must so state. The Times endeavors to save applicants seeking employment through its columns the time and expense involved in investigating misleading announcements.

Female.

A MISS, 16-year size, wanted for permanent position to try on garments in fitting room. Apply to Mr. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, to travel and demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; to capable woman we will guarantee expenses and give an opportunity of making $40 per week in commissions. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

GIRLS.—Must be bright and neat, to work in mailing department of large publishing house. Apply 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St.

MODELS, experienced, for ladies' and misses' coats. Norwalk Bros., 40 West 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; rapid, accurate; pleasant work; chance right person develop into private secretary; replies confidential; evening interview arranged if now employed. Address, stating salary acceptable first six months, W 55 Times.

WANTED by a young Scotch woman position as nurse or chambermaid; willing to go to the country. 303 Radde St., L. I. City.

Male

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

A LARGE, popular, cloak and suit house is open for a first-class man for the Middle West and one for East; confidential; commission basis. X 59 Times.

BOY.—Boy wanted, bright, to run errands; must have references; none others need apply. D. C., Box 301, 1,570 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED.—Gentleman owning high-grade foreign cars will employ chauffeur; must be honest, sober, industrious, polite, prompt, economical; willing, good natured, crackerjack mechanic and driver, preferably with touring experience abroad. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, age, salary expected, married or single, and references, Automobile Club Member, P. O. Box 1,010, New York City.

EXPERIENCED, HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN WANTED FOR THE COAST FROM DENVER WEST, TO REPRESENT ONE OF THE LARGEST HOUSES CARRYING DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED LADIES' NECKWEAR; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCE. BOX V 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN wanted to call on hardware, hotels, paint stores, and automobile trade; permanent positions; only men who can make good need apply; state salary or commission wanted; send particulars as to past performances for reply. Worthwile, 134 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, A COMPETENT NET AND VEILING SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK AND VICINITY; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN THIS PARTICULAR LINE; TO THE RIGHT MAN A GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION ARE OFFERED. X 57 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer of infants' children's, and misses' popular-price wash dresses is open to be represented for the coming Spring season throughout the country on straight commission basis. Phoenix Dress Co., 145-51 Greene St.

SALESMAN can earn big commission, steady income, representing large corporation; selling made easy; personal instructions given by our successful men. Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., W. Fricke, 277 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—One for New York, one for the South, and one for Middle West; kimonos as a side line; commission. Manhattan Garment Co., 81-85 Washington St.

SALESMAN wanted on ladies' dresses and coats to call on New York office trade; salary and commission. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 91 Bleecker St.

SALESMAN wanted on ladies' dresses and coats for Middle West; salary and commission. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 91 Bleecker St.

SALESMAN wanted to take traveling bags as a side line on the road; commission. S. Knee, 27 Walker St.

SOLICITOR wanted to Get Members.—For $1 monthly we pay $60 if sick or hurt; death benefit. Ballard & Garrett, 84 William St., New York City.

WANTED—By Philadelphia publishers, salesman, preferably college graduate with some knowledge of law; previous experience not essential; position calls for tact, industry, and application; salary. X 54 Times.

WANTED—Experienced cloak and suit salesman for city and office trade; popular-priced line; salary and commission. R 146 Times.

WANTED.—Bookkeeper; insurance experience preferred; $40 per month; advancement. X 60 Times.

WE REQUIRE the services of a few more high-class men; to those that can produce results we will offer liberal inducements; no books or insurance; commission. Duntley, 7 West 38th St.

YOUNG MEN accustomed to calling on dry goods trade in smaller cities of New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia, to sell popular-priced cloaks and suits; salary or commission. State full particulars. Applications treated confidentially. Box W 22 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION.—High-grade office positions for men and women. 253 Broadway. (Agency.)

WE AIM TO SUPPLY the individual need of those desiring services of competent stenographers, typists, or office help; we make no charge of any kind. Telephone Employment Department, Royal Typewriter Co., 366 B'way.

Situations Wanted

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; 7 years' experience; knowledge stenography; excellent references. V 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; willing worker; small salary. Annie Binzer, 252 Christopher Av., Brooklyn.

COLORED GIRL wants day's or half-time work. Care of Meade, 34 West 64th St.

COOK.—French chef wants position. Address Longreich, 46 Caroline Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined English widow, middle age, wishes position as working housekeeper in plain American family; city or country; no encumbrance; good reference; no laundry. W 44 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, elderly woman; good cook, waitress; no washing; adults; apartment city; reference. Mrs. Young, 1,258 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, cashiering; small set of books, detail; general manager; interviewing; opportunity, not salary, to start. Law, 530 West 136th St.

OFFICE GIRL, (15,) recent graduate; ambitious; neat; small salary. Regina Zink, 405 East 82d.

SECRETARY.—Expert accountant, stenographer, typewriter as private secretary; public accountant's office preferable. Box V 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; refined, capable, energetic, conscientious, satisfaction assured; small salary. X., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 660 East New York.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as bookkeeper, cashier, or office work few hours daily; moderate salary. Frieda Meier, 427 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, desires office position; knowledge of bookkeeping. Smith, 2,114 Crotona Av.

Male.

A CAPABLE, experienced business man, (27,) accountant and expert bookkeeper, manager; correspondent, English, German, French, Italian; conversant manufacturing, selling, purchasing, foreign exchange; import and export; willing to start at $30; highly recommended present employer. Address "Systematizer," 53 Times.

ACCOUNTING.—Firm of trained accountants solicit contracts for auditing, systematizing, preparation of income tax reports, writing up books, &c.; reliable and efficient service; fees, $5 upward. Write Room 310, 96 Warren St. Phone 6069 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Rappaport, Flatiron Building. Telephone 5584 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, [illegible] Broadway, 'Phone [illegible] Gramercy.

Situations Wanted

Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, &c: reasonable. Hirschfield, 320 Broadway. Phone 673 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; rapid typist; 17; capable, conscientious; hard work, long hours no objection; moderate salary. Myron Harritt, 548 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, six years in practice, wishes position with reliable firm; best references. Max Perlo, 301 Madison St.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager desires position; familiar with safeguard system. Box 974, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, (17,) 2 years' high school education, wishes position at anything. R. Skinner, 2,766 Briggs Av., Bronx.

CEMENT CONTRACTOR wants more work on cellars, sidewalks, garages, &c. Powers, 2,099 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, reliable, tire experience, five years' gas engine experience, desires position with private party; make own repairs. Phillimore, 969 Summit Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (Chinese,) experienced, wishes position, private family; references. Chauffeur, care Wilson, 991 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Young man, 21, wishes position anything, chauffeur, clerk; want work. Hay, 325 West 50th.

CHAUFFEUR, 23; long experience; drive any car; moderate salary. Julius Benjamin, 345 West 20th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, neat appearance, long experience; careful driver. James Powell, 317 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced in care fine horses; careful driver and rider; understands automobiles; absolutely honest and reliable, sober, willing, obliging; best references. A. C., Box 10, 1,364 Broadway.

COLLEGE graduate, (26,) chemical education, desires position where executive ability and knowledge of chemistry are essential; one year laboratory experience; salary to start, $20. A. B. C., Evening News, Paterson, N. J.

COMPETENT OFFICE MANAGER and bookkeeper, familiar with credits, desires better position. W 17 Times.

EDITOR, &c.—Experienced editor, reporter, special writer, literary man, with university education, seeks engagement. W 47 Times.

JAPANESE wishes to study and work in a private chemical laboratory. 61 West 38th.

HOUSEMAN.—Waits table; speaks also French; private family. Tel. 7299 Madison. Wartan, 110 Lexington.

MASSEUR and VALET, athletic, graduate from Europa, has highest recommendation, wishes one or two gentlemen. Address W 54 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (25,) thoroughly familiar with all phases of bookkeeping, accounting, and modern office methods, seeks position with good prospects; steel business preferred. V 251 Times Downtown.

REFINED, honest American (24) seeks a trustworthy position; can handle men, office, correspondence; wide experience; pleasing personality; speaks German; $25. Address "Credentials," 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN who covers Pacific Coast, carrying waists and dresses, is open for a popular-priced cloak and suit line with a good reputable house. V 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes position in store; knowledge automobile supplies and hardware. Brinkman, 527 East 82d.

STENOGRAPHER and accountant, knowledge Spanish; experienced railroad construction, mining, sugar plantations; thorough in executive capacities, organizing; age 39; would accept foreign position; highest credentials. V 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with machine. V 246 Times Downtown

STEWARD.—Wanted position, as steward or caterer for small club, boarding house, or bachelor apartment; city or country; capable; first-class reference. J. W. Stedge, 251 West 143d St.

THOROUGHLY competent and experienced man in railroad construction, sugar plantation, and mining details; executive ability; capable taking full charge office and other details; expert stenographer and accountant, with knowledge of Spanish; would accept foreign position; age 39; highest credentials. V 259 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Situation, railway company in vicinity of Philadelphia preferred, by young man, energetic, trained in routine work. W 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires a position; experienced in bookkeeping and detail office work; can furnish reference and bond. V 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 22, bright and quick, desires position; outside preferred. W 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position at anything; 4 years of references. Davis, 16 East 109th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position in bank; experienced; references. W 42 Times.

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency,)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 8499 Cort

Domestic.

AT MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 25 West 42d, are registered excellent servants for private families.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1,538.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

JAPANESE Mutual Aid Society Employment Agency.—Superior help; references investigated. 111 Lexington Av. 9358 Madison.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied, day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6,916 Morningside.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

Sublet two large, light, cool rooms, kitchenette, bath; southern and northern exposure; elevator; high class; fireproof; maid service; concession till October, then $900 year. Tilly, 39 East 27th.

A snap for young couple; beautifully furnished six-room apartment; magnificent view of Hudson; cool; high grade. Apply Apartment 83, 622 West 112th Street.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Why spend hours looking for a comfortable apartment? The Criterion has a few 4-room apartments with bath, $50 to $60; all light; elevator and telephone; new management and owner. Apply premises, 60 West 10th St.

73d, 168 West.—Parlor floor, 2 rooms, bath, improvements; doctor, dentist; telephone, Subway, L.

80th St., 171 West.—Single; 6 and 7 rooms; light; rent $40-$45; 79th St. Subway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

636 5th Av., (corner 51st St.)—To sublet, corner apartment, eleven rooms, (including servants' rooms,) five baths; rent reduced. Inquire on premises.

Corner Apartment, 770 Lexington Av., Corner 60th St.—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $45. Seitz, Agent, 757 Lexington Av.

Brooklyn.

8th Av., 704, (corner 7th St.)—Six rooms; tiled bath; gas range; ice box; mantels; mirrors; closets; Dutch shelves; private hallway; hot water supply; steam heated; newly decorated; reduced rents, $34 to $38. Wm. Reitman, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Horses and Carriages

WANTED—A lady's saddle horse, good action, brown, bay, or chestnut color; give full description, with price. Address X 58 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fitz Allen Flinn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Edward J. McGanney, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1912.

NELLIE W. FLINN, Executrix.

EDWARD J. McGANNEY, Attorney for Executrix, 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

OFFICE OF SEAMAN MILLER, REFEREE, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MERCEDES IMPORT-COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 10,738.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Franklin P. Mendenhall, Esq., Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y., on August 20th, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Outstanding accounts due the above-named bankrupt.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

A list of said accounts may be examined at the office of the attorneys for trustee, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, Esqs., No. 5 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., on any day prior to day of sale.

Dated New York, August 2d, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the DORIAN REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph M. Conklin, trustee herein, will sell through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Aug. 12th, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at Bush Terminal, 49TH STREET and SECOND AVENUE, Brooklyn, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of Dorian Remountable Rims and a full equipment of machines, machinery, and tools used in the manufacture thereof, also belting, shafting, pulleys, &c.; one auto truck, fixtures, &c.

Full information in regard thereto may be had from the trustee, at his office, 114 Liberty Street, New York City, or from the attorneys of the trustee. The property may be inspected at any time.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1912.

JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Trustee,
114 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTE CORRECTED ADDRESS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS LAZAROWITZ, JACOB EISENBERG, and MAX ETTENGER, copartners, trading as LAZAROWITZ, ETTENGER & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 7th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of leather goods, leather trimmings for suit cases, machinery, fixtures, &c.

I. MILTON BARNET, Trustee.

MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Attorney for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. L. GEFFEN & BRO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 14th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 130 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan; assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' skirts and dresses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, motor, power tables, fixtures, safe, &c.

AUSTEN McNEAL, Receiver.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 306 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX FOCKSHAUER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 709 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, ladies' and gent's furnishings, housefurnishing goods, safe, fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SEAMAN MILLER, REFEREE, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MARCUS and BERNARD MARCUS, individually and copartners under the firm name of MARCUS BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 16,864.

To the creditors of Max Marcus and Bernard Marcus, individually and copartners under the firm name of Marcus Bros., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Max Marcus and Bernard Marcus, individually and copartners under the firm name of Marcus Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 2d, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

OFFICE OF SEAMAN MILLER, REFEREE, 2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN G. DISBROW, Bankrupt.—No. 16,885.

To the creditors of Herman G. Disbrow of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Herman G. Disbrow was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 2d, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY LOUIS GOLDBAUM, individually and trading as REGAL RAINCOAT CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,896.

To the creditors of Harry Louis Goldbaum of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 5th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,914.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TINI SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Tini Schwartz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1912, the said Tini Schwartz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 6th, 1912.

NO. 16,640.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. LAWRENCE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 22, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Sept. 9, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 6th, 1912.

NO. 16,213.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BENE POSNER, bankrupt.

Notice is given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Sept. 9, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 6th, 1912.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review every Monday. Conditions in the financial, industrial, and commercial markets of the world. Informative articles on Stock Exchange business, with reliable quotation tables for reference all the year round. Investors consult The Review for all kinds of information on bonds, stocks, produce, and metals. Best service at lowest rate. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES TO GET BIG WELCOME

Monster Parade and Dinner Planned to Honor Returning American Victors.

TAFT ASKED TO TAKE PART

Army and Navy, School Children, and Boy Scouts to Escort Athletes—Mayor to Review Marchers.

When the returning victorious American athletes who took part in the Olympic games reach New York on Saturday, Aug. 24, they will receive an official welcome to be memorable in the annals of the city. Mayor Gaynor appointed yesterday a committee of 165 citizens to arrange for this reception. There will be a parade down Broadway to the City Hall, where it will be reviewed by the Mayor and other prominent officials. Invitations have been sent to President Taft and Gov. Dix to attend and take part. Members of the various athletic teams which took part in the games will ride in automobiles, and each of these will be accompanied by bands and detachments of regular troops from Governors Island and Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

A detail of bluejackets from the navy will also be in line, and then there will be thousands of boys from the public schools bearing flags. Teams from the city's playgrounds and a detachment of boy scouts will complete the procession. A dinner to 2,000 persons will be given in the evening at Terrace Garden. An assessment of $2 a person will be charged for the dinner, but the other expenses of the celebration will be met by public subscription. The committee is to be known as the Citizens' American Team Celebration Committee, and it will select as its Chairman Dr. George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co.

Justice Victor J. Dowling and President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York will probably be Vice Chairmen, with Victor Ridder, Treasurer, and Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary. The members of the committee as appointed by the Mayor are:

Charles B. Alexander, John D. Archbold, Vincent Astor, August Belmont, S. J. Bloomingdale, Bernard M. Baruch, H. H. Benedict, John E. Berwind, John L. Cadwalader, Andrew Carnegie, John Claflin, Henry Clews, S. W. Convers, George B. Cortelyou, William R. Curtis, R. Fulton Cutting, Robert W. de Forest, Eugene Delano, F. E. Devoe, Cleveland H. Dodge, James H. Donald, H. P. Davison, George Ehret, Robert Goelet, Marc Eidlitz, Edwin Gould, Mortimer L. Schiff, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Theodore P. Shonts, R. A. C. Smith, James Speyer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry W. Taft, James Talcott, Henry R. Towne, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Paul M. Warburg, Artemus Ward, Allen Wardwell, Nathaniel Whitman, W. R. Hornblower, Allison V. Armour, J. W. Spalding, Frederick B. Pratt, George L. Pratt, S. R. Guggenheim, Hugh H. Baxter, George L. Hunter, Paul A. Keith, S. H. P. Pell, M. F. Plant, B. J. Greenhut, the Right Rev. David H. Greer.

Charles W. Harkness, Dr. Louis Kaupt, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, Woodbury G. Langdon, Clarkson Cowl, Caesare Conti, William F. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Hon. Seth Low, George W. Loft, R. H. Mainzer, Henry Lewis Morris, De Lancy Nicoll, C. H. Wilcox, John E. Parsons, George W. Perkins, Ralph Peters, Hon. William A. Prendergast, William A. Read, Ralph Pulitzer, Herman Ridder, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., F. L. Pratt, George McAneny, Cyrus C. Miller, George Cromwell, H. E. Payne, William L. Hawke, G. H. McFadden, C. Ledyard, J. G. Bourne, Hobart Tod, Adolph Lewisohn, Riordan Schloss, A. G. Mills, George Wright, Edward E. Babb, William C. Muschenheim, C. E. Kuhlke, Francis Leland.

A. C. James, William Allen Butler, O. L. Richards, Edwin W. Bulkeley, Gen. George W. Wingate, H. L. Pratt, Charles H. Steinway, George J Gould, J. M. Creamer, Alfred E. Steers, George Connelly, Charles F. Murphy, John H. McCooey, W. R. Malone, Russell I. Hare, P. J. Conway, Dr. John M. Breen, Dr. E. W. Stitt, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Henry S. Lyons, F. A. Schermerhorn, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Purroy Mitchel, Dr. L. R. Welzmiller, W. L. Jones, John P. Boyle, William A. Johnston, Andrew F. Tully, Capt. P. J. Walsh, George P. Matthews, Major John J. Dixon, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, J. W. Stumpf, J. M. Connelly, A. C. Sivori, R. B. Thomas, John T. Norton, J. B. Regan, P. H. Dugro, Dr. George F. Kunz, Victor Ridder, James E. Sullivan, Bart I. Schneider, David Wohmand, Charles Steele, W. J. Lee, Hugh S. Quinn, Edward Harkness, and John J. Diegnan.

Robert C. Kammerer, Herman Obertubessing, S. Lindenfelser, M. A. Klein, T. L. Matsukes, Com. Alexander Ferris, John J. Walsh, J. A. Brown, Major D. J. Murphy, Robert Adamson, F. J. V. Delaney, E. T. Hart, Joseph J. Kavanagh, G. C. Boldt, Fred Sterry, Simeon Ford, Victor J. Dowling, Col. Robert M. Thompson, F. W. Rubien, John A. Hughes, M. J. Tobin, and William P. McLaughlin.

The public is requested to send in subscriptions to the Treasurer at Room 11, Pulitzer Building. The loan of automobiles is also solicited.

LEWIS GIBB'S BIG ESTATE.

Several Millions Divided Equally Between Widow and Two Sons.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 6.—The will of Lewis Gibb, of the firm of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn merchants, who died on July 6, was filed for probate today in the Suffolk County Surrogate's office at Riverhead, L. I. The value of the estate is not given, but is believed to amount to several millions of dollars, although there is no real property.

Half the estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Anna P. Gibb. One-quarter is given to the executors in trust for Lewis Mills Gibb, Jr., a son, who is to receive the principal when he reaches his majority. If he should die while a minor his share is to go to his brother, Robert Pinkerton Gibb, unless he marries and has issue, in which case his share is to go to them. The same provision is made for Robert Pinkerton Gibb, who gets the other quarter of the estate.

Mrs. Gibb, the widow, is made guardian of the two minor children. She is also appointed an executor with Walter Gibb, a brother of the deceased, but as the latter died on July 26 the widow becomes sole executor. The will was executed on June 11.

WHITNEY'S DAUGHTER SUED.

Octogenarian Hurt by Mrs. Straight's Auto Demands $50,000.

William A. Rees, the eighty-two-year-old President of the cleaning and dyeing firm of Rees & Rees, brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Willard D. Straight, who was Miss Dorothy P. Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, for $50,000 damages for injuries sustained in being run over by Mrs. Straight's automobile on Feb. 23, 1911.

While crossing Lexington Avenue at Forty-seventh Street Mr. Rees was struck by Mrs. Straight's machine, which, he alleges, was being run at a reckless rate of speed.

Mrs. Straight married in the Fall of 1911. Her husband has long been connected with banking affairs in the Far East, and was for a time American Consul at Mukden, Manchuria.

DISCOVERS BANK ACCOUNT.

$9,000 Deposited by Hotel Man's Father Doubles in Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 6.—John Flannery, a wealthy retired hotel keeper, accidentally discovered that his father, who has been dead twenty years, had deposited in a bank a check for $9,000, the proceeds of the sale of a hotel.

Since then the money has more than doubled, and will be divided among three children, now all advanced in years.

New Subway Elevators at 181st St.

The Public Service Commission issued an order yesterday directing the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company to construct and install two additional elevators in the 181st Street Station of the Broadway branch of the Subway. An allowance of $40,000 is made, and the company is directed to have the elevators in operation by Jan. 1, 1913.

DEFENDS SMALL NEWSPAPERS

Honesty Essential to Existence of Press, Says Wisconsin Editor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—An attack on the recent National Newspaper Conference in Madison marked the address of J. L. Sturtevant of The Wausau Record-Herald before the Wisconsin Press Association to-day. His talk was a defense of the small daily and weekly papers. He said in part:

"Last week in the City of Madison there was held what purported to be a National newspaper conference to discuss the subject, 'Are Newspaper and Magazine Writers Free to Tell the Truth? If Not, Why Not, and What Can be Done About It?' Why was it necessary to call a public meeting to consider a question, the very form of which was an insult to every decent, conscientious newspaper man?

"I say to you that honesty is not a matter of policy at all; it is a fundamental. No newspaper can long survive unless it tells the truth and prints the news without fear or favor.

"This National newspaper conference was unjust to the thousands of real newspaper men. As usual in a discussion of this kind, the central figure is the big fellow, the yellow press of the big cities; the magazines with their hundreds of thousands of readers. No thought is given to the little fellows. A Boston paper is alleged to be controlled by its advertisers. Ergo, every newspaper, no matter how small the town where it is printed, is controlled by its advertisers. Nothing is further from the truth.

"Let us stand up in our own strength, in our own right, and defend ourselves and our property from the attacks of these demagogues, these superior sort of beings who touch but to defame."

ELIOT HOPEFUL OF CHINA.

Conditions Favorable to Stable Establishment of Republic, He Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—"Conditions in China are hopeful for the successful establishment of the Chinese Republic on stable grounds," said Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, who reached San Francisco yesterday, returning from a tour of the world in the interest of universal peace. He said America should be the first to recognize the youngest republic, and he explained historical analogies between the two countries.

"Conditions in China are astonishingly like those in the colonies, but China is worse off than we were," he said. "We had the advantage that our people were for the most part trained in local government.

"The Manchu empire is left nothing—no army, no navy, no system of laws, no courts, no police, no roads, no uniform system of taxation, no sure revenue, and what railroads there are are of different gauges. Everything that we understand by the name of government must be organized.

"The Western powers must be patient, but they should be hopeful."

WON'T ADMIT STUART BOY.

Board Decides Against Child for Whom Senator Appeared.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—Only the United States Immigration Department at Washington can now save from deportation Stanley Stuart, the 7-year-old English boy on whose behalf Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska traveled all the way to Quebec.

The lad, who arrived with his mother from England to join his father in Omaha, was held by the United States immigration officials on the ground that he was feeble-minded.

Influence was brought to bear to have the boy admitted as being only backward and that his deportation would mean the breaking up of the family.

The case was referred to a medical board, which decided the boy would have to be deported. Senator Hitchcock was present and took deep interest in the inquiry. The Senator put several questions to the boy, and from the answers it was decided that the opinion of the American authorities had a good basis.

It was an affecting sight when the father, who had traveled from Omaha to meet his wife and child, received word that the boy could not pass.

The boy will probably return to his English home on Friday, if the immigration authorities at Washington do not intervene.

CONFESSES KILLING CHILD.

J. S. Gray Tells Sheriff of Attack Upon 14-Year-Old Girl at Carmel.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 6.—A confession that he murdered Naomi Etta Mitchell, a fourteen-year-old girl, at North Carmel on the night of July 24, was made to Sheriff T. Herbert White in the presence of witnesses this afternoon by J. Sherman Gray, who earlier in the day was bound over to the Grand Jury on the charge of murder.

Gray told his story with no apparent emotion. He said he had enticed the girl into the woods and attacked her. When she resisted he tied her hands behind her back and cut her throat with his jackknife. Gray said that he wanted to kill himself afterward, but did not know how to do it. He said he did not realize what he had done until later, and had intended to go back to Carmel and give himself up as soon as the excitement had quieted down.

Gray declared he wanted to be confined in an insane asylum and desired to tell the whole truth and get as light a sentence as possible.

ROBBER PERRY WRITES VERSE

Insane and Blind, He Finally Consents to Wear Some Clothing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Oliver Curtis Perry, the noted train robber, admitted by State prison officials to be one of the most troublesome men with whom they have ever had to deal, has consented to wear clothes after a talk with Herbert P. Bissell during a recent visit of the State Hospital Commission to the Dannemora State Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

Perry, who is blind, has been in the Dannemora institution more than ten years, during which he has refused to wear clothing for long periods; he lies on the floor in preference to a comfortable bed, and at times declines to eat, so that food has to be forcibly administered to him through a tube.

For a long time previous to the recent visit of the hospital commission, Perry had refused to wear clothing. The coarse garb of the inmates was displeasing to him. Other clothes of softer fabric had been provided, but these also were discarded. Mr. Bissell finally succeeded in obtaining a promise from the insane man that he would resume his apparel. He has kept his promise to the extent of wearing underclothing, but he still refuses to wear coat or trousers.

Perry spends much of his time dictating verse to an attendant or fellow-inmate. He put out his eyes in the Matteawan State Hospital, where he had been transferred from Auburn Prison in 1895.

Wingdale Prison Dispute Ending.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—State officials are of the opinion that the end of the Wingdale prison controversy is in sight as a result of Controller Sohmer's action, under sanction of Gov. Dix, in paying caretakers and laborers employed on the site since the P. J. Carlin Construction Company stopped work there several months ago. This step followed the recent award of $75,000 to the Carlin Company by the State Board of Claims.

Kendall Will Quit Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Representative N. E. Kendall of Iowa, Republican, announced to-day that, because of ill-health, he would not seek re-election. He is suffering, according to his physicians, from serious heart trouble, and has been advised to take a complete rest and leave public life at once. Mr. Kendall was Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives before his election to Congress, and was renominated last June at the primaries.

EAST AFRICAN WALI RIDES ABOUT TOWN

Ex-Ruler of Dar-Es-Salaam Makes No Official Visits, but Studies Us

AND DROPS IN AT A SHOW

When His Friends from London Come They Will Go to Atlantic City —His First Visit.

The Summer guests at the Hotel Astor were fascinated yesterday by an occasional glimpse in the corridors of a visitor of strange and distinguished appearance, a man who, by his impeccable costume, might have been set down as a New York banker, but whose skin, dark as Othello's, proclaimed him a traveler from some far part of the world. The heavy watch chain which swung across his waistcoat was offset by a red fez, which never left his head. By the time that they had grown to realize that the slim dark youth, also capped with a fez, who was an ever-present companion of the older man's wanderings, was no elevator boy of an uptown apartment house but an imported private secretary, who spoke many languages, from French to Kiswahily, the Astor's guests learned that the dark visitor was really a personage—no other than the Wali Soleman ben Nassor from Dar-Es-Salaam, in German East Africa—the former Wali of that rich province that is, and now on a tour of the world.

The Wali's detached calm was just a trifle disturbed yesterday by the accounts of his arrival at this port the day before on board the North German Lloyd liner George Washington.

These accounts had it that he was the ex-Mayor of Dar-Es-Salaam, when, as everybody ought to know, he was the ruler over all German East Africa for years and years. They had it that he would go immediately to City Hall and convey to Mayor Gaynor the compliments of Dar-Es-Salaam. The Wali had no such idea, and the air of expectancy which hung over City Hall all day was the forerunner of no such visit. He is in New York as a private citizen of Dar-Es-Salaam and an Arabian gentleman, and in no official capacity whatsoever. It was even hinted by his secretary yesterday that the Wali had never heard of Mayor Gaynor, but at the Astor this was thought to be an error in translation.

So he did not go to City Hall, but rode far up Broadway and up Riverside Drive in an automobile, gazing placidly out upon the busy traffic and the high buildings, and then returned to take his ease in the hotel. Every one there immediately wanted to know what he would do next. Some advanced the suggestion that the former Wali would probably make a pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill and there spend the evening in meditation upon the mutability of empire. Instead, he arranged to go to the Winter Garden.

Since the Wali surrendered his appointment from the home Government at Berlin he had retired to live upon the rich yield of his huge plantations, when the natives bring vast tribute in bananas, coconuts, coffee, vanilla, tobacco, caoutchouc and cacao. When the Summer months come around he wanders off to Europe, and this year for the first time he has crossed the Atlantic, determined to spend ten months in encircling the globe.

"And what do you think of New York?" a reporter for THE TIMES asked when he found the Wali reading an Arabic newspaper in the lobby of the Hotel Astor. The question was tried first in English and then in French, and finally conveyed to the Wali in a burst of fluent Kiswahily. Then he rumbled something in Kiswahily, and out of a tangle of French and English the reporter put down in his notes that New York was a big place; that it was full of big houses, and that it had more business than any other place in the world.

And what did the Wali think of New Yorkers? After several moments of suspense the question reached the first citizen of Dar-Es-Salaam, and he smiled an inscrutable smile.

"All people are nice," said the Wali.

The Wali's party will be augmented in the course of a few days by the arrival of several friends from London, and then they will go down to Atlantic City. There, far along the beach away from the crowds, he can sit on the sands and close his eyes, and it will seem to him as though he were at Kilwa Kivinje or Kilwa Kisiwani, where Rueha flows down to the sea, or perhaps on the shores of Zanzibar looking out across the waters of the Indian Ocean.

BATHING BRIDES MISSING.

Atlantic City Visitors May Have Drowned, for Neither Could Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 6.—Two young women, recent brides, are missing at Atlantic City, where they had gone from this city to spend the week-end. They have not been seen or heard from since Sunday, when they rented bathing suits and left a public bathhouse to enter the ocean.

The young women are Mrs. Irene Fulton of 2107 East Orleans Street and Mrs Eva Cunningham of Emerald and Birch Streets. It is feared they may have been drowned, for neither could swim.

Joseph Fulton, Jr., the husband of Mrs. Fulton, is a clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Broad Street station. Saturday he went to Sea Isle City with a party of men friends. His wife left the same day to go to Atlantic City with Mrs. Cunningham. They were expected back Sunday evening.

In the clothes left in the bathhouse was a return pass issued to Mrs. Fulton by the Pennsylvania Railroad on her husband's credit. This is an odd circumstance in itself, for the women had supposedly changed their good dresses for old dresses while on the beach and around the bathhouse and left their good attire at the hotel where they had stopped the previous night.

GIRL ACCUSES STORE OWNER.

Miss Zeldman Asks $20,000 Damages from Morris Kaufmann of Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—Morris Kaufmann of Kaufmann Brothers, owners of one of the largest department stores in Western Pennsylvania, was sued here today for $20,000 damages by Miss Rose Zeldman, aged 20, a former employe, who charges him with causing injuries that will cripple her for life.

Miss Zeldman asserts that she was employed at the Kaufmann store several years, and that during the last year Morris Kaufmann repeatedly made improper proposals, and several times laid violent hands upon her. Because she resented his proposals, the girl says Kaufmann seized her and pinched her.

Morris Kaufmann is 60 years old and married. He is a Director in several large financial institutions and very wealthy.

Stranger Shoots Brooklyn Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A shooting affair at Hamilton which has the police mystified occurred yesterday. A boy named Edward Salmon, aged 9 years, son of Dr. Arnold G. Salmon of Brooklyn, was shot in the leg by an unknown man while playing with other boys in a brick yard. A man appeared and ordered them away, and then produced a revolver and fired four shots, one of which hit Salmon. The boys could not give an accurate description of the man.

Clark Renominated for Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Mo., Aug. 6.—Speaker Champ Clark was renominated for Congress in this the Ninth District of Missouri at the primaries to-day without opposition in his party. This is the ninth time the Democrats of this district have nominated the Speaker.

CO-OPERATIVES CAN'T BUY.

Bronx Store Manager Attacked Trying to Purchase Meat.

In order to eliminate the middleman and supply the housewives with meats at the lowest market prices, the Co-operative League established a market at 1,444 Boston Road, the Bronx, on July 20, and placed it in charge of William Kronenberg, a restaurant keeper of 1,237 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. Kronenberg, whose chief capacity was purchaser, started several days later on a trip to the various packing houses in the neighborhood of First Avenue and Forty-second Street. While in the vicinity of the United Beef Store he says he was approached by several men, who asked him what he was doing there, and when he refused to answer he stated that one of the men struck him from behind and left him unconscious on the sidewalk.

Kronenberg recovered from his injuries, and a few days later visited the various packers, asking that they supply the co-operative market with the various cuts of meat at the current prices. He says the packing house men gave him to understand that they could furnish him with only second-class cuts, as they were obligated to give their regular customers, the jobbers, first choice.

Finding themselves unable to provide the public with first-class meats as they had promised, the members of the Co-operative League will hold a meeting tomorrow evening in the Bronx, and another later on at their headquarters, 42 East Houston Street, and try to force the packers to come to terms.

DACHSHUND TRAVELS WELL.

Comes from Germany Under Medical Care and Goes to Boston.

Never was a passenger treated with more consideration than a toy dachshund which arrived here on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington. The dog is the property of Miss Margaret Fisk of 9 Prescot Street, Longwood, near Boston.

Oelrichs & Co., forwarding agents, brought the dog from Bremen, and the trip was directed by Miss Fisk by telegram and letter. The dachshund was sent to Boston yesterday by the company, and it was in charge of Messenger Justice, the owner having insisted that her pet should be in the company of one who loves animals. She also insisted that the animal travel in a cat basket constructed with a proper regard for ventilation, and these orders were carried out.

Miss Fisk wanted her pet accompanied across the Atlantic by a veterinary, but it was explained that the ship's doctor in addition to his work of looking after the health of the passengers, could keep a watchful eye upon the dachshund. He did so, and when the George Washington arrived the dog came ashore in fine health and spirits.

The dog traveled to Boston in a regular passenger coach. Miss Fisk made arrangements to motor up from Wareham, where she is staying, and meet the messenger at the Back Bay Station.

HEARSE RUNAWAY IN PARK.

Driver Sustained a Fractured Skull Trying to Stop His Horses.

The horses attached to a hearse on its way back from the Holy Cross Cemetery took fright at an automobile yesterday afternoon in the Prospect Park Plaza and ran into the park. Albert Aixtall, the driver, stopped them in fifty yards, and alighted from the box to fix the bit, which one of the animals had caught in its teeth.

As he was adjusting it the horses began to run again, and Aixtall clung to the bridle. After 100 yards he lost his grip and one of the horses stepped on his face. He was left unconscious in the road while the animals dashed up the West Drive, which was crowded with carriages and automobiles. Every driver gave the runaways a wide berth and they were running at top speed when Motorcycle Policeman Tremont sighted them as they passed the Fifteenth Street entrance to the park. He jumped from his motorcycle and sprang for the bridle of one of the horses. He caught it, and although he was dragged several yards he brought the animals to a halt.

Meantime an ambulance had been called for Aixtall and Dr. Straub took him to Seney Hospital with a fractured skull. It was said there that he probably would die.

HELD UP FEEDING SQUIRRELS

Sullivan's Innocent Amusement in Park Halted by Old Man with Gun.

James Sullivan of 504 West Fifty-fifth Street was innocently amusing himself in Central Park last evening by feeding rice and peanuts to a group of appreciative squirrels when a venerable man approached him and told him to stop. Sullivan told the venerable man to mind his business. Thereupon, as Sullivan later told the story to the police, the white-haired vigilante drew an ugly gun and placed it under his, Sullivan's, nose. If the old man's wife had not interceded at that moment and persuaded him to put the gun back into his pocket, Sullivan could not be sure what would have happened. In a great state of indignation he hurried an Arsenal Station patrolman in pursuit and the champion of the squirrels was arrested on a charge of felonious assault.

He gave his name as Dr. Joseph Simms, a retired physician, living at the Hotel Empire, and he confessed to seventy-eight years. The doctor admitted having put his hand to his hip pocket, but said that that was as far as it went. When he is arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning he will have to explain the holster and cartridges which, the police say, they found in his pocket when he was searched at the station. Dr. Simms said that he had been a devoted visitor to Central Park for a quarter of a century and that the watchmen there had grown to know him as a champion of the birds and squirrels.

New Federal Grand Jury.

The Federal Grand Jury to serve at the August term of the criminal branch of the United States District Court, sworn in yesterday by Judge Holt, is composed as follows: Susman Reinhardt, foreman; James M. King, Aaron Schiak, Jacob S. Kinstler, Arthur S. Kittle, Elmer M. Bond, Albert H. Mathews, Spencer B. Koch, Daniel J. Healy, Frank W. Jackson, Albert E. Straker, Hyman Gallert, George S. Galloway, H. Benhming, Jr., Charles E. Stone, Charles Kemp, David Darlington, George E. Kann, James A. Tedford, Randolph Adams, John C. Bell, John J. Gunther, and Walter E. Bird.

Bathes, Shines Shoes Before Suicide.

After taking a bath, shaving, polishing his shoes, and brushing his clothes, Samuel Siegel, 28 years old, committed suicide in the kitchen of his brother's home, at 1,378 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, last night. The body was discovered by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Isaac Siegel, on her return home after a marketing trip. Siegel was out of work for a year. His wife and child got shelter in a Jewish home in Hartford, Conn., while Samuel went to live with Isaac.

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FARLEY ADVISES LIQUOR MEN.

Excise Commissioner Against the Commission They Propose.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Commissioner W. W. Farley of the State Excise Department, addressing a meeting of the Troy Liquor Dealers' Association, voiced his objection to a plan proposed by the State Liquor Dealers' Association for a three-headed commission to have charge of excise matters, one Commissioner to devote his time to New York City and the others to the rest of the State.

"You cannot secure better results by dividing authority and responsibilities," said Mr. Farley, "and better results are always obtained by placing responsibility in one department. In reality, it is but showing to these dealers in the City of New York who are dissatisfied that if a Commissioner was appointed to have charge of New York City alone, he would give to that city different treatment than is accorded to the rest of the State, and its effort would be to encourage such members to believe that they had not become compelled to observe the present law."

Discussing the question of excise bonds, Mr. Farley said he believes that at some time in the future the department will be able to substitute an effectual alternative for the bond.

The Commissioner brought with him from Albany signs which he distributed to the dealers present. One of them read:

"Why take a chance when you have so much to lose and so little to gain?

"A sale to a minor under the age of 18 years may mean (1) the revocation and cancellation of your liquor tax certificate; (2) that you forfeit the amount of your bond to the State of New York; that you may be fined or imprisoned or both.

"Is it worth the risk?"

CROWD AND ASTOR STORK.

Mrs. Astor Inconvenienced by the Curious in Taking Her Daily Drive.

The publicity which has been given to the coming visit of the stork to the Astor home, 840 Fifth Avenue, attracted such a crowd of curious people yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor was forced to considerable inconvenience when taking her afternoon drive with her nurse through Central Park.

The sight of a motor car in front of the house late in the afternoon caused a crowd to collect, including several photographers. The automobile drove off a few minutes later, but returned to the rear entrance of the house, on the Sixty-fifth side, by way of Madison Avenue, where Mrs. Astor and her nurse succeeded in getting away unnoticed.

Mrs. William H. Force is with her daughter now, and Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, who is living at the house, is in constant attendance. The child is not expected for several days, it was said yesterday.

DOG BITES THREE BOYS.

Young Man Then Kills the Animal with a Baseball Bat.

A bulldog ran into a crowd of small boys at 187th Street and Arthur Avenue in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, and bit fourteen-year-old Louis Pianso of 622 East 187th Street in the left side. Some men kicked the dog off, and the animal turned on Frank Barile, 12 years old, of 2,328 Arthur Avenue, and bit the boy in the left leg. The youngster kicked at it and the animal snapped at Patrick Peulso, 7 years old, of 2,389 Arthur Avenue, catching the boy also in the left leg. Then the dog ran.

At 188th Street a young man ran from a lot where he had been playing baseball with others and struck at the dog with a bat. The blow caught the animal on the head and crushed its head in. It dropped to the sidewalk dead.

Dr. Gillette was called from Fordham Hospital and cauterized the wounds of the boys. Then he took them to their homes near by. The body of the dog was sent to the Board of Health for analysis to determine if the animal had rabies.

CLOTHING SET AFIRE.

A Breaking Match May Cause Death of a Woman.

Miss Alice Sanborn was seriously burned last night when she tried to put out a fire in her bedroom at the home of Mrs. Ledger, on the third floor of 2,754 Broadway. Miss Sanborn's home is in Brooklyn, and she has been staying with Mrs. Ledger for the past two days. She was taken unconscious to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Mr. Cammell.

The woman was about to retire. She struck a match to light the gas and the head of the match flew off on the bed, setting the cover afire. Miss Sanborn attempted to beat out the flames, but the kinomo she wore caught fire. Mrs. Ledger ran to her assistance. She was unable to smother the flames and she ran to a window and screamed to passers by on Broadway for aid.

Policeman O'Neil of the West 100th Street Station and some of the other tenants in the house ran into the apartment and succeeded in beating out the flames in the woman's clothing. Miss Sanborn may have been mortally burned.

J. S. CRAM ON LUSITANIA.

Pretty Girl with French Heels Has a Fall as Ship Sails.

J. Sergeant Cram was a passenger on the Lusitania, which sailed promptly at 1 o'clock this morning, and, contrary to his earlier expectation, he was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who did not decide until after dinner last night to make the round trip with him on the Lusitania. He said last night that he was making the voyage for his health, which had been poor recently.

The Lusitania carried 350 first, 250 second, and 800 third class passengers. Among the former was a very pretty girl of about 16, dressed in a costume of blue and wearing remarkably high French heels.

She started to go from D deck to C deck, and at the top of the stairs tripped on the carpet. She completed two somersaults before reaching the bottom, where several stewardesses picked her up and turned her around several times, to assure themselves that she was unhurt. The victim proved it by fleeing at full speed to her cabin.

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POLO PLAYER IS INJURED.

Pony Rolls Over William Grosvenor in Game at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—In a polo match here to-day William Grosvenor of Providence was thrown from his pony and suffered a dislocated shoulder and internal injuries. He came a cropper in a scrimmage and his pony rolled over him. He was unconscious on the field for some time. Mr. Grosvenor was attended by Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia.

J. Watson Webb of the Great Neck team was also thrown from his pony, but escaped serious injury.

Another accident occurred on the polo field when W. Wrenn of the Dedham team received a blow from a polo mallet.

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Soft or stiff cuffs,
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The best values ever sold anywhere.
$2.00 Mercerized & Madras Shirts at $1.35
Handsome colorings, soft or stiff cuffs.
$3.00 Wool Bathing Suits, $1.98.
Khaki or Duck Trousers, $1.00
50c Nainsook Athletic Underwear at 29c
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35c SILK SOCKS at 17c PAIR

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